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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS IN EACH OF THE LEADING COLLEGES

### Improvement Number Next.

Now we beg to announce the Improvement Number—is such a thing possible?—but we shall see by next month. This issue will show you what you have done since you got back to college this fall; maybe you don't know you have done all we are going to show you so you had better read a copy, and furthermore this magazine will never hurt you. Our Art Director has again come forward with a good cover. It is certainly clever but at present we have not thought of a name that would be appropriate to the number. Not only have we increased the pages of the magazine but each and every page contains as good matter as we can get, but there is always room for improvement and so next month we shall try. "Man's Dress" is not a promise but a reality! We carried it over from this month to next because of the over-abundance of matter we had for our October issue. This department will be devoted to the portrayal and review of the latest novelties, styles and improvement in man's apparel. Owing to a great demand for a section that everyone can contribute to we are also planning a department for this purpose for November, and before that time would like to hear from you. The much heralded article by a well known writer on college athletics will be printed in the November issue.

This month the publishers devoted to Football as promised. We give you everything from the list of important games for 1911 to the consensus of opinions about the new teams. The first story accepted for the Summer Fiction Contest is printed, the others to be used during the winter. Two special articles we are publishing this month are bound to raise good criticism for the work we are doing to-day for the college man. Combined with the Foot-Ball Number is the Anniversary Number and we show you "Thirteen Years of Contrasts" and if the number "13" is not unlucky we shall come again.

VOL. XII

NO. 1

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### OF IMPORTANCE TO READERS.

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# THE INTERCOLLEGIATE

TOWNSEND BUILDING, 1123 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine Published in the Interest of  
College Life and Athletics

Vol. XII

OCTOBER, 1911

No. 1

## THE FAILURE OF FREE ELECTION OF STUDIES

And How it is Handled By the Various Colleges

By KARL H. FULMER, Dartmouth.

NO theory of education has more widely and profoundly affected the American college in the past fifty years than has the application and extension of the free elective system to the great colleges of the country. It has made over our great colleges and universities, in fact it has made it possible to apply the name "university" to American institutions of learning. To realize this it is only necessary to note the words of President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard, when he said: "that down to 1872 there was no systematic provision for instruction in the arts and sciences beyond the Senior year in college. If any young man wanted to study further in language, history, philosophy, or science, he had to go to Europe."

Under the old system every student had to study the same course whether he liked it or not. The college course of then was as narrow as the old-time country school course of the three R's. Students pursued only the elements of each course, the chief idea being that each must do a certain amount of work in Greek, Latin or mathematics, without regard to becoming proficient in any one, or to his liking or aptitude in the study.

But under the force of repeated effort on the part of educators and responsive to an awakened sense of the limitation and narrowness, aided by increase of income the college course has been made broader and broader, including all lines of research and study, and responding to the demand for practical and technical education, till there are now even graduate schools of business, such as those at Dartmouth and Harvard.

Scarcely an institution of higher learning in the whole country has not felt the change, and does not offer a greater or less freedom in the election of studies. This had proceeded much farther in some colleges than in others. For instance, at Harvard it developed till the work of all four years was elective, excepting some minor requirement as to continuing a language offered at entrance. It has been extended in some of the large universities to such an extent that the college has almost lost its identity because of the election of courses in other departments of the University.

The development of the elective system and its ultimate effect on American colleges is scarcely to be over-estimated. It brought freedom to an institution restricted almost to stagnation, and as such an agent is assured permanency.

*The Good and Bad of Free Election.*

The elective system has had an equally remarkable effect on the student himself. Whereas he formerly studied a few set subjects which were prescribed for him, under the elective system he has the whole field of knowledge and research before him. He can thus obtain a much broader training than was possible under the old regime.

And again, another benefit of free election is of greater importance. The first year is one of trial and search for the student, in which his mind is free to branch in any direction. He can tell by actual experience where his talents lie and where he works with the greatest pleasure. The old theory of letting a boy follow his childish bent is applied to college training. It affords an opportunity for concentration upon some course and its allied subjects. For instance, if a student under the old system could do all sorts of mathematical stunts but found Latin and Greek a bore, he had no escape from the routine. Nor had he any opportunity for further study of mathematics. No advanced courses were offered him. In fact his whole course was composed of the elements of many subjects, and in no subject did he receive the discipline which comes from the mastery of the advanced courses.

Again the development of the Elective System has made possible the growth of the professional schools of to-day. While the courses of a law-school are largely prescribed, still they are the result of a college course which has been especially shaped by the student to fit his needs. And in the opportunity to elect courses of his liking, the technical student has utilized his talent in the practical courses. The technical and professional schools are the direct out-growth of the desire to specialize in some department of the college course, in which the former narrow limits permitted the study of only the very rudiments.



The Elective System however has not worked out to be an unalloyed good. One extreme follows another, and too much freedom followed no freedom. President Eliot always maintained that students chose a course more sensible and consistent than could possibly be mapped for them by the college. This may have been the case in many instances, but most certainly it is not true in all schools, else why should there be felt the general need for restriction and a system of "guidance" in electing courses?

One of the common faults of the free elective system is that some students will shirk the work of pursuing a subject beyond its elements, and instead will try some new department where he hopes to find the work easier. The great good of the study of Latin and Greek lies not more in their intrinsic value than in the mental training and discipline which the study of advanced courses demands. This is equally true of the sciences or mathematics. The free elective system, then, often fails to catch the student too lazy to pursue a course to the stage where it would benefit him the most.

On the other hand, a student may have too great a desire to concentrate upon a given subject in which he has talent, and in the pursuit of whose advanced courses he finds little difficulty. It is considered the proper function of the college to give a man a general foundation so that he may appreciate the different phases of life about him, and that he may have a working knowledge of his general reading. The college does not surrender the function of teaching its men to make the most of that which is within themselves, to promote general culture, and to encourage efficient scholarship.

Possibly one of the greatest evils chargeable to the free elective system is that it makes possible, notwithstanding all protests to the contrary, the 'snap course.' There is no question that in the large universities with an extensive curriculum, the lazy student can select courses which will make his college course fine sailing. Nearly every curriculum contains some easy courses to provide a balance for the courses which are admittedly difficult and these are very properly chosen by men who are carrying the difficult courses. But to go through college taking the "graft courses" is a privilege which is no longer being tolerated in the American colleges. The young man who expects to go through college electing all the "graft courses" and having a good time at his free hours had better get started soon, for most colleges are seeing to it that he will have something to do outside the classroom. The days of the easy course are past, and that student who in the future takes a degree from an Eastern college will have completed a pretty rigid set of requirements within the elective system. The free-elective system is no longer free, but regulated.

It is only fair to state that the scope of investigation has not been extended to the so-called Western colleges, where the same facts may or may not be true.

#### *Free Election Supplanted by the Group System.*

The chief feature of the regulated elective system is the Group system. This is widely different in various institutions but has the general principle of dividing the whole curriculum into several groups and the requirement of a certain amount of work in each of them. This system was adopted as early as 1902 by Dartmouth college, which seems to be about the earliest college to devise this form of regulation for the elective system. The Group system has been

widely extended till now practically every Eastern college has the Group system in some form or other.

In 1905 the faculty of Arts and Sciences of Cornell instituted an investigation of the elective system in the country, with a specific study of the following colleges as typical institutions: Amhurst College, Columbia University, Hamilton College, Harvard University, Johns Hopkins University, Princeton University, Stanford University, University of California, University of Chicago, University of Indiana, University of Michigan, University of Nebraska, University of Wisconsin, and Yale University. This committee which made the investigation found that each of the institutions studied, and that every important college in the United States, has the elective system in some form or other. This committee, six years ago, noticed the tendency to restrict freedom in election of studies, in order to correct evident abuses.

This committee also observed four common aims in the various systems of restriction, which were stated as follows:

1. Regulations designed to secure, generally in the earlier years, a common content of education in certain fundamental subjects.
2. Regulations designed to secure a certain degree of continuity and concentration in work.
3. Regulation designed to aid the student in his elections.
4. Regulations designed to encourage a high quality of work.

These four observations cover the whole field of reform in the various colleges and the chief interest now lies in the methods adopted to secure these various ends.

#### *Methods of "Regulating."*

##### COLUMBIA.

Probably the most important experiment, for it is still an experiment, in the educational world is the system of Honor Courses instituted the past year at Columbia college. Here the procedure has been founded upon the broad inquiry, What is the matter with the American college? Two lines of research were instituted, first in the courses offered, and second in the students who elect the courses. A thorough inventory was taken of all the courses, including a minute investigation of the exact work taught, its collateral work, its disciplinary value, and the method of instruction. Courses were revised so that the work in a department would lead from elementary to graduate work, for the thorough mastery of one subject in its advanced courses is believed to yield mental discipline impossible to an ill-considered smattering.

It was also found that the students could be roughly divided into two divisions, called by one writer "the socially purposed and unscholarly youth" and the "able and ambitious student." It is obvious that the same rules would not apply to all with equal value. Restrictions placed upon the students of the first class would bore those of the second, and would not stimulate them to the best work. On the other hand the liberties allowed the ambitious scholar would only be abused by the lazy student.

This was found to constitute the answer to the question first asked. Sufficient distinction had not been made between the students in college, and in the methods of guiding them. Under the free elective system the man looking for snaps found them, and he was not bothered with a "major" in one group and other such incumbrances to a good time.



To correct all this Columbia has inaugurated what it calls the "honor curriculum" differing in requirements and privileges from the ordinary curriculum. This does not apply to the Freshman year for it is not believed possible at the beginning of the first year to properly judge men because of inadequate preparation. At the end of the first year a student who so wishes, and whose record permits it, may announce himself a candidate for a "degree with honors." He thereupon elects one major course of study and is assigned to a member of that department who thereafter acts as his faculty advisor. He must now elect two more three-year courses which, together with the one already chosen will complete his honor work. After this is done he stands as a favored student with the widest privileges extended to him. But a candidate for a degree with honors supposed to be interested enough in his work to devote extra time to collateral reading. This is almost as important as the courses themselves, and special attention is given to the direction of collateral reading. This out-side reading is given extra credit by allowing for a three-hour course five points if supplemented by collateral work carefully tested and approved. Through this system of extra credits the candidate is able to reduce the undergraduate residence to three years. One feature of this new curriculum is the method of giving examinations. The old-time examination drama, where a few fellows get together to cram the course aided by a tutor and kept awake by drinking black coffee, is done away with. For the student is examined not on the particular work of the semester, but on the whole work in the course, covering a period of possibly three years. This prevents over-night-cramming-and-next-day-forgetting method so prevalent. The candidate for an ordinary degree is required to elect but two main courses of study to be pursued for three years, and is allowed no extra credits.

#### WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

The new curriculum at Williams is one of the most interesting from the viewpoint of the present study in that it represents probably the greatest reaction from the free-elective system that has been adopted recently. In the general statement issued by the college it is stated that the changes concern chiefly the continuity of courses and the correlation of subjects. The former aim is attained by the institution of a thorough and rigid system of prerequisites and the latter by the arrangement of the courses in major groups of study. All courses have been arranged in sequences and are to be approached by the prerequisites. The whole curriculum is divided into three groups of study, the first consisting of ancient and modern languages; the second of English history, and philosophy; and the third of mathematics and the natural sciences. The courses of Freshman year are prescribed. In the second year each must elect four courses from those open to Sophomores, at least one from each group. Each of the studies of this year serves as a prerequisite for the corresponding groups of Junior year. The continuation of the work of Sophomore year and the other two are "in the opinion of the faculty, properly, if not necessarily, related to it." It is in his arbitrary grouping of subjects that Williams departs so far from the free-elective system. The practical effect of the system is to make the work of the second year partially elective, and that of the following years dependent on the choice then made, securing both concentration and

continuity but at the expense of free-election.

#### AMHERST COLLEGE.

When President Eliot was actively preaching the free-elective system, he said that the only excuse for not extending the free-elective system was limitation of resources, and that the extent of the system in various institutions could be measured by its income. Recent developments have shown the fallacy of this argument, but in the case of Amherst, there is at least one illustration of the working out of the principles which he laid down. In one of the most notable of recent educational documents the Class of 1885 presented a petition to the trustees in which they asked five specific things:—

1. That the instruction given at Amherst be a modified classical course.
2. That the degree of Bachelor of Science be abolished.
3. That the college adopt the deliberate policy to devote all its means to the indefinite increase of teacher's salaries.
4. That the number of students attending the college be limited.
5. That entrance be permitted only by competitive examination.

The reasons which the Committee urged were that Amherst as a small college was no longer able to compete successfully with the great Universities and their extended fields of study. The heavily endowed colleges in the East and the many state colleges supported by the bounty of the public treasury have made it impossible for the smaller colleges to keep pace with them in the extension of courses and fields of learning. This leaves such colleges as Amherst, only a type of many of the best colleges in the East, in an ill-defined position, unable to assume leadership or to pay salaries to retain the best men. Retaining the sciences for cultural purposes, the Committee advocated for this reason that Amherst abolish all aims toward a technical course, and devote its entire attention to a study of the Classics, in this narrow field aiming at leadership. This would have involved vigorous restriction of the elective system for few students under any form of elective system will devote their college days to the pursuit of Latin and Greek literature.

The proposal received wide notice, but the reply of the Trustees, almost equally important, has not been as widely circulated. Important changes were made in the curriculum as a result of the Address. The college has added to its requirements for a degree an additional year of science and of Ancient language, making the requirement in each two years. But the value of the social sciences and modern languages has not been overlooked and has been left largely elective. The requirements in modern languages have been increased. Students who do not present Greek at entrance will in the future be required before graduation to translate at sight both German and a Romance language; for these presenting Greek sight translation will be required in German or a Romance language. This is similar to the rule recently adopted at Harvard University. The degree of Bachelor of Science was abolished. The other replies are not of interest in this place. It is interesting to note the following words of the Trustees' reply:—

"With the requirement of a preparation of four years of Latin and two years of an Ancient language in college, Amherst is definitely on the basis of a modi-



fied classical course. . . The Amherst graduate, with these new plans and policies in force, will have had in college two years of an Ancient language, and two years at least of science; he will have a reading knowledge of French and German; he will have pursued three subjects for three years and one subject for two years; he will have had the choice, besides the requirement of Classics, sciences, mathematics, and modern languages, of philosophy, history, economics, political science, and literature; besides he will have had abundant opportunity to interest himself in college activities and athletics, and he will not have been permitted to overdo in either."

#### COLGATE UNIVERSITY.

Colgate is another school where the Group System has been adopted. Two years ago the faculty adopted a system of majors and minors, which requires each man to complete thirty hours in a department which he may elect, and twenty hours of accompanying minors. Twenty hours more are required in departments not so closely related to the major subject of study.

#### HARVARD COLLEGE.

When President Eliot resigned in 1909 as the head of Harvard University, the elective system had the broadest scope. In the college of Arts and Sciences, which constitute the breadth of this article, no restrictions were put upon the studies a student might elect, excepting the requirement of a single course in English composition and a year course in either French or German when both had not been presented at entrance. The remainder of the required sixteen courses the student might elect in a wide or as narrow channels as he wished. In the spring of 1908 the Faculty of Arts and Sciences appointed a committee "to consider how test for rank in college may be made a more generally recognized measure of intellectual power." The committee was immediately led to the effects of the free-elective system then prevailing and after considerable investigation the free-elective system was cast aside and a Group system adopted.

The whole curriculum of the college has been divided into four groups, the division being based not so much on the subject matter as on the method of study involved. For instance, the first group contains the arts of expression, as languages, music, and the fine arts; the second, the natural sciences involving inductive reasoning; the third, history economics, and other social sciences; also inductive; and the fourth, philosophy and mathematics, deductive in treatment.

Each student is now required to make his electives with the guidance of an advisor. At the end of the first year he must present to his advisor a plan of study for the remainder of his course. This plan must be in accordance with certain fixed rules. For his major work he must elect six courses of his required total of sixteen in one department to insure concentration on some one subject. Then in order to secure a broad foundation he must elect six of his remaining courses in the other three groups. In addition to this before a student can be enrolled in the Junior class he must have passed a special oral examination in either French or German to test his reading knowledge. Amherst differs in that it requires the test only before graduation but in both a Romance language and German for a student who has not presented Greek at entrance.

#### CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Cornell is another of the larger universities whose

college of Arts and Sciences has changed over from the free-elective system to a regulated elective system. In 1901 Cornell had an entirely free elective system requiring only military drill. In 1905 the committee which investigated the systems in various colleges and made the report, already referred to, upon which was based the system of regulation ultimately adopted. Before a student can be registered as a Junior he must have completed sixty hours which shall include not less than six hours in each of the following departments: English and history; philosophy and mathematics; the natural sciences; and ancient and modern languages. Then at the beginning of the Junior year he must elect one of twelve groups in which he must complete before graduation at least twenty hours. He may take all or part of his remaining work in this favored department. In selecting his department for major work he must obtain the approval of some professor within the group. Harvard has gone further than Cornell in insisting upon a reading knowledge of a modern language as essential to a good education.

Other colleges present problems and solutions of equal interest, but lack of space forbids their consideration at this time.

It must be evident that the elective system has worked an inestimable good to the American college, but in its widest application weak spots developed. These the various colleges have attempted to solve. Columbia, in addition to restricting the elective system, has adopted an entirely new plan of distinguishing between two types of students and providing a curriculum and regulations for each. Amherst has committed itself to a modified classical course and has made its election privileges in accordance with this principle. Williams has inaugurated a thorough system of prerequisites to insure continuity and concentration, and along with Amherst, Harvard has demanded a reading knowledge of a modern language. These changes will make the college diploma of greater value in that it will represent a degree of real efficiency.

## A Street Song

Robert Carlton Brown

Oh, give me the noises of the street,  
The rattle and roar and run,  
The sounds that fill my heart with joy,  
Proof of all things being done.

A hand-organ man below my flat;  
A dago out there yelling "Beets!"  
Ah, give me, give me that!  
The fellowship of the streets.

A clanging cable, a shouting cop,  
A motor volleying like a gun,  
A barking dog, a whistling boy;  
Sweet sounds of life now on the run!

But in the night and early morn  
Turn off the noise and kill the cat,  
Quench the honking auto horn,  
The newspaper boy and all of that.

Yes, give me the noises of the street,  
The folly and frolic and fun,  
But plug life's speaking tube tight shut  
When the curfew bell has rung.



# THE ANGEL OF THE CRAZY IKES

By PHILIP S. PERKINS, Syracuse

*\*Entered in Prize Fiction Contest (see footnote).*

"You ought to be shot full of holes until you look like a Swiss cheese," roared Freddy.

"Ditto!" supplemented Don emphatically.

Ben looked injured. He sat on his suitcase and watched the trail of smoke left by the vanishing express. He looked sarcastically from one to the other.

"How did I know it didn't stop here?" he asked.

"You didn't," shouted the two thirds.

"Then why do you blame me?" he retorted.

"If you hadn't been such a worshipper at the shrine of Morpheus," began Don, "we would have found out. Instead we arrived just to see the moving picture view of the green lights disappearing around the curve."

The victim of this tirade eyed his chums. The three collegians were stranded. They were "en tour" as the flashy posters of the college glee club stated. Or rather they had been "en tour" until they missed the train. There had been an afternoon concert in a flourishing suburb of the biggest city in the state. Before the concert a paper had been tacked to the theater call board.

"Any member of this club who purposely or inadvertently misses a train during the remainder of this trip," it read, "will be considered dropped from the club and will have to furnish his own transportation home."

The reform had been necessary. After some of the city concerts, entertainments given by enthusiastic alumni had caused stragglers to show up at the next stop much the worse for wear, and very much out of voice.

The Crazy Ikes, as the inseperable trio were fondly called, of course had to be the first to disobey that mandate. They missed the train from the aforesaid flourishing suburb. A hurried consultation of maps and timetables showed that a run down to Coldwater Junction would get them there three hours before the express, which made a detour of two hundred miles through the western part of the state. The narrow guage train was just made and the trio arrived safe in Coldwater Junction.

If Ben had not been such a sleepy head, all would have gone off per schedule. But after the trio struck the Junction, he made for the ramschakle Coldwater Palace and his nap. Hence the adventure.

The express made a flag stop at the Junction, but the trio were not aware of that. They expected to see the flyer stop, and had planned to play prodigal sons and expected to be restored to the club with shouts of joy.

Were you ever marooned in Coldwater Junction? No? Even the traveling man with his wares shunned it. The town was one of the many which had sprung up in a night in the Nevada boom, and with the bursting of the bubble had receded into a much smaller, but well regulated rural community. How it was well regulated is still another story.

"We're stuck;" cried Freddy.

"A thousand miles from home," croaked Don.

"And almost broke!" added Ben.

"What shall we do?" queried Don.

Ben looked lazily at the twinkling lights in the Coldwater Palace. They beckoned to him. He yawned.

"The hotel for mine and bed," he said.

"But who's to pay the bill?" chimed in the other two thirds.

"I've got four dollars," said Ben as he turned his pockets inside out.

"Three here," groaned Don.

Freddy pulled out his mileage book. "There's three hundred and seventeen miles here, half a package of tobacco and some papers. That will help a little. I've got my watch," he muttered, "but I promised mother I would never let it out of my sight."

Ben picked up his suitcase and led the procession. "After I get a nap, I'll think of some scheme," he said. The others followed, pictures of complete dejection.

The Coldwater Palace loomed up before them. It was a three story frame building which had seen better days. They had noticed in the hasty survey after dinner that in the times of the boom it had been painted. The only reminiscences of this former glory were blotches where the bright green still remained. The lights in the assembly hall twinkled brightly. There was a roar of laughter, followed by applause.

"What's going on upstairs?," asked Don of the Ubiquitous Person who held the exalted position of clerk and stable boy. He had been the bartender too, before the equal suffrage wave struck Coldwater Junction.

"Suffragette meeting," he responded. "Election's to-morrow."

"Is this town as bad as that?," queried Ben.

"Uh!" emphatically responded the U. B.

Coldwater Junction had rejoiced in the name of Eden in the days of the boom. But the women had risen and struck. They demanded the ballot, or threatened to return home to mother. The threat worked its purpose, and from that day, Eden, politically, became practically Adamless. With the change of name and equal suffrage, came prohibition, and the bar room door was like Bluebeard's chamber, except that the bar room had no key.

"Are you fellers actors?," inquired the U. P.

"I should say not," volunteered Don in a huff, "We're college students."

"There ain't no difference," was the response, "you fellers will have to pay by the day."

The Crazy Ikes wilted. A mental inventory by the three limited their stay in the Coldwater Palace to one day. Safe in the seclusion of their room, they collapsed in silence. From the floor below rose the melody in a thousand keys:

Raise the banner high

Up to the sky,

Sisters, be brave and strong;

We fight to win

Abolish sin

And conquer ev'ry wrong."

The melody aroused the Crazy Ikes.

"Wow!," cried Don. "Stuck in a suffragette village."

Freddy gazed silently out of the window. Hardly a light could be seen in the village. "This looks like the center of population," he began.

\*This is the first story accepted for the Summer Prize Fiction Contest, just ended. Three such stories have been accepted and paid for out of the hundreds received during the summer. The second will appear in the next issue and the third one in December, the Christmas Number. At that time the one receiving the best criticisms will be awarded a prize as announced elsewhere. A Fall Fiction Contest starts from October 1st.—Editor.



"Where's that?," asked Don.

"In the woods on somebody's farm in Indiana," responded Freddy.

Ben stretched himself on the bed and gazed at the ceiling.

"I could stand anything, but being classed with actors," he groaned.

"Well," began Don. "What's the difference? Actors get stranded, we are stranded, therefore we are actors. That is a perfectly good syllogism in logic. What we want is an angel."

"An angel?," chorused the two thirds.

"That's what I said. An angel is what gets bankrupted actors out of trouble. We've got to find one."

"Who ever heard of an angel in Nevada?" cried Freddy. "The heat here would scorch any respectable angel's wings. I guess all we'll get is ——."

"And we'll get that good and strong," interrupted Ben.

They smoked in silence. Don rolled a cigarette and succeeded in spilling half the precious tobacco on the floor.

"Brush it up!" commanded Freddy. "Have you forgotten they don't sell the weed here? The women again. I'd like to get hold of the fellow who got off that toast about Heaven bless the ladies."

"We've got to have an angel," mused Don again.

"There isn't any such thing," said Freddy. "I've got a definition for the summer resort for departed souls that has it all over the other one."

"Let's hear it," cried the two thirds.

"Hell," said Freddy, as he twisted the tip of his cigarette, "is a suffragette town where a college student can't get a smoke."

Ben rattled the change in his pockets. "I think," he began wearily, "it would be more sensible to find the way out of this instead of propounding syllogisms and definitions."

"Eureka!," roared Freddy. "I have found it!"

"What?"

"The angel is with us, we're saved!"

He rushed to his suitcase and the others followed precipitately. From the depths of his case he extracted a dress, some white filmy unmentionables, silk stockings and shoes. He held them up. "Here's friend angel," he cried.

"We've been idiots!" cried Ben. "I never thought of our one best bet."

The glee club posters carried the announcement in the most conspicuous place, "The vaudeville olio includes Frederick K. Lake, Jr., the cleverest female impersonator in the college world."

A council of war followed. Up from the second floor rose the cry, "Victory will be ours!"

"And ours, too," said Freddy.

If a mere man had been loitering beneath the window of room 34 of the Coldwater Palace a minute later, there would have been a funeral in the Junction the next day. There was a thud, a cloud of dust arose and a suitcase lay there in the moonlight.

"Where you fellers going?" queried the U. P. suspiciously as he took the key to room 34.

"Out to see the town," responded Freddy.

"The town's upstairs just now," said the combination clerk-stable boy-ex-barkeeper.

Don looked toward the stairs.

"How long before they'll be through?" he asked.

"Bout an hour, judging from the other sessions," responded the U. P.

The Crazy Ikes stole around the corner, picked up

the suitcase and started toward the outskirts of the town. The trio walked quietly through the dark street until they came to where the Junction verged into the plains.

Freddy tiptoed up to a dark cabin. The door was open. He turned and whistled to the two thirds.

"Empty!" he said laconically as they joined him.

The moon winked knowingly at the conspirators. "What did it matter if he had just peeked in on Mazie De Vere of the High Rollers, who had lifted up her voice because there were no lights in her dressing-room, or if he had seen that the chorus had been forced to dress in a stage box with only a curtain to screen them from the prying eyes of the audience? Here was a leading lady who had to don her costume by his own light and such matches as the two thirds could furnish.

"How's the complexion?" asked Freddy as he gazed into a cracked bit of mirror which stood on the shelf before him.

"It's a triumph of real art," said Ben as he held the third at arms length to criticize the result.

"That left eye brow should be darker, Freddy," ventured Don. "And you'd better wear your veil."

The standards of home society would have suffered a grievous shock if some of the gossips could have caught a glimpse of the young lady in that tumble down cabin at the outskirts of Coldwater Junction.

"Can you breathe?" asked Don, as he tightened the corset designed for the needs of the female impersonator.

"Pull her up another notch," said Freddy. "Cee! I wish I had a real cigarette."

"I've got the makings for just one left," said Ben, "but you shall have it."

A few minutes later a handsomely attired young lady walked up the street chaperoned by the two thirds. A cigarette of the makings hung from her reddened lips and she puffed complacently at it.

"Now we're ready for the big show. Are you sure you've got your nerve, Freddy?"

"Mountains of it," was the calm reply.

The U. P. looked up in surprise from his books. He heard a merry laugh outside and the trio entered.

He smiled graciously at the lady.

"Is the meeting still in session?" she inquired. "I drove over from the Springs to get here. I missed the train. Thank you, so much, young gentlemen."

"It's right upstairs on the second floor, lady," answered the clerk.

As the two thirds turned to follow her, the U. P. shouted, "Where's the third one?"

Ben stepped into the breach.

"He drove to the Springs with the man who brought Miss Mintern over. Said he'd be back in the morning."

"He'd better," was the quick reply, "there's pay coming to this house in the morning."

The advent of Miss Angelica Mintern created a stir in the meeting of the Coldwater Junction Equal Suffrage meeting. A hundred heads turned as she entered the door and a hundred pairs of eyes watched her sail smilingly up the aisle, trailing the two thirds behind her.

Mrs. Bill Redmond, who had succeeded her husband as sheriff when the lamented Bill had joined the heavenly harpists after a fight in the Red Dog, rose to meet her. Then Mrs. Bill gathered her to the ample



Redmond bosom.

Down in the front row the two thirds watched the scene. Don twisted his watchfob nervously while Ben returned the smile of the fair creature who had been ushered into the seat of honor.

Mrs. Henry McGuire, the relict of the proprietor of the Coldwater Palace finished her speech abruptly. A round of applause from the roughened, red hands of the lady bosses of the Junction followed, and a sigh of relief from the friend husbands who had been dragged to the meeting.

A gesture from the portly Mrs. Bill imposed silence.

"We have with us this evening," she began, "Miss Angelica Mintern, of Reno, who had just arrived. She was unfortunately delayed and was unable to inform of her visit until she reached here. She will address us now, and will remain until after to-morrow's election. Miss Mintern is one of the greatest workers for the cause and we will all be uplifted by her remarks. Miss Mintern."

There was a death like hush as Miss Mintern rose and advanced to the front of the platform. She smiled at the elite of Coldwater Junction, through her veil, not forgetting the two thirds on the front row.

"Friends," she began, in a well modulated voice, "I cannot tell you how happy I am that I arrived in time to say a few words for the cause to the ladies of Coldwater Junction. And to their husbands and brothers," she added with a smile.

There was a ripple of applause from the latter element addressed, which Mrs. Bill quickly suppressed with her gavel.

"Coldwater Junction," continued the beautiful Angelica, "has fully demonstrated the value of the ballot for women. In this flourishing and picturesque town, success has crowned your efforts."

"Flourishing and picturesque jail," murmured one third under his breath.

"Since the equal suffrage issue has been tried in your town the saloon, the gambling palace and the cigar store have been crowded out," she continued.

A thundering volley of applause from the roughened, red hands of the lady bosses ensued, and the gavel of Mrs. Bill lay silent.

For ten minutes the eloquence of Angelica swayed the populace of Coldwater Junction. What did it matter if she lapsed into slang? Nobody noticed it and nobody cared.

"To-morrow is the critical day," she cried. "To-morrow women go to the polls to defend the issue so dear to them. My heart is with you in this movement and I am here to do my poor part for the cause. I deeply understand that no campaign can be a success without funds, and I pledge fifty dollars to the treasury of the Coldwater Junction Equal Suffrage Association treasury."

The two thirds in the front row were thunder-struck.

"Fifty cents would be better," groaned Don.

"Oh heaven!" murmured Ben supplicatingly.

Miss Mintern sat down. The U. P. at his desk held his hands over his ears when the Coldwater Palace was shaken by the stamping which followed the Lady from Reno's conclusion.

The meeting broke up with the hymn of battle and even the two thirds pointed in on the chorus of, "Fight! fight! fight! with all your might!"

The lady from Reno was surrounded by a throng of the finest of the C. J. E. S. A. as the crowd thundered down the stairs and out into the street.

Mrs. Henry McGuire seized her and drew her away from the admiring throng.

"We have never heard such a speech in our lives. You must come up to my appartments and we'll lay out the work for to-morrow."

The lady from Reno caught the glance of the two thirds who were pressing forward to meet her.

"I must give you a check for that fifty," she said to the relict of the proprietor of the Coldwater Palace.

"That's all right," purred the other delightedly, "but let's discuss the plans—"

"There is a train east to-night?" asked the lady.

"In half an hour, but why?" asked the Honorable Mrs. McGuire.

"I must do something for these poor young men," answered the lady. "I took them into my carriage and they told me their sad tale. They are stranded college boys and I promised to put them on that train."

The two thirds shook the big hand of the Honorable Mrs. McGuire.

"Can you trust them?" she whispered.

The lady laughed.

"Yes, they're honest, and I believe them. I will make that check out for a hundred if you don't mind."

"Very well, come to my appartments, and we'll settle that," answered the honorable relict.

Five minutes later Miss Angelica Mintern and the two thirds were leaving the Coldwater Palace.

"Shan't I go with you?" roared Mrs. McGuire out of the window.

"No, thanks. I'll be back in a few minutes, and come right up to talk with you, if you'll wait."

The window closed, and Mrs. Henry McGuire waited.

The express for the east thundered into Coldwater Junction. Three crossed the platform, the train started, but not even one returned.

"Mrs. Hank!" roared the U. P. outside the door of the "appartments," "The lady got on the train!"

The relict gazed at the check. "Bank of Good Fortune," it read. A figure appeared in the doorway and Coldwater Junction and the U. P. in person were treated to a flow of language not found in Webster's Unabridged.

The Crazy Ikes were huddled together at the last table in the dining car. Ben looked out of the window.

"There's the place!" he cried. "We're out of the state now."

Freddy laughed.

"What are you thinking about?" asked Don.

"Of the Honorable Mrs. Henry McGuire. "She'll get her money when we reach home, but it will be an uneasy wait for her."

The porter rushed through the train and whispered something in the ear of the conductor.

"What?" he cried.

"Sure's yo' alive! She done took offen her hyar and stahited ter tak' off her waist," whispered the frightened African.

The conductor hurried to the rear of the diner. The Crazy Ikes sat with their backs to him. He heard a laugh. Three glasses were raised.

"To the Angel of the Crazy Ikes," he heard.

The conductor turned and smothered something which sounded like a laugh. The African's eyes popped almost out of his head.

"Why! d'ere all men!" he gasped.





The tendency to write, its special appeal to school boys and college men, their training on school and college papers, their growing influence in professional journalism and literature.

By B. RUSSELL HERTS.

Former editor of "Moods," "The Forum," "The Tourist Magazine," present editor of "The International," literary editor of "The Intercollegiate," and contributor to "Current Literature," "The Book News Monthly," "The New Age," "The Mirror," etc.

ILLUSTRATED BY ARTHUR N. EDROP.

LITERARY eczema or the writers' itch is one of the most common of all diseases of youth. There is scarcely an intelligent boy or girl who does not at some time before graduation from grammar school attempt to find expression by the use of the pen. Sometimes the effect of this attempt is merely the writing of interminable letters which must be read by fond parents or absent school-mates and replied to at like length.

At a later age and in a great number of cases this tendency becomes far more highly developed and is evinced in attempts at stories, essays, and sometimes plays, generally of great brevity considering the accepted length of such performances in these fields as come to the notice of the general public. It is this tendency which populates the pages of school monthlies with the most promising kind of matter from the pens of boys and girls who are never to adopt journalism as a profession and whose accomplishment in that field arises merely from an effervescence of spirit, a bulk of energy which cannot be consumed by their athletics and school studies.

Sometimes, of course, the thoughtful youngster involves himself in the excitements of a debating society, and there he may declaim in forceful tones opinions on everything in the world and out of it, but he generally drifts into the writing of such opinions if these get any genuine grip upon him. It is this tendency which supplies "young ladies" with that sublime inspirational force, which never recurs again in most of their lives, and which, at the ages of seventeen to twenty-two, gives them the ability to write hundreds of pages on adventures that they have had, or expect to have, or have dreamed of having; that makes them keep diaries day by day, sometimes amounting to several volumes over a year or two. We have all witnessed these performances and a good many of us have embarked upon them ourselves. We have all had exhibited to us the surprised and outraged parent whose most proper daughter has just developed the most improper tendency to write down thoughts

at variance with her parents' beliefs and to describe adventures that appear to elders as having no possible connection with anything that she should conceive. This may be largely a tendency of the present generation. It is perhaps more widespread, in America at least, than it has been at any previous time. But youth has always an abundance of energy, and writing has always been a good, if not a universally practised, method of distributing it.

Writing, therefore, more than any of the other arts, or more than any other activity, is the ideal method of self expression for the intellectual, but only moderately talented, young man or woman. Self expression in the field of the graphic or plastic arts or in music or in the dance, as it has been developed during the past five or six years, or in athletics, always requires a measure of natural aptitude coupled with an exceedingly developed skill. Writing, of course, before it can become genuinely readable, publishable at any rate, must have even more aptitude behind it and even more skill developed through its practise. But in the early stages this is not the case. Almost anyone who has thoughts that he can put in speech, can express them on paper—to his own satisfaction at any rate. Writing has an immediate and intimate connection with all of the pupil's other work in school; it improves his manner of handling history; it gives him a better mark in composition; it makes his letters to his friends more interesting; it enables him to read his books more easily; it helps him to talk better; it gives him a larger vocabulary and an easier time in studying foreign tongues. Writing is the most encouraged of all arts by the teachers in charge of our youthful intellectual welfare.

It is, therefore, not surprising that in many of our private schools and in a large number of our colleges there are magazines and newspapers carried on with a good deal of ability by men generally of no special fitness but of sufficient development in this field to enable them to produce readable matter for their confrères' consumption. It is this exhibition of ab-



ility on the part of school and college editors and this exhibition of interest on the part of their associates that often leads men astray as to their natural proclivities. Every year at every university there are a dozen men expecting to produce literature as a means of livelihood, and out of them perhaps half-a-dozen are determined on this course merely because it represents a seemingly easy or attractive method of earning a living and gives them a certain standing among those whose respect they desire, which they would not gain as business men or practisers of other professions. The half-dozen or sometimes the 90 per cent of ineffectuals may either drift along in an aimless, useless fashion for a number of years (if their income or their father's renders them "independent") or they may drift into teaching, or to giving private tutoring to friends or friends' children or to some other harmless and inoffensive method of supplying their immediate needs. Bernard Shaw has given vent to the semi-truism, "Those who can do, those who can't teach." One of the great outrages of education to-day is that the field is filled with incapables, both men and women, who are there to make a temporary living until they can get married or do something else that they want to. The great and efficient teacher, the teacher who loves his work and inspires his pupils, is a rare and beautiful contributor to the good of the earth. The man or woman who comes to teaching as to the least of all offered evils, who slouches through his day, disgusts his pupils and gives them nothing but memory exercises and vigilant supervision, is as much a parasite on society as an entrepreneur who takes to himself his own and half a hundred other people's wages. A regrettable effect of the tendency to write is the large number of teachers who are practising their profession because writing does not offer them a living.

In encouraging the capable and discouraging the hopeless college papers perform very much the same function as the Children's Theatre which was established by the Educational Alliance a few years ago in New York. Conservative men and women who are interested in the Alliance objected to the establishment of an institution where children could act real plays before public audiences on the ground that it would encourage them to go on the stage. As a matter of fact in many cases it did exactly the reverse of this. Every child of imagination drifts toward a desire to go on the stage. If it evinces any talent at recitation and is placed in a position in which it must earn its own living, this desire is likely to be fostered by the praise of friends and the press of circumstances. The function of the Educational Theatre, besides the encouragement of those children who were really of exceptional ability, was to discourage, by forcing them into competition with their superiors, children of theatrical tendencies but not talents. In the same way the college monthly or daily is likely to convince the man who is without literary or journalistic possibilities that he should turn his attention to some other work to which he is likely to prove better adapted; whereas a man who writes essays, or stories, or poetry, or even news items with facility, charm, vigor and originality will feel encouraged to embark on the difficult but not impossible task of writing for a livelihood.

That literature is one of the most difficult fields for any man, whether a college graduate or not, is certainly beyond question. Few of the professions are

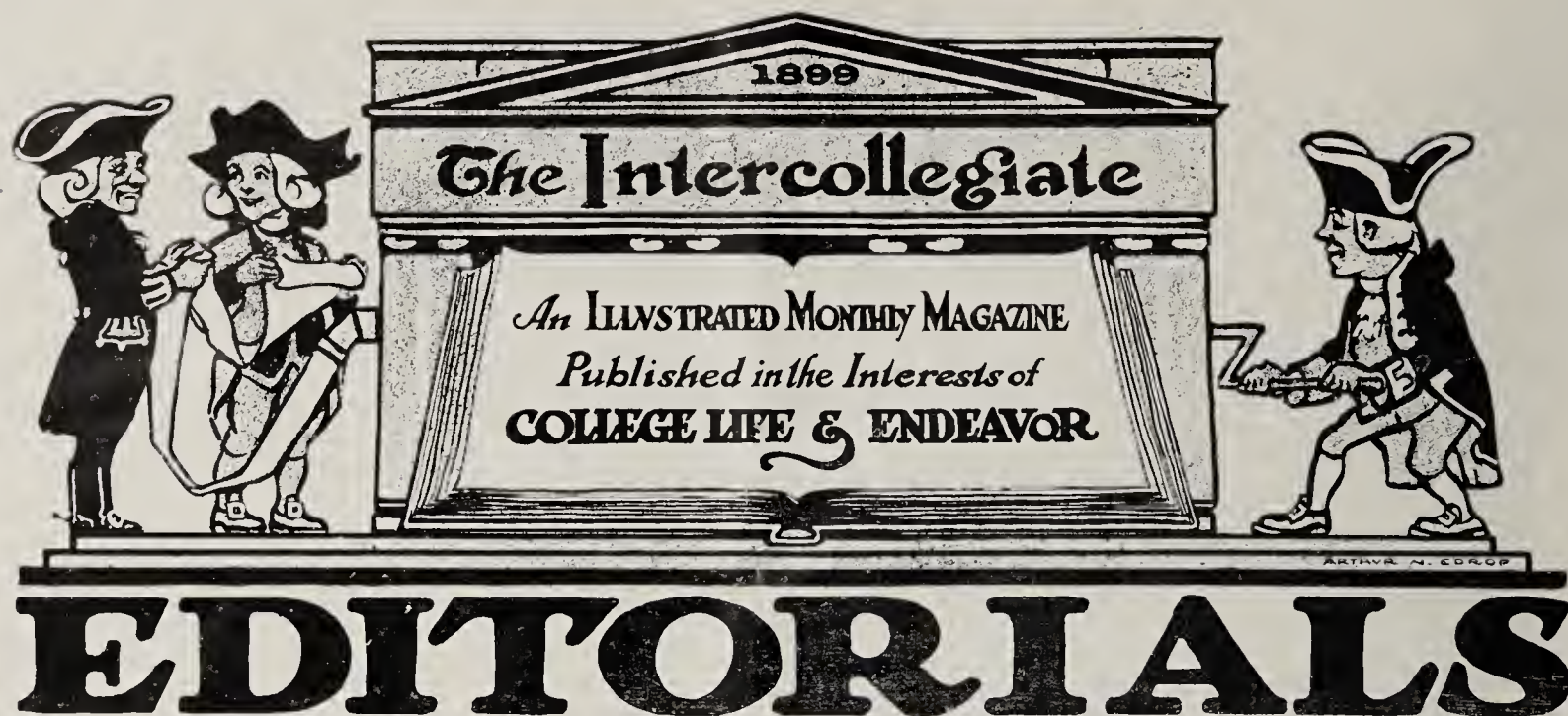
less well paid. Few of them are given less general recognition. It is true that as the city editor or managing editor of a newspaper a man may earn a few thousand dollars a year, or that as the writer of a successful play or of a "best seller" he may earn a good many thousand; but in general these accomplishments have absolutely no connection with literature.

No, my dear fellow struggler, I am not going to attempt to define the word for you. I really wish I knew what "literature" is: what it is that makes one book live down for a thousand years in spite of the fact that ninety-nine people out of every hundred, when the book was written, failed to know of its existence, and that makes another book that sells a hundred thousand copies in its first year scarcely heard of in its fifth. It is, of course, partly something inherent in the book. It is partly also, and most especially, a question of the support of that small, but very vitally concerned, public, which regards literature as one of the great joys of life and which, as Arnold Bennett explains in a recent book that is reviewed in this number, really makes or mars every literary reputation. The "great reading public" may give a man notoriety and shower upon him the wherewithal to support an automobile and a household, but it cannot make him last beyond his own generation. You may delight as you will in the best-sellers of the hour; you may buy them up one after another and present them to everyone of your delighting friends; but just as surely as next year shall come, so shall the authors of these same best-sellers die the death that knows no awakening. Only here and there will some one of them be coupled with those minor, unsalable authors and poets who are making less than a living from their craft to-day but who will be read by your children and your children's children.

It is an attitude of sincere idealism toward the production of literature which it is so difficult to get college magazines and their editors to assume, and it is this attitude which is absolutely essential to any great artistic accomplishment. I don't mean that college men are less idealistic than others. It is very difficult to get any man to look upon his work with a great fervor and a lasting willingness to be unsparing of effort. Even the best of those who distinguish themselves in our universities as critics or poets will, if they follow the career of writing, turn inevitably to the journalistic attitude which prevails to-day and which is simply an outgrowth of the commercial attitude which exists upon a wider scale. It is perhaps well that this should be so. Many a wretched literary man would have made a fairly good newspaper writer. What is supremely necessary is that college men who are to be journalists should go forth into the world with a recognition of this fact; that they should go about their work quite conscious of their aims; and that if they fail to strive for the top-most heights, having discovered their talent and their limitations, that they do so with a full sense of having adapted themselves to their possibilities. There is a demand to-day for certain kinds of commercialized and devitalized writing. There is no demand whatever for certain kinds of poetic and inspired literature. A man who is convinced he is possessed of a great literary genius had better become subsidized by some millionaire and move out to New Mexico on a ranch or else sell clothing or shoes and write his literature when he can. For the other type whose effort will be directed

*Continued on page 17*





“TWELVE YEARS OLD AND STILL GOING STRONG”.

**M**AY we be pardoned for calling attention to the fact in our editorial columns that this magazine is twelve years old this month? Since the first issue in October, 1899, its character has remained the same. It is still “An Illustrated Monthly Magazine published in the interest of College Life and Athletics.” Its aim was at first “to hold and grip the attention of the average college man and to show him something when it had secured it.” It has attempted to do more than this and in a measure it has made good. It has gone through one war, two panics, and eleven summers! “Remember the Maine?”—then you remember when the *Intercollegiate* was born. But it is a big child now and one with a good education; its fathers have seen it go to every college. And at no time has it failed to pass! For the printing of it alone something like \$30,000 must have been spent. At present it is undoubtedly at its most successful period. Six editors are working for you night and day if you are a subscriber; two men are working you if you are not! We don’t need any more subscribers and we trust that you won’t bother us with a dollar and ask to be put on our list. You would be much better off if you bought some useful thing, such as an automobile or donated a dormitory or something to your college to perpetuate the memory of your name. Possibly your Alma Mater already has a very good reason to remember you! But leaving all these serious matters aside for the present, we must assure our readers that we are not satisfied with the material success already achieved. There is another thing that we want and that is the esteem of both college men and faculty. We believe we have great possibilities and during the next eight months we hope to realize them.

That this editorial may not read like a circular let us conclude by wishing you a successful year, and hoping that you may derive some pleasure from *The Intercollegiate* during that time. Here’s to twelve years more! Step to the nearest soda-water place and have one on us!

## TACKLING THE PIG-SKIN OR THE BOOKS.

**T**HE hammock-swinging days are o’er. The days of dodging the tailor are here. The evenings at the “corner” and the checks from home. It is a new year for you and you have made many resolutions. Some of these with some of you relate to study. You are determined to take off your coat and roll-up your sleeves and get down to work—at least, for a little while! In the hundred largest institutions of learning approximately a half-million of students are gathered together not to save the country but for their own individual benefit. No great vacuum will be left where these students come from so you have not passed the zero in value as yet. But all of us left behind will be hearing of what you are doing for the next eight months or so; and when the good times come wishing we were back again. When your pa and some of us attended old Siwash back in the early nineties we were left there each Fall with nothing more than a longing for the year to pass; now you are left with a new car and an aeroplane or two! Remember: both the football and the books are bound in leather, and you must take either along with you to make the goal.



## FOOTBALL AND THE COACH.

**A** BANNER season is predicted in football for the coming Fall. As we go to press all of the large colleges have had their trial squad out for light preparatory work. We trust that later on none of these same men will be injured, as more open play has taken care of that. They have in the aggregate over 1000 games to go through. In two months it will be all finished for another year. But why are the so-called smaller colleges passing the "big six" in football? Is it because the larger teams with their greater number of professional coaches are making the game too scientific. The smaller colleges cannot afford all this and so are playing the game for what it is worth. On the field of battle, if two armies should stop and take a deep breath and count six or nine between each shot, what sort of fight would result? To be sure, it's science rather than brute strength that wins and it's the man with good training behind him who lasts. But too much method is wasting time. Wouldn't a few cheering words from a coach who was once one of the bunch himself go further towards making his team push the ball just over the line for a goal, than a professional coach at that critical moment reminding the half-backs to make a curve of 45 degrees and the end to hit his man about ten inches below the arm pit? There is too much science and the sport is wasted. Yale, Princeton and Syracuse are three of the leaders to drop the old professional coaching system and will try the graduate coach idea and we stake a lot considerable more will be heard of these three named colleges than the results their teams obtained last year.

## POLO OR SOCCER FOR THE COLLEGES.

**W**E don't wish to advocate another sport to sap the athletic funds of the colleges, but since publishing our article on "Polo for the college" last month we are led to believe that from the number of letters received in agreement with our article, it is a good sport to try out at some of the larger universities with sufficient funds in their athletic associations. Now we have another thing to offer—or rather to ask why it is not more popular? and that is Soccer. In the time of Charles I. they used to kick balls about the village green. That is undoubtedly how Soccer originated. It actually took the form of a game as far back as 1882. Captain Owen of the Corinthians, an English Soccer team of prominence, stated on his recent trip to America that when he returned here he hoped he would "find the high-schools and colleges quite as enthusiastic." The attractive qualities of the game are many; witness an account of a game clipped from a newspaper:—"The game looks tame to an American only at the start. But it is work. It is sport. It is a man's game. Only a giant in muscle and one strong in wind is wanted; any other would fall on the green. . . . Wilson, of the All New York Eleven, did spectacular work at the goal. He was kicked in the legs; he ran into a post; he was knocked senseless for a few minutes; but he was soon up and on the job again." But this is its only bad feature; its maintenance is the big drawback. And the maintenance of college athletics is continually on the increase, as in most cases it is the sport-loving element of the college that supports its athletic teams, hence more "sports" (masculine) will have to be manufactured before more sports (regular) can be added. The supply must equal the demand!

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## *We Want Your Opinion.*

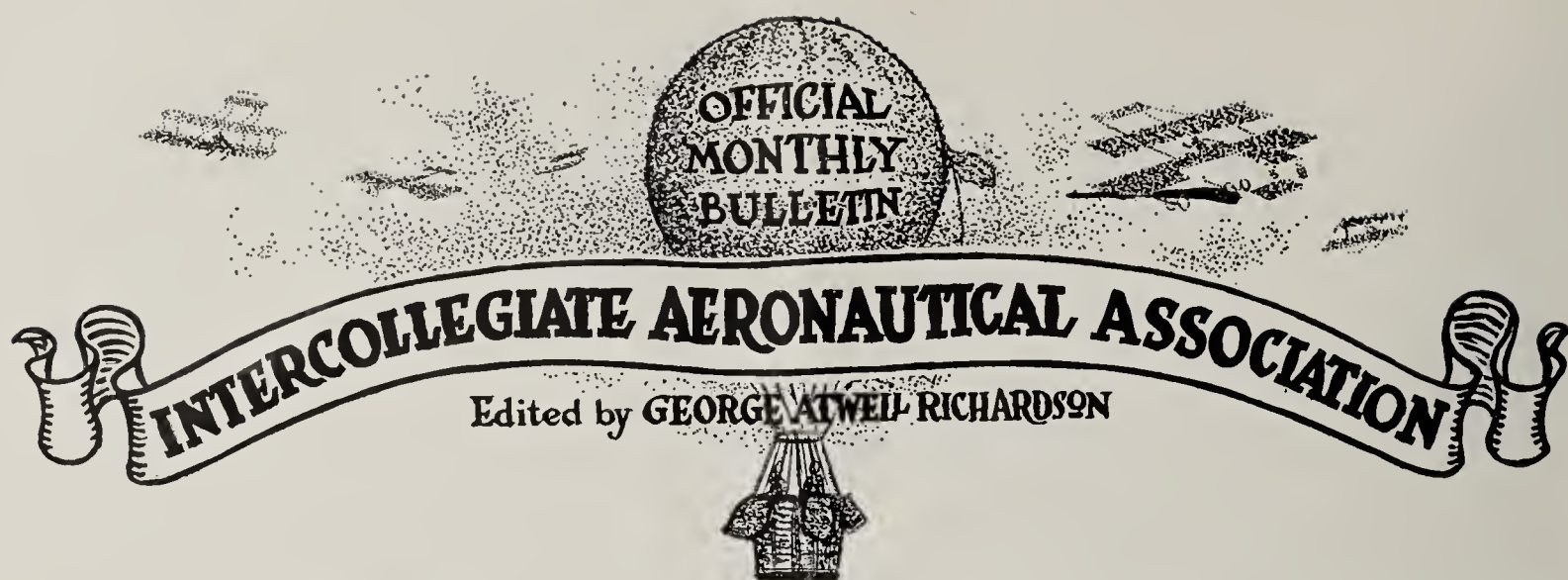
The publishers are anxious to know just what impression *The Intercollegiate Magazine* is making upon you as a reader or your college as a whole. Also what you would suggest that would tend to improve the magazine and exactly what you want. We are making a list of men who have read *The Intercollegiate* for many years past; are you one of them? Let us hear from you, please.

### OUR AIM

THIS MAGAZINE BELIEVES THAT THE COLLEGE MAN HAS CERTAIN DUTIES TO THE WORLD AND TO HIS FELLOW MEN; THAT AMONG THE CHIEF OF THESE DUTIES IS HIS LEADERSHIP IN EVERY MOVEMENT TENDING TO ESTABLISH TRUTH AND JUSTICE; THAT EQUALITY OF MAN IS NOT MERELY PROVERBIAL; AND THAT THE COLLEGE MAN SHOULD BE CONCERNED WITH THESE THINGS WHILE IN COLLEGE.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE BELIEVES THAT ACTIVITIES BOTH OF MIND AND BODY ARE ESSENTIAL AND THAT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF BOTH SHOULD BE RECORDED, SO THAT OTHERS MAY ASPIRE TO EXCEL; AND THUS COMPETITION FOR REAL SUCCESS MAY BE FOSTERED AMONG MEN.





### EDITORIALS.

**T**HROUGHOUT the land there is a vast amount of yawning and stretching of limbs. The dawn of a new college year is here and activities of many and various kinds must succeed what, to many, has been the blissful repose of a summer vacation.

Now is the time when plans are laid. Even the least ambitious cannot help but feel a thrill of enthusiasm in the anticipation of what the year may bring forth while he who leads the strenuous life, smilingly draws his belt a little tighter as he prepares to plunge once more into the thick of the fray.

Among the many present-day activities in college life, the aeronautical movement is one of the most promising. Already supported by enthusiasts in more than twenty of the leading colleges and universities of the country, the coming year points to an outburst of interest such as has never been seen before. From what was once a joke, the science of aeronautics has become a subject for every day discussion, thanks to the many successful meets which have been held.

Now is the time for the college student to show that he is a man of the times; a leader in new paths and not a follower. The science of aeronautics has reached a point where a few well-directed efforts will be productive of results that will bring everlasting fame to someone and that someone should be a college man.

And how can the college man show that he is at the head of the procession? By getting out and joining his local aero club; by learning all he can about aeronautics; and by putting his shoulder to the wheel and working. Then, if he is far-sighted, he will do his utmost to get his club to affiliate with the Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association of America, for it is organized effort that is productive of the greatest results.

The Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association was formed in April, 1910, by the college aero clubs of the country. It has not been an organization of mushroom growth but all that it has accomplished has been due to steady, unremitting work on the part of those interested.

The Association was formed in face of what, at first, looked like failure. Not one acceptance was received to the four hundred invitations to attend a convention for the purpose of organization which were sent to as many colleges and universities. A second set produced no better results and it was not until a third series, this time of personal letters writ-

ten long-hand, and addressed to the known existing clubs, was sent out that replies began to come in. Nine college clubs agreed to send in delegates and the remaining ones all signified that they were favorable to the movement though not in a position to send delegates.

Once organized, the Association went ahead with a vim. Membership in the National Council of the Aero Club of America and the representation on the Executive Committee of that body was obtained. Arrangements were made with the *Intercollegiate Magazine* by which a monthly bulletin of college aeronautical activities was to be published, and the President of the Association got up what proved to be one of the best and most successful illustrated aeronautical lectures of the year 1910-1911.

Then followed a systematic campaign of boosting and arousing of interest which finally culminated in two most successful inter-collegiate meets, namely:—The First Intercollegiate Gliding Meet held at Harvard University and the First Intercollegiate Balloon Race held at Williams College in May and June, 1911.

While preparations for these meets were under way, the President of the Association was filing certificates of incorporation in the State of New York under the conditions of the "Membership Corporation Law." Some slight defect in the wording necessitated their return but final action on these will be completed very shortly, the delay being due to the absence of the Association's legal representative from the city. When this has been put through the Association will be a full-fledged corporation.

Thus it can be seen that the Association has slowly but surely worked its way ahead. Its progress has not been spectacular but results have been and will be certain. It is deserving of the most loyal support on the part of every college man. The dues, which are insignificant in amount, are used entirely for the necessary expenses of stationery, etc., and that there is no money in it for any of the members is shown by the fact that every one of the officers has had to go down into his own pockets in order that the few bills might be taken care of.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

From now on the official headquarters of the Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association will be at Room 828 Trinity Building, New York City, and all communications should be addressed to this place. This location has been chosen both for the sake of convenience and to comply with the corporation laws of New York, which specify that the principal office shall be within the State.



**"FLIGHT."****An Intensely Interesting Lecture on Aeronautics.**

One of the best and most successful aeronautical lectures of the past year was "Flight," which Mr. George A. Richardson, the author, who is also the President of the Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association, delivered in all parts of the country. Everywhere it met with the highest praise, both from aeronautical experts and laymen.

This lecture covers the whole history of aeronautics from the earliest times to the present day and is illustrated with more than one hundred lantern slides and several thousand feet of motion pictures which rouse audiences to the highest pitch of excitement and enthusiasm.

Mr. Richardson worked up this lecture at the expenditure of hundreds of dollars of time and money for the express purpose of arousing interest in aeronautics among college men. It succeeded from the start and has been the direct cause of the formation of several of the college clubs.

Among the places at which it has been delivered are the following:—

Harvard University.  
University of Wisconsin.  
Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.  
University of Pennsylvania.  
Pennsylvania State College.  
Franklin Institute of Science, Philadelphia.  
School No. 13, Yonkers, New York.

besides many other well-known institutions.

Mr. Richardson is just as enthusiastic to-day on the subject of aeronautics as he has been from the very beginning when, as Charter Member of the University of Pennsylvania Aero Club, he was numbered among the organizers of the second college club in the country, and later was the leading spirit in the organization of the Intercollegiate Association. He stands ready to make a special proposition to any college aero club which wishes to arouse enthusiasm in its college by means of a good lecture.

All those who are interested are invited to write to the headquarters of the Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association. One of the special features this year will be PERSONAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE FIRST INTERCOLLEGIATE GLIDING MEET AND BALLOON

RACE. In the balloon race it was Richardson who won the trophies for both distance and duration.

**NEWS OF THE COLLEGE AERO CLUBS.**

Now that the colleges and universities are open once more there should be a wealth of aeronautical news. We hope that the Secretaries of the various college clubs will not fail to send in all items of interest in

regard to the activities of their clubs. The publicity thus obtained not only helps the club, itself, directly, but also indirectly because it gives a boost to the entire college movement, which cannot fail to react to the benefit of those who are a part of it.

Address all communications to the headquarters of the Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association or to the office of *The Intercollegiate Magazine*.

**WILLIAMS AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY.**

The following clipping has been received:—

"Auburn, Me., September 12th.—Half benumbed by a swift flight through rain, hail, and cold air currents, and unable to make the outlet valve or rip cord of his balloon work properly, H. Percy Shearman climbed up through the ropes to-day, slashed the silken bag with a knife and then fell back unconscious into the basket. The balloon dropped swiftly to the ground and to-night Shearman, resting comfortably at a hospital, little injured, was able to tell something of his experiences.

Shearman is president of the Williams College Aeronautical Society. His was the longest balloon flight ever made in New England by an aeronaut unaccompanied. The distance from Pittsfield, Mass., where he ascended early in the morning, to this city, is approximately 200 miles.

Feeling the effects of the exposure, Shearman several times tried to descend but was unable to deflate the bag. His strength was nearly exhausted when he finally resorted to his knife."

**UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA AERO CLUB.**

Preparations are under way to make this a banner year for the University of Pennsylvania Aero Club, which is one of the oldest college aero clubs in the country. Every attempt will be made to arouse interest among the students.

An event of historic interest will be the presentation to the University of the trophy cups won in the first intercollegiate balloon race. The University balloon captured the first place in both duration and distance events, the trophies for which were two handsome silver cups.

It is also planned to have G. A. Richardson, President of the Intercollegiate Association, repeat his lectures on "Flight."

With these two events as a starter and with a few enthusiastic members back of it, it is hoped that a great deal will be accomplished.

**CORNELL UNIVERSITY AERO CLUB.**

Nothing has been heard from this club yet but from the character of the members who will form the nucleus of this year's organization there is every reason to believe that it will be one of the leaders.

Last year a great deal of actual work was accomp-



Miss Matilde Molsant in '50 H. P. Monoplane



lished. A regular course in glider construction was instituted by the members, many valuable lectures on aeronautical topics were given, and actual construction of gliders was taken up. It was the Cornell Club, with its manually controlled glider, that was one of the winners at the First Intercollegiate Gliding Meet.

### HARVARD AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY.

At the time that this article is being prepared for the press, complete reports of the Harvard-Boston Meet are not available. Rain and high winds proved a serious obstacle in the way of a successful meet and misunderstandings between the management and the airmen all tended to hinder its progress during the opening days. In looking over the records of the first week, commencing August 27th, it appears that rain or high winds were met with every day until Saturday, the 2nd September.

#### SUMMARY OF WINNINGS BY FLYERS

Ovington \$9,032, Milling \$5,12, Beachey \$3,630, Sopwith \$3,004, Grahame-White \$1,560, Gill \$534, Beatty \$482, Coffyn \$200, Atwood \$188, Ely \$150. Total \$23,792.

Professor A. Lawrence Rotch, founder of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, and Andrew Palmer, Research Assistant at the University, have compiled "The First Charts of the Atmosphere for Aviators and Aeronauts." This is a cloth bound volume, measuring 11½ by 9½ inches, containing 24 charts and descriptive matter, almost every line of which is valuable information for every aviator and aeronaut, whether he does cross-country travelling or confines himself to aviation fields or other enclosures.

The Harvard Society is very fortunate in having such a man as Professor Rotch as a member and officer. Professor Rotch was one of the early investigators along the lines of aeronautics in this country and he is an authority on the meteorological side of aeronautics.

### AERONAUTICAL NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

One of the most interesting events of the year is the Transcontinental Race for which a \$50,000 prize has been offered by William Randolph Hearst. At the time this is written six entries have been received, which are as follows:—

Aviator.	Plane.	Motor.	Starting Date.
Robert. G. Fowler....	Wright.	Cole.	San Francisco, Sep. 10.
Cal. P. Rodgers.....	Wright.	Wright.	New York, Sep. 12.
Jimmie Ward .....	Curtiss.	Curtiss.	New York, Sep. 13.
P. O. Parmelee .....	Wright.	Wright.	Los Angeles, Sep. 14.
Harry Atwood .....	Burgess.	Wright.	Boston, Sep. 14.
Lieut. F. D. Milling..	Burgess.	Wright.	Los Angeles, Sep. 18.

It is probable that Lincoln Beachey, with a Curtiss, will start from Los Angeles and that Arthur Stone, with a Queen, will start from Boston. One or two others have signified their intention of entering but there is some doubt that they will be ready to start before October 1st, as required.

The trip must be made in thirty days or less and the prize goes to the aviator who is first to complete the distance, irrespective of his starting time.

Nearly every possible route will be tried from the shorter but more dangerous northly one over the Rockies to the longer but safer course which lies over the Yuma desert. Each contestant will be followed either by a special train with full equipment for repairs and replacements, or else by special cars attached

to regular trains. Aboard these will be Managers, Mechanics, even Surgeons, and most important of all, extra motors. Fowler carries three Wright motors.

Fowler was the first man to make a start. He left San Francisco on September 11th, successfully covering 129 miles on his first lap. This brought him to the foot of the Sierras where, on the 12th, he attempted to cross.

In making the attempt to cross the Sierras Fowler met with an accident that nearly cost him his life. While climbing at an altitude of 6,300 feet his vertical rudder stopped working and he commenced to go around in circles. By a stroke of good luck the machine headed for a clump of trees, and it was this that undoubtedly saved him. The machine was badly damaged but he was practically unhurt.

James J. Ward expected to get started from Governors Island, New York, on the morning of the 13th. When preliminary announcements were made it was said that he had left the Curtiss people and would fly a Burgess-Wright, but now he is with a Curtiss machine once more according to reports received.

Fowler's route will include stops at Elko, Nev., Salt Lake City, Utah; Granger and Cheyenne, Wyoming; North Platte, Nebraska; Omaha, Rock Island, Chicago, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Albany, and New York. He follows the tracks of the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Northwestern Railway to Chicago.

The greatest altitude which has been attained to date is 13,776 feet. This record was made by Roland Garros in a Bleriot machine at St. Malo, on Sept. 4th.

A new world's record for a cross-country flight was made by Harry N. Atwood on his Burgess-Wright machine when he flew from St. Louis to New York, a distance of 1265 miles in eleven days. The following is a schedule giving the progress of his flight, stage by stage.

- August 14.—St. Louis to Chicago, 283 miles, 6 hrs. 32 min.
- Aug. 15.—Chicago to Elkhart, Ind., 101 miles, 2 hrs. 16 min.
- Aug. 16.—Elkhart to Toledo, O., 134 miles, 2 hrs. 41 min.
- Aug. 17.—Toledo to Cleveland, 123 miles, 2 hrs. 20 min.
- Aug. 18.—Cleveland to Swanville, Pa., 84 miles, 2 hrs. 07 min.
- Aug. 19.—Swanville, Pa., to Buffalo, N. Y., 106 miles, 2 hrs. 23 min.
- Aug. 20.—Buffalo to Lyons, N. Y., 104 miles, 2 hrs. 14 min.
- Aug. 21.—Lyons to Belle Isle, 40 miles, 1 hr. 28 min.
- Aug. 22.—Belle Isle to Fort Plain, 95 miles, 2 hrs. 10 min.
- Aug. 23.—Fort Plain to Castleton, 66 miles, 1 hr. 32 min.
- Aug. 24.—Castleton to Hook Mountain, 2 hrs. 33 min.

Arrived in New York City August 26th.

### BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF CURRENT MAGAZINES BOOKS, AND ARTICLES RELATING TO AERONAUTICS.

This department will be resumed next month.





## Making An Aeroplane Walk A Tight-Rope.

*Lieut. Ellyson of the Navy Experimenting with a Curtiss Hydroplane to find a method for quickly launching an aeroplane from a Battleship.*

## THE COLLEGIAN AND THE NEWSPAPER

*Continued from Page 11*

to practising what might be called the business of literature, there is much opportunity, and, if he is not afflicted with idealism and squeamishness, almost a certainty of fair success.

Our colleges are doing good work to-day in separating these two types, as well as in weeding out the unfit from both of them. At Columbia, for example, the question is dealt with by "The Spectator," a daily paper of small size, carried on somewhat along the lines of a great city daily; and by "The Columbia Monthly," which was some three or four years ago looked upon by many as the best of American college magazines. "The Spectator" is managed as a very definite and frank business undertaking, it gets plenty of advertising and fair circulation. It contains practically all the news of the campus up to the minute, and, like its larger prototypes, it never hesitates to exclude such news as it does not deem advisable from the standpoint of circulation or advertising. It has a large force and plenty of money.

"The Columbia Monthly," at least in 1907 and 1908, was an absolutely fearless magazine publishing only what its editors deemed of genuine literary merit and never considering whether the bulk of college men would be satisfied or dissatisfied with its pages; but carrying little advertising and existing almost always from hand to mouth, it produced during those years probably the only group of men sincerely interested in literature that has been present at Columbia since the days of Prof. Woodbury, when J. E. Spingarn, Curtis Hidden Page, and William Aspenwall Bradley were students. These men, during their college years, read and discussed literature as a vital concern of life, *the* vital concern of life. It matters little that none of them has come forth as a great world figure. They created a new element in their college years and they have had a certain significance in the world outside of the college. The men of 1907 and 1908 are as yet too young to have been heard from to any great extent, but some of them are certain to achieve distinction before the present decade is past.

Nearly all of our universities present similar conditions, if not every year, at least once in five or ten years. Harvard has had an almost uninterrupted tradition handed down from year to year by the men who controlled the literary magazine of that institution. In recent times the courses of Prof. Baker have

created a dramatic renaissance which has been felt all over the country. Only this month a dinner was held in the Hudson Terminal Building in New York by William Gibbs Peckham and others who were interested in establishing "The Advocate" forty-five years ago, with which have since been connected such men as Robert Herrick, John Corbin, Theodore Roosevelt, Witter Binner, and Edward Sheldon; all of whom may be said to have attained a certain prominence in some field at least vaguely related to literature.

Every man, by some queer twist of nature, regards his own as the worst possible kind of work upon which for any other man to embark. I dare say any of the above would vigorously advise younger men to eschew literature or even journalism as they would a plague. But the very fact of the success of these and really hundreds of others proves that there are possibilities to-day even more than there were in former years when writing was still less well paid for and when printing had not been carried to the point of making it possible for even the poor to possess libraries. The difficulty of the field, its over-crowdedness and lack of appreciation, are not over-emphasized. They exist to a very definite and mighty degree. But they come to the attention of college men so frequently from their association with their business-men fathers that it is surely not the function of a magazine intended for the men themselves to harp too discouragingly upon them. The profession of literature is the last thing the average college man ever thinks of entering. He is advised against it on all sides, if he shows even the glimmering of a desire to do so. But in spite of all these kind aunts and uncles, cousins and friends, who may foretell your starving and your failure, in spite of the fact that business represents at least a hundred per cent more opportunity for fifty per cent of the labor the field is there and the demand—a constantly growing and a continually more varied demand. The call is loud for the man who is able and courageous. He will find a joy in his work that few men ever feel, and that is one of the greatest pleasures connected with accomplishment through effort.

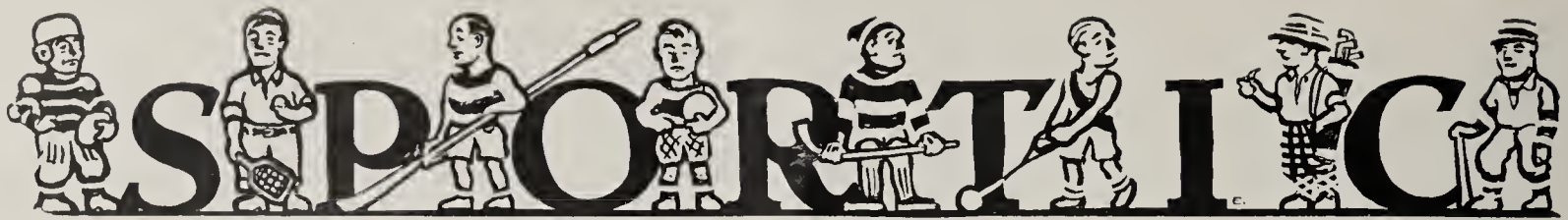
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After marriage the self-made man often finds it necessary to make extensive alterations.—*Life*.

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Remember when you think you know it all, that there maybe is something you do not know that you do not know.—*The Originator*.





## FIRST MONTH OF FOOTBALL

Edited by RICHARD C. FLOYD

Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America.

Manager Harvard Athletic Association.

### CONSENSUS OF OPINION SELECTED FROM RELIABLE SOURCES.

- Cornell—Bright prospects for good team at Cornell this year.
- West Point—Only game worrying Soldiers is the Navy Eleven.
- Brown—Expects to show up good later.
- Harvard—Crimson material predicted hard to develop.
- Yale—Outlook for Yale team not bright so far.
- N. Y. U.—Two regulars loss handicap N. Y. U.
- Carlisle—Indians to rely mostly in shifts as before.
- Pennsylvania—Backfield at Penn. said to be below the standard.
- Princeton—Confident of success shown by Tiger aggregation.
- Annapolis—Filling of tackle positions worrying Navy coaches.
- Fordham—Football at Fordham like Columbia, still under the ban.
- Syracuse—Backfield material of any kind lacking.
- Holy Cross—Strong outfit and will trouble the others this Fall.
- Dartmouth—An eleven bound to make a splendid showing.
- Wesleyan—A stronger team than last year this time.

### BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR HARVARD.

**I**N response to the call issued by Captain "Bob" Fisher of the Harvard football team over eighty aspirants for gridiron honors reported for the first practice. Nearly half of this number, however, were men who had previously played on the varsity second, or freshman teams and hence were well acquainted with the policy and methods of Percy Haughton, who has served as head coach during the last three seasons, and will again fill the position this year. In spite of the fact that eleven men who have already won their 'H' in football have returned to college nearly the entire line from the 1910 eleven is missing and the developing of new guards and tackles will be the chief problem which the Crimson will be forced to confront this fall. The veterans who are again eligible for the team are Wigglesworth, Potter, and Gardner, all three quarter-backs; Captain Fisher, guard; Felton and Smith, ends; Frothingham, Wendell, Campbell, and Morrison, backs; and Rogers who played two years ago but was out of college last season. Of these, Fisher at guard, and Wendell at half back, were chosen on Walter Camp's All-American team and at present seem to be in prime condition to

continue their wonderful record. It was expected up to the opening of college that Lewis and Minot would again be members of the eleven but failure to maintain the required standing in their studies caused them to withdraw from the university. Their loss will be keenly felt, as the latter was the best drop kicker in college and exceedingly fast, while Minot had played for two years and could be used with equal value either as a lineman or a back.

Coach Haughton will be assisted in his duties by Leo. Leany, who has instructed the ends for several years, Dan Hurley, Captain of the 1904 and 1905 teams, who will have full charge of the backfield with the exception of the quarters, the latter being under the supervision of J. W. Cutler. The Withington brothers, Paul and Lothrop, will handle the line candidates.

Harvard has this year to face the hardest schedule in her history, no less than five of her games being of the hardest sort, namely those with Brown, Princeton, Carlisle Indians, Dartmouth and Yale, which follow on successive Saturdays beginning October 28. In fact her first form contests with Bates, Holy Cross, Williams and Amherst are far from being expected to be one-sided. This is the first time in four years that the Crimson will have met the Indians in football and the first Harvard-Princeton game since the nineties. Plans are now under way between the coaches of the varsity and second teams for an innovation in football at Cambridge, which should also be a good way of bringing out any latent material. It is planned to have a game between the substitutes and the second team following several of the preliminary games on the schedule. The substitutes team will be composed only of those men who did not get into the game between the varsity eleven and their opponents. This will give the spectators in the Stadium two games for one admission and should prove a great added attraction if found practical.

Thus with the hardest schedule in years as the outlook, and a squad badly mutilated by graduation and loss from deficiency in studies, Harvard will have to face the question pretty squarely this fall. It will be one of the hardest tests Coach Haughton's system will probably ever get, particularly as his material is not well balanced, although he has some very good men in certain departments of the game. The great problem, as stated, will be to build up a line. No other college in the country will have a puzzle to work out as hard as the one Harvard will tackle in this respect. But despite all this, Harvard supporters are looking forward to a pretty successful season, so strong is their faith in what Coach Haughton can do with what he has at his command.



### UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA NEWS. PENN'S FOOTBALL TEAM.

Football practice at "Old Penn" commenced September 14th, twenty-one men reporting. An increase to at least fifty men was looked for by the following Monday.

Notwithstanding the small number that put in an appearance the first day, all the men were in such excellent condition, that Coach Andy Smith felt very enthusiastic over this year's prospects.

Four of last year's star freshman team turned out on the first day, these being Barr, Minds, Marshall, and Bill Crawford.

Barr was in midseason form when it came to punting, and his long spirals carried many times for half the length of the field. Crawford also had his eye on the ball and was kicking goals from all sorts of angles.

Captain Mercer, fresh from a summer spent in Maine, and Jack Dillon, tackle, were the only ones of last year's regular Varsity team to appear on the field in suits. Mercer never looked better and his long rest has added fully twenty pounds to his weight. He appeared to be just as speedy as he ever was, notwithstanding, and indications point to a great year for the All-American full back.

In speaking of the prospects Coach Smith said: "Although the squad is small this year and although there are no Hollenbacks or Zieglers among the new men, I am very well satisfied with the first day's showing. What we need is backs this year, and I think last year's freshman team will furnish the needed men."

Dean George E. Fisher of the College Department of the University, recently made the statement that applications for admission to the University already received, indicate clearly that the registration of this year will exceed that of last year, which was over 5200.

An interesting phase of the new college year will be the absence of hazing, which is to be enforced by the Undergraduate Committee. The students took the hazing question into their own hands and last year passed rules that there should be none of it in the future. The Undergraduate Committee is composed of the four Class Presidents and six others appointed by the Presidents. Thos. Reath, Jr., President of the Senior Class and Stroke of the Varsity crew has drafted a set of rules governing the way in which freshmen are to be treated.

### KENNEDY QUILTS AS COACH.

For the first time, John Kennedy, coach of Yale crews for thirteen years, has announced that he had decided to retire from the university rowing department. Last week he and Jim Rodgers, chairman of the recently formed rowing committee, conferred and it was believed that he could be induced to remain as coach.

Kennedy said to-night that he would remove to his home in Portland, Maine, immediately, but that he had not fully laid plans for the future. That he will be found in coaching charge of another university navy next Spring is believed, although he would not confirm the rumour.

### BROWN UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS.

A new chapter in her track athletics has been opened in Brown University by the engagement of Edward J. O'Connor, last year's coach

at Bates College and one of the foremost track men in this country, to take full charge of track athletics at Brown. This movement on the part of the Athletic Association is made so that all departments of sport in the Providence College will be put under thoroughly competent direction. Mr. O'Connor's coming to Brown is in response to what has, for several years, been felt a great want. The college has had several track coaches, but none of them put in their complete time with the men and cared for them the year round.

O'Connor will enter upon his duties in the fall, and Dr. Marvel, the supervisor of athletics, will begin to make arrangements for a more comprehensive schedule than the college has ever had before.

### GOOD DARTMOUTH PROSPECTS.

The football outlook at Dartmouth is this year the brightest in several seasons. The coaches have at their command a strong squad of a hundred men, and considering that so many of them are veteran players, should make greater headway than has been possible the past few years. The men who have reported include nine seasoned men, all wearers of the "D," and eleven men who wear the "D-2." The team lost by graduation only six men, and though the place of players like Ingersoll, Sherwin, and Lovejoy, will be hard to fill, there are men from the freshman team of last year who look like towers of strength for the open places. Captain Daly at end is playing the best game in his career.

The Dartmouth team is under all new coaches this year. Frank W. Cavanaugh is the head coach, assisted on the field by Joe Gillman and Larry Bankart. Cavanaugh was a member of the class of 1899, and played on the varsity four years, winning a wide reputation as a player. Gillman '05 was a varsity man four years and was a member of the all-American in 1904. He will devote the most of his time to the linemen. Bankart '10, a brilliant end, was given a place on many all-American selections. Last January Cavanaugh met all the men and urged the men to take up track work and to work hard to improve their scholarship. This fall, following the custom of several years, Dartmouth will use the graduate system of coaching. An auxiliary staff consists of other Dartmouth players of note who came to Hanover at intervals to advise in the development of the team. For several seasons the college has been looking for a coach, who if he should prove fully satisfactory, could be engaged for more than one season and the outcome this year will be eagerly watched. Changing coaches has been found one of the greatest weaknesses of the teams.

Dr. J. W. Bowler will train the team this year, and under his expert care the men should be in the best condition at all times. He began last February to develop his men for the battles this fall when he called all football men to the gymnasium and daily put them through boxing and wrestling stunts. He is regarded as an authority on athletic training and the men have the greatest confidence in his advice and instructions.

The Dartmouth schedule is three games longer than last year. Dates with Norwich University, Bowdoin, and Holy Cross have been placed early on the schedule and will afford more practice for the team and greater opportunity for the coaches to line up the men.



# List of Important 1911 Gridiron Dates

## Wednesday, September 27

Carlisle vs. Mhlenburg at Carlisle  
Dartmouth vs. Norwich at Hanover.  
Cornell vs. Allegheny at Ithaca.  
Yale vs. Wesleyan at New Haven.

## Saturday, September 30

Amburst vs. Springfield T. S. at Amburst  
Brown vs. New Hampshire at Providence  
Cornell vs. Colgate at Ithaca.  
Carlisle vs. Dickinson at Carlisle  
Dartmouth vs. Mass. Aggies at Hanover.  
Georgetown vs. Randolph Macon at Wash.  
Harvard vs. Bates at Cambridge.  
Lafayette vs. Ursinus at Easton.  
Penn. State vs. Geneva at State College  
Princeton vs. Stevens at Princeton  
Rensselaer P.I. vs. Williams at Williamstn  
Syracuse vs. Hobart at Syracuse  
Pennsylvania vs. Gettysburg at Phila.  
Virginia vs. Randolph Macon at Char-  
lottesville

Wesleyan vs. Conn. Aggies at Middletown  
Dartmouth vs. Bowdoin at Hanover.  
Brown vs. R. I. State at Providence.

## Wednesday, October 4

Yale vs. Holy Cross at New Haven.  
Tufts vs. Worcester P. I. at Medford.  
Syracuse vs. Hobart at Syracuse.  
Penn. vs. Franklin and Marshall at Phila.

## Saturday, October 7

Amburst vs. Wesleyan at Amburst.  
Army vs. Vermont at West Point.  
Bates vs. Fort McKinley at Lewiston.  
Brown vs. Mass. Aggies at Providence.  
Carlisle vs. St. Mary's at Carlisle.  
Tufts vs. Connecticut Aggies at Medford.  
Cornell vs. Oberlin at Ithaca.  
Dartmouth vs. Colby at Hanover.  
Georgetown vs. William & Mary at Wash.  
Haverford vs. Rutgers at New Brunswick.  
Harvard vs. Holy Cross at Cambridge.  
Lafayette vs. Swarthmore at Easton  
N.Y. U. vs. Mhlenburg at New York.  
Penn. State vs. Gettysburg at State Coll.  
Navy vs. Johns Hopkins at Annapolis  
Princeton vs. Villa Nova at Princeton.  
Williams vs. Springfield T. S. at Williamstn  
Trinity vs. Worcester at Hartford.

## Wednesday, October 11

Brown vs. Conn. Aggies at Providence.  
Pennsylvania vs. Ursinus at Philadelphia.  
Yale vs. Syracuse at New Haven.  
Princeton vs. Lehigh at Princeton.  
Navy vs. St. John's at Annapolis.  
Pennsylvania vs. Dickenson at Phila.

## Saturday, October 14

Amburst vs. Trinity at Hartford.  
Army vs. Rutgers at West Point.  
Bates vs. Exeter at Exeter.  
Brown vs. Bowdoin at Providence.  
Bucknell vs. Wyoming at Lewisburg.  
Carlisle vs. Georgetown at Washington.  
Cornell vs. Penn. State at Ithaca  
Dartmouth vs. Holy Cross at Hanover.  
Hamilton vs. Hobart at Clinton.  
Harvard vs. Williams at Cambridge.  
Johns Hopkins vs. Steven's at Baltimore  
Lafayette vs. Gettysburg at Easton.  
Princeton vs. Colgate at Princeton.  
Syracuse vs. Rochester at Rochester.  
Union vs. Wesleyan at Middletown.  
Pennsylvania vs. Villa Nova at Phila.  
Navy vs. W. and J. at Annapolis.  
Yale vs. Virginia at New Haven.

## Saturday, October 21

Army vs. Yale at West Point.  
Bates vs. Colby at Lewiston.  
Carlisle vs. Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh.  
Colgate vs. Trinity at Utica.  
Cornell vs. Wash. and Jeff. at Ithaca.

Dartmouth vs. Williams at Hanover.  
Georgetown vs. Richmond at Richmond.  
Harvard vs. Amherst at Cambridge.  
Holy Cross vs. Mass. Aggies at Worcester.  
New York U. vs. Rhode Island at N. Y.  
Bowdoin vs. Norwich at Brunswick.  
Penn. State vs. Villa Nova at State College.  
Princeton vs. Navy at Princeton.  
Stevens vs. Swarthmore at Hoboken.  
Syracuse vs. Lafayette at Syracuse.  
Pennsylvania vs. Brown at Philadelphia.  
Wesleyan vs. Tufts at Middletown.

## Saturday, October 28

Amherst vs. Norwich at Amherst.  
Army vs. Lehigh at West Point.  
Bates vs. Maine at Orono.  
Bucknell vs. Rochester at Rochester.  
Lafayette vs. Carlisle at Easton.  
Cornell vs. Pittsburgh at Ithaca.

## CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Amherst College,	Amherst, Mass.
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Dartmouth vs. Vermont at Hanover.  
Georgetown vs. St. John's at Washington.  
Harvard vs. Brown at Cambridge.  
N. Y. U. vs. Williams at Princeton.  
Princeton vs. Holy Cross at Princeton.  
Swarthmore vs. Rutgers at Swarthmore.  
Stevens vs. Washington at Chesterton.  
Syracuse vs. Springfield T. S. at Syracuse.  
Trinity vs. Wesleyan at Hartford.  
Union vs. Hobart at Buffalo.  
Pennsylvania vs. Penn. State at Phila.  
Yale vs. Colgate at New Haven.

## Saturday, November 4

Amburst vs. Dartmouth at Amburst.  
Army vs. Georgetown at West Point.  
Bates vs. Bowdoin at Lewiston.  
Brown vs. Tufts at Providence.  
Colgate vs. Wesleyan at Hamilton.  
Cornell vs. Williams at Ithaca.  
Harvard vs. Princeton at Princeton.  
Holy Cross vs. Springfield T. S. at Wor-  
cester.

N. C. A. and M. vs. Navy at Annapolis.  
Penn. State vs. St. Bonifacius at State Col-  
lege.  
Michigan vs. Syracuse at Ann Arbor.  
Pennsylvania vs. Carlisle at Philadelphia.  
Wesleyan vs. Williams at Middletown.  
Yale vs. New York at New Haven.

## Tuesday, November 7

New York vs. Trinity at New York.

## Saturday, November 11

Amburst vs. Wor. P. I. at Amburst.  
Army vs. Bucknell at West Point.  
Colby vs. Holy Cross at Worcester.  
Cornell vs. Michigan at Ithaca.  
Harvard vs. Carlisle at Cambridge.  
Haverford vs. Stevens at Hoboken.  
Lehigh vs. Swarthmore at S. Bethlehem.  
Mass. Agri. vs. Trinity at Hartford.  
Princeton vs. Dartmouth at Princeton.  
New York U. vs. Rutgers at New York.  
Syracuse vs. Vermont at Syracuse.  
Pennsylvania vs. Lafayette at Philadelphia  
West Virginia vs. Navy at Philadelphia.  
West Virginia vs. Navy at Annapolis.  
Yale vs. Brown at New Haven.

## Saturday, November 18

Amherst vs. Williams at Williamstown.  
Army vs. Colgate at West Point.  
Brown vs. Vermont at Providence.  
Bucknell vs. Villa Nova at Wilkes Barre.  
Carlisle vs. Syracuse at Syracuse.  
Cornell vs. Chicago at Chicago.  
Dickinson vs. Swarthmore at Swarthmore.  
Georgetown vs. Virginia at Washington.  
Hartford vs. Dartmouth at Cambridge.  
Haverford vs. Trinity at Haverford.  
Stevens vs. Rensselaer Poly. at Troy  
Yale vs. Princeton at New Haven  
N. Y. U. vs. Wesleyan at New York.  
Pennsylvania vs. Michigan at Ann Arbor.  
Tufts vs. Bowdoin at Portland.  
Rutgers vs. Ursinus at New Brunswick.  
Penn. State vs. Navy at Annapolis.  
Brown vs. Trinity at Providence.  
Carlisle vs. Johns Hopkins at Baltimore.

## Saturday, November 25

Georgetown vs. U. of M. at Washington.  
Harvard vs. Yale at Cambridge.  
Rutgers vs. Stevens at Hoboken.  
Syracuse vs. Ohio State at Cambridge.  
W. and J. vs. Villa Nova at Washington.

## Thursday, November 30

Army vs. Navy, at Princeton.  
Brown vs. Carlisle at Providence.  
Lehigh vs. Georgetown at Washington.  
Penn. State vs. U. of Pitt. at Pittsburgh.  
Syracuse vs. St. Louis at St. Louis.  
Pennsylvania vs. Cornell at Philadelphia.



**FIRST DOWN - 3 YARDS TO GO**





## BEGINNINGS

ART may be a refuge from life or an interpretation of it. The two definitions are not mutually exclusive, tho the two forms of art are. To indulge in the first entirely argues, of course, a judgment of life as a horrible, hopeless thing, to endure which it is necessary as often as possible to forget it; while a rigid adherence to the second form shows a viewing of life as a matter so potentially delightful as to warrant a complete understanding of it, that we may, by adjustment, realize all its pleasures and obviate all its wrongs. But it is quite possible, while using the first form as the business of our existence, to play in the second for the pure sport and recreation necessary to the pursuit of work. All work and no play are responsible for many short and ineffective lives, and it is probable that we should have had less and worse of the *Markheim* side of R. L. S. if we had had none of the *Treasure Island* side.

Therefore, tho it would be quite un-American to be satisfied with a drama that is wholly a refuge from life, a drama composed entirely of melodrama and farce, it would be equally so to cavil at every play that was not life-interpretive, a tragedy or a comedy. And so rightfully not only may we tolerate the play that is story at any cost—provided it pretend to no more—but also we may welcome it—provided it be well executed.

### *The Rack.*

And *The Rack*, on the whole is. Had Mr. Thompson Buchanan, its author, worked a little more carefully, it might have been possible for him to have had the husband in the piece notified of the wife's *rendezvous* with the villain without the use of spies in the employ of the villain's wife, a use so highly improbable that even in melodrama it jerks the auditor's easy acceptance of things to a halt. But once that obstacle is crossed, the rest is a straight road of thrills, misunderstandings and final joy. Of course the *rendezvous* is innocent on the part of the wife, for she is the heroine, and guilty on the part of the villain, because he must be one. And of course the husband does not believe. That, indeed, is the one unfortunate rub in this play. The wife is a well-drawn character of the woman so liberal and so noble in heart that only dire experience can give her sophistication (and, incidentally, Katherine Grey, the star, helped materially, with a very clever and balanced performance, to realize this character). And tho the villain is painted only from the world's point of view, as much as that view shows of him is real. So the double-faced assignation is well motivated. But to carry the plot on, alas, Mr. Buchanan had to resort to this old stage trick of the unbelieving husband, or rather, the believing husband, he who, after knowing his wife an honest woman, refuses to understand her explanations and insists on believing in the

worst possible interpretation of circumstances. In life we should call this man either a fool or a cad—usually synonymous terms, after all. But we have had him on the stage so long as a hero, that most of us accept him as such. It is time to revolt. Let him remain in melodrama if necessary, but not as a "sympathetic" character. All this, however, is not to be harbored against *The Rack*. One may not justifiably damn, without warning, what one has praised heretofore. Besides, Mr. Milton Sills, in a fine, manly performance of this unmanly role, makes us almost forget its caddish side. And with the exception of this, *The Rack* is a closely written melodrama with a hold. If New York wasn't given time to appreciate it, it is to be hoped that other places will be.

It is quite evident, however, to anyone who can read the meaning of filled auditoriums, that New York is enjoying, at the good-looking Harris Theater (*né* the very ugly Hackett) the play called *Maggie Pepper*. And it has the right to. It has been said of this that it is a drop from Charles Klein's style. But really it is not. Mr. Klein has always confined himself to melodrama, to which he has at times pinned masquerading tags of social criticism. Here, however, he has fearlessly given us melodrama naked. And it is good melodrama. Cut somewhat closely after the pattern of *The Chorus Lady* in which its star previously made a great success, it provides her with the vulgar-but-noble, slangy-but-sentimental type of woman which she can treat so well. And it is a better play than its predecessor, less hackneyed, with the newer and more variegated background of a department store. In the last scene, to be sure, one feels as if the author had been in too much of a hurry to get finished, and some knots are left unravelled, as they may be in life, but as they should not be in melodrama. We should like to know definitely, for instance, that the blackmailing villain is out of the way, and that the heroine knows she may conscientiously marry the man she loves because the girl who was engaged to him does not love him. There are lines in this last scene that lead one to suppose this was all originally in the piece, but subsequently "cut" for the sake of speed. If so, it is rather too bad. The play is not too long and this would have rounded out an excellently executed work of its type. And a work as excellently acted. After credit is given Miss Stahl for a reserved performance of a not too difficult role, it would necessitate too much space to go thru the list of the other good portrayals, with a hint of regret that so excellent an actress as Beverly Sitgreaves should be squandered on such an unimportant part. But special mention must, in fairness, be made of Lee Kohlmar's playing of a vulgar Jewish drummer, in a truly comic spirit, divorced from the absurd and inartistic exaggeration usually resorted to in such roles. And to Frederick Truesdell must be accorded the recog-



niton, besides that of a generally competent performance, of the best, indeed the only wholly artistic, portrayal of a slightly intoxicated *gentleman*, that has been seen on our stage during the last decade and probably longer.

#### *Disraeli.*

Artistic acting is rare. And that is why George Arliss will probably remain long at Wallack's Theater in Louis N. Parkers *Disraeli*. This too is a melodrama, an historical one. It is of the *Diplomacy* type, with state secrets lying openly about on desks and stupid subordinates' tongues, and with beautiful female spies (Russian countesses, of course) ready to grab them up, and finally to be ignominiously thwarted by the suave hero. There is a touch of *Richelieu*, too, in Lord Beaconsfield's sudden ruse of illness when pressed hard by melodramatic circumstance, and in his conquest of opposition by angry blundering at the climax. It lacks the force of Sardou or Lytton, because of the injection of Mr. Parker's famous "charm," which here means sentiment, marital and paternal, on the part of the Prime Minister of England, leading him to absurd statesmanship at some times, and to retarding of the action of the play at others. There is a flavor to the play, the flavor of book-made romance, not of early Victorian life. But it is all made of some interest by the acting of Mr. Arliss, his own particular suave brand, but a brand particularly suitable to the part. And Mr. Ian MacLaren helps out with attractive looks and real ability in a role, the honest and blunt stupidity of which makes a very difficult one. If Miss Elsie Leslie had variety and winsomeness, her playing of the heroine would add greatly to the real charm of the piece, in the way that Miss Parker's portrayal of a similar part created delight in her father's previous *Pomander Walk*.

#### *A Gentleman of Leisure.*

But to melodrama there is another side. And that is farce. *A Gentleman of Leisure* born at *The Playhouse*, reared at *The Globe*, is such. The Messrs. Stapleton and Wodehouse, its authors, call it a "Comedy of American Life." But that very name is a farce. No, the idea of a gentleman intending to rob a house on a bet, meeting with a real burglar breaking into his own house, taking him with him on his burglary expedition, happening in the house of the Chief of Police and also of his unknown beloved, the Chief's daughter, and—all the possible resulting complications—surely that is farce. And good farce it is too, farce of the sort that Willie Collier could make shriekingly funny and that Douglas Fairbanks does well enough with—as long as it remains farce. Only—alas!—its authors remember the "comedy" thought. And—presto—they inject (the word is used advisedly, for, without thought for reason, they throw in) banal, hackneyed mush, "heart interest" of the really heart-wringing sort. It is too bad. It would have been such pure delight as unmitigated farce. Mr. Fairbanks is, indeed, a better comedian than farceur—he has never again had opportunity to do such good work as he did in *A Gentleman from Mississippi*. But then he should be given pure comedy, and this should be handed over to Mr. Collier. It succeeds, as it does, not because it is splendid, but because, fortunately, the star can do farce fairly well, and the sentimentality is on the whole outweighed by the fun. The public may be thankful for what is, but it is the critic's duty also to sigh for what might be.

What might be leads us from the realm of the play where character is subservient to plot, to that of the play in which plot is governed by character. For the fun is well enough in its way, except for the pessimist, its way does not lie all thru the fields of life. Interpretation of life is the real business of drama. And since character controls life, the business of real drama is portrayal of character.

#### *Snobs.*

Such being the case, it seems odd to turn for our serious drama to a farce. Yet *Snobs* by George Bronson-Howard at the Hudson Theater is only half farce. "Satirical farce" it is called on the program. And satire is a criticism of life. Indeed, the farcical element of this most delightful light play, so far, of the season, lies in the improbability of one or two of the events. Once, however, accept these, and the satire hits home. It is a very American satire, directed against the snobbery of American half-baked aristocracy. The author does not make the spread-eagle mistake of claiming that aristocracy is not. What he claims, and what he brings out in a series of fairly amusing scenes, is that a generation or two of people to whom the essence of nobility consists of wealth and exclusiveness, does not make true aristocracy. And in order to have that truth brought to our attention, surely we can accept a milkman suddenly discovered heir to the wealthiest and oldest dukedom in England, as readily as we accept the even more improbable bond between Shylock and Antonio, for the sake of what follows. Not that *Snobs* is comparable to *The Merchant of Venice*. But on a far lower plane, it is well done. And it is good to be able to record that a play which is very diverting, is at the same time something more.

Frank McIntyre's breezy personality is a considerable factor in the pleasure of the piece. And Mr. Regan Hughston gives admirably the pathetic figure of the half ridiculous, half sublime, furnace-tender with a desire to become an aristocrat, and a naïve belief in the nobility of the "upper class." For the rest, Mr. Orlando Daly is the only one who creates any impression of truth in portrayal of the self-styled aristocrats. The other actors battle unsuccessfully against the long-standing stage conventions of aristocracy, as treated both by dramatists and players. It is true indeed, that these are not real aristocrats. But even those of this brand are not so vulgarly blunt in expressing their views, and in snubbing. There is a fine art of snubbing which actor and author alike have yet to learn to represent in America. But such a common defect need not hinder the enjoyment of so uncommon a farce.

#### *Speed.*

What *Snobs* has succeeded in doing, *Speed* at the Comedy Theater has tried and lamentably failed to do. It purports to be a comedy warning against the evils of an auto-craze. In reality it is a tedious farce having the essential tempo of that brand of play only in its title. Its failure is seated in its inartistic unfairness. People with the auto craze seem wholly bad. They do not care for children, they squander affection on lap-dogs and other men's wives, they mortgage homes, they speculate, they misappropriate their children's money, and they neglect their children. All this might be granted if it were not made so sweeping. But the only blameless character in the play is a rather stupid lawyer who does not own a "machine"—and in whose part the fairly adequate tragic actor, Eric



Blind, is miscast. The rest of the play is very obvious in technic and at times improbable in event. And it is too slowly played. Miss Oza Waldrop very convincingly gives the cheap little heroine, but it is because the others and she are so cheap that the play lacks distinction. There is one excellently written, tellingly real, scene in the play—the quarrel between husband and wife in the second act. This is so very lifelike and so avoids the theatrics of such scenes that it promises well for further development of the author. If Mr. Lee Wilson Dodd earns enough from this play to buy an automobile and thus free himself from prejudice, he may yet give us a drama worth while.

#### *The Real Thing.*

The same unfortunately can not be said of Catherine Chisholm Cushing. For no play can be really valuable with such a "man-in-the-street" attitude towards life as *The Real Thing* shows. That it is a woman's business to go all the way in the compromise of marriage is its lesson. Man is a fickle beast, wedlock with whom consists of a constant battle on the part of the woman to keep him for herself. If that is true, it is ground enough in itself for the abolition of the marital system. But it may be interesting, before accepting this point of view, to note that the author makes her heroine first refuse to marry the man she loves, not because he has gambled for the chance to take her to a ball, but because he has cheated to win that chance. And later, when she meets him, again in the throes of love, she again refuses him, because she thinks he has been making love to her while he knows she has a husband. Of course later he is proven innocent of this unpardonable sin (he has known that her first, unloved husband is dead) and, after much coy coquetting—bliss! If this "Duchess"-novel attitude towards life doesn't revolt you, you will find *The Real Thing* an interesting play with much clever and amusing conversation, and Miss Crossman's usual gay and cultivated spontaneous acting. But if it does, you'll hope either that the author will pass her gift of clever conversation to someone with an insight into life, or that that someone will give the author a little of that insight.

#### *Thy Neighbor's Wife.*

Elmer Harris has it. In *Thy Neighbor's Wife* he has shown us how our desire for what is not ours may very often be caused simply by the fact that it is not ours, that change of ownership might convince us that after all what is mine own may not be so poor a thing. This, however, is not the chief charm of the play. That charm is in three clever little acts and four excellent impersonations. Alice John, Pamela Gaythorne, Arthur Byron and Frederick Tiden complete the cast of two husbands and two wives who interchange relations, find the original relations more pleasant, and change back again. That is the whole story. But it is charmingly accomplished, without a trace of the prurient which could have so easily been brought to play. "A man spends all the days before his wedding telling the woman how unworthy he is, and all the days after his wedding proving it." All the lines are not so clever as that, or the play would be a gem. But there are many gently amusing lines, as many amusing situations—told off with an artificial symmetry of the brand even more delightfully used in *The Importance of Being Earnest*—and very amusing and capable acting. It is a long way from Wilde's masterpiece of artificial comedy, but not so long a way

as not to be charming. New York didn't take to it, partly, probably, because it didn't have enough "punch" to impress its bruised taste, and partly, it is to be feared, because it did not employ the "spice" which its plot led some to expect. But New York isn't America.

#### *A Man of Honor.*

For "punch," see *A Man of Honor* at Weber's. It is all "strong." It has an idea, too—the ill effects on the rearing of children of a parent's being too engrossed in political ambition. The man awakes at the climax to a realization that he has been so busy absorbing honor himself that he has left little or none for his son. Edmund Breese is theatrically effective in this scene and those that follow. His is a typically "fat" part. The regret is that the whole is not better motivated. The brother-in-law-to-be of the scape-race now has it in his power, thru the sacrifice of money and vengeance, to avert all the trouble, and still to have a million left for pocket money. He refuses to make the sacrifice, not because he wouldn't in life, for the sake of his fiancée, but because the Rev. Isaac Landman is preparing an emotional climax. We get the climax; but we lose conviction. And also we get the emotional language of the author's pulpit—elaborate oratory, not the richly fraught, unsustained periods of men and women fighting in a crisis of their lives.

#### *Miss Jack.*

Such are some of the beginnings of the season—dramatic and melodramatic. There are two shows written for female impersonators, which come under no heading, being freaks. Both are reminiscent in music and laughter, *Miss Jack* especially being a hash of everything that has ever succeeded in musical comedy, from the broken-German comedian to the sinuous dance—a hash served up cold. It is true that Miss Olive Ulrich does her best, with a pleasing voice, for a stupid part, and Miss Suzanne Rocomora is quite freshly engaging. But that does not make a show, too elaborately produced as this is. Bothwell Browne appears in unnumbered female costumes—and the effect of seeing him in male attire is to wish he would remain in his more fitting feminine role.

#### *The Fascinating Widow.*

Julian Eltinge, on the other hand, more graceful, is also acceptable as a man, which goes a long way towards making *The Fascinating Widow* more acceptable. Not an opportunity for vulgarity is omitted by the author, but at least the play has some semblance of coherence and is not swamped by overelaboration. This whole phenomenon of female impersonation is worth study—but it is a psychological rather than a dramatic problem. Julian Eltinge is very popular and has an attractive personality. *The Fascinating Widow* will therefore fascinate some.

Such—we were saying when interrupted—are some of the beginnings of the season 1911-12. Nothing to be unusually depressed by—nothing to be unusually excited over. Each season opens with promises of tremendous strides, and closes with wailings of critics. And really the dramatic world goes on, just like the great big one, advancing, retreating, daring, afraid, leaping and stumbling—withal progressing, very very little, but keeping in step with the movement of the universe, which, because it is very ponderous, goes slowly.



# BOOKS

Reviewed by B. RUSSELL HERTS

"THE COMMON LAW." By Robert W. Chambers. With illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson. Published by D. Appleton and Co., New York. \$1.40 net.

"You've said it. You've found the fly in the amber. I'm cursed with facility." So says Mr. Chambers' hero, and so is his creator himself situated. It is this "fatal facility" that has made Mr. Chambers the remarkable technician he is and that enables him to produce a "best seller" with the regularity of a Waltham for each season's consumption. It is also a realization of this facility that prompted Mr. Chambers to admit quite freely to one of the editors of a magazine that has been publishing one of his novels that he was "just a clever workman" and that he had long ago given up hope of doing anything that would live.

The story of this latest book is as simple and artificial as that of any new novel. The heroine is introduced to us in the first chapter as a model who is posing for the first time in the nude. She is remarkably "intellectual" for a model, and her painter is remarkably un-Bohemian for an artist. A friendship springs up between them. It is complicated by their difference in "social station." The artist wants the model to marry him, but she refuses on account of this social station. Even his family is willing to have them marry, but she still refuses, until at the very end of the book she gets lost in the woods and makes friends with his mother and everything turns out happily. Mr. Chambers uses all his really unusual facility and technical force in creating a work that comes very near overstepping the popular demand for "clean, sweet" fiction, but the great point about it is that it never does overstep these bounds. There is no harsh "realism" in this book, no offensive treatment of "unmentionable" things.

But, after all, Mr. Chambers has done as well as usual in this book of "The Common Law." I dare say ninety thousand people will stay up an hour later than their bed-time in the next three months to finish its "gripping" pages. It will interest and thrill, and so it will be a book that is significant—of our naive judgment. It is—oh, well, it is a best seller and Mr. Chambers can feel sure of his automobile for another year.

"A PERSON OF SOME IMPORTANCE." By Lloyd Osborne. Published by The Bobbs Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Indiana. \$1.25 net.

A book of adventure is sometimes far from negligible, though the unbiased critic of taste must freely admit that most of them are trash. Only once or twice in a season is put forth something worthy in this most crude, tho popular, form of fiction. The rest are stupid concoctions framed about some scapegrace scatter-brain, possessing neither characters nor style. Their motive is the raising of cash for printer, publisher and author at the expense of the public's lack of keen discrimination.

"A Person of some Importance," if not a book of some importance, is at least one of merit, and tho it bears no message needed by the world and creates no lasting figures as a heritage for future generations, it can be read with interest and without disgust. Often the products of a clever, ignorant technician hold attention even while they show their flagrant insincerity so clearly that one cannot but be bothered at one's self being moved. In the present case, however, Mr. Osborne writes of folk and places that he knows; the scenes are real, the action proper and convincing, and the people live sufficiently to justify regard. Matt is a well-enough drawn hero to hold respect as well as interest, and his adventures command recognition as matters of fair originality, vitality and truth.

"AT GOOD OLD SIWASH." By George Fitch. Illustrated by F. R. Gruger, May Wilson Preston, Martin Justice, J. C. Widney. Published by Little Brown and Co., Boston, Mass.

"Old Siwash" is a college and the tale that hangs about it and that Mr. Fitch recounts is one intended especially to interest college men. It is a humorous story of fraternity initiations, football coaching and gridiron contests; and a good deal of it is frankly amusing and fairly clever. Siwash is supposedly "half a day from Chicago by parlor car," but Mr. Fitch assures us in his preface that it isn't Michigan in disguise, nor Kansas, nor Knox, nor Minnesota, nor any other college we can think of. As he expresses it, "it is just Siwash College."

These stories appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post* and are therefore probably familiar to the great bulk of *Intercollegiate* readers. Mr. Fitch is said to have had somewhat of a reputation in his own state of Illinois before the publication of these tales gave his name international renown. As can be seen from the heading, the book is very profusely illustrated.

"LITERARY TASTE AND HOW TO FORM IT." By Arnold Bennett. Published by George H. Doran Co., New York. 75c. net.

Mr. Bennett has given up creative prose writing in order to tell us how to do a great many things; notably how to live on twenty-four hours a day. He also informs us in a recent book how to take care of the human machine which he is certain is more complex and difficult to manage than any automobile or aeroplane that the market affords. In the present work we are told exactly how to become a genuine lover of literature, one of those people so much concerned with the real writings of the world as to take them to heart and to hand down the tradition of them from generation to generation.

In all of these books Mr. Bennett attempts to give simple, practical advice on subjects about which a great deal of abstruse talking has been done. He is quite obviously sincere and the people who are able to take his advice very seriously will certainly be benefitted.



## THE EDITOR

### CONTRIBUTORS THE ANNUAL FALL PRIZE CONTEST STARTS

We have just finished one of the most highly satisfactory Summer Prize Fiction Contests ever held by this magazine. Over 218 Mss. were submitted during the three months before October 1st when this contest closed. Naturally this great number was weeded down to only a very few good ones and this number had to be reduced down to the three best ones which we are going to use. The first one is published this month.

From October 1st the annual Fall Contest starts and will close on December 31st. Stirring fiction, but no "blood and thunder" story; jokes with a point or poetry with a meaning; interesting sketches of present and past college men; and last of all, strong articles about your own particular college and life at that college, but no athletics.

A prize of \$10.00 will be given each month for the best all around contribution accepted by us but all contributions are to become the property of the publishers and are not returnable if entered in this contest. If you wish to submit anything for our consideration at the regular rates and wish it returned if not satisfactory you must so state this fact and enclose the regular return stamped envelope. Otherwise the coupon below must be attached to your manuscript if it is entered in this prize contest.

These Mss. should be limited to space as follows: fiction—not over two pages in length; jokes—as short as possible and poetry—not over one column; sketches—one page in length; and articles on the colleges—about four pages.

Remember many things will be taken into consideration before we award the prize for the one each month. Namely: style or general handling of subject and illustrating by good photographs will prove a strong factor in your favor. Contributions should be in before the 20th of each month to be submitted for next issue. Remember to limit your ms. as specified above. Also, the coupon below must be filled out if you are entering it in the Fall Prize Contest. Address all manuscripts to:

Literary Editor, *The Intercollegiate Magazine*  
1123 Broadway, New York City

#### CONTRIBUTOR'S COUPON FALL PRIZE CONTEST

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LENGTH.....  
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ADDRESS.....

THIS COUPON MUST BE  
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Expiration December 31st, 1911.

## PLAIN TALK

The privilege of advertising, I notice, is by some considered an extra expense in business. But is it? Don't you invest in stocks and the like without just knowing what it will pay in every case? And, Mr. Business Man, you hire salesmen and agents and they retain sometimes as much as 40 per cent. commission from every sale they make of your goods. Now why not advertise and reach more prospects than your agent could ever dream of seeing in an ordinary life-time, and pay for this privilege only about 2 per cent. of what your result and sales will average!

You have several fields you annually consider for advertising in; and in each field you have several periodicals. Will you put this magazine on your list for the colleges? No magazine can reach the college man of to-day or yesterday as **THE INTERCOLLEGIATE** does—because we actually appeal to them and because **twelve years** have given us **some reputation!**

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN PORTER SHEARER,

Business Manager.

## THE MANAGER

### Working Through College?

THIS IS THE KIND OF AN EDUCATION A MAN SHOULD HAVE and we are going to help those who are really going to **EARN THEIR EDUCATION** this coming year.

#### THIS IS THE WAY

*First*—By paying them a monthly salary in cash for delivering **THE INTERCOLLEGIATE** to places we designate each month.

*Second*—By allowing a good commission on all single copy sales and the regular commission for all yearly subscribers.

*Third*—By giving **Cash Bonus Awards** to the man disposing of the greatest number of single copies of each issue.

#### NOTE THIS:

Only the man **FURNISHING GOOD REFERENCES** will be accepted for this work for next year.

#### AND THIS:

Only **ONE MAN FOR THE PURPOSE** will be appointed in each college during the year.

Naturally this will in no way interfere with our regular Contributing Editor's work at each college.

Show our Business Manager that you earn your education, and he will gladly discuss the matter with you.

### Wanted—Advertising Solicitors.

Half a million of American college-students have millions of specialized needs. These they buy either by mail-order or locally if a firm makes a strong enough appeal.

Why not get after some of these firms in your particular locality and convince them of this? In securing advertisements this way we allow a very liberal commission and help you beside. And remember, *The Intercollegiate* is the best and only medium through the entire field of the college world!

You can get **THE INTERCOLLEGIATE** hereafter at all

**News Stands — Railroad Stations — Fraternity Houses — Alumni Ass'ns**

*Newsdealers and Agents throughout the Country supplied by the American News Company or any of its Branches*

If you fail to find it, kindly advise the publishers and a free copy will be sent for your courtesy



## :: NEW S NOTES ::

## COLLEGE STEWARDS.

Some of the moneyless European travelers seem to have solved their problem of getting back to America by acting as stewards on the chief ocean liners. A dozen of them arrived in New York on the steamship Adriatic, of the White Star Line. The Adriatic needed the men and the college men needed the money. Strike conditions abroad had left the Adriatic in need of additional help, and because of the strike the university young men, who had gone abroad on cattle boats, were unable to secure similar berths on the homeward passage. The pay was small, but the tips were said to help.

## A PYRE OF TOBACCO.

The little college town of Mars Hill, N. C., had a bonfire composed of all the cigarettes and tobacco the local merchants had in stock. The celebration began with prayer and ended with college and class songs. Two hundred dollars was subscribed to purchase the tobacco on hand. The celebration was inspired by an evangelist who turned up recently in that university.

## BUILDING AT YALE.

The old tavern of Mory's, a famous student eating house at New Haven, Conn., is to be rebuilt. The rooms in this house are to be arranged exactly as in the original cabin, and on the walls will be hung the same old prints and table tops on which Yale students have carved their initials.

## MORE ACTIVITY IN CHINA.

The substantial addition of sixty-two Chinese students that arrived here this month has carried the total number of those studying in the United States up to 900, of whom about 200 are to receive an education from the Boxer Fund and are to be returned to China.

## THE "YELLOW PERIL" IS TAKING ON A MORE INTELLECTUAL COMPLEXION.

We are likely to be confronted right in the territory of our much-vaunted Western civilization, what, with the Japs improving our science and military tactics for us, and the Chinese studying the classics in our own universities, we may well look forward to another kind of "peril" than that which was so much feared a few years ago.

## A FOOTBALL CRUISE.

The thirty-three members of the Naval Academy Football Club will prepare for the coming season by a 15,000-mile ocean cruise. They will return to the Academy just about the time that this number goes to press.



## HIGGINS'

DRAWING INKS  
ETERNAL WRITING INK  
ENGROSSING INK  
TAURINE MUCILAGE  
PHOTO-MOUNTER PASTE  
DRAWING-BOARD PASTE  
LIQUID PASTE  
OFFICE PASTE  
VEGETABLE GLUE, Etc.

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST GOODS OF THEIR KIND.

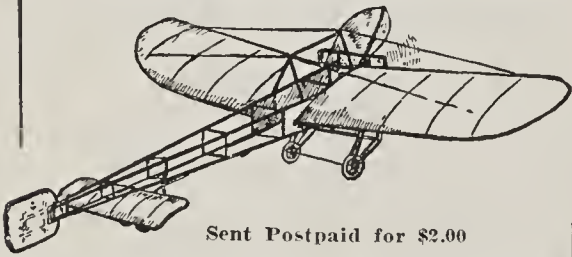
Emancipate yourself from the use of corrosive and ill smelling inks, adhesives and adopt the HIGGINS INKS and ADHESIVES. They will be a revelation to you, they are so sweet, clean, and well put up, and withal so efficient.

AT DEALERS GENERALLY

**Chas. M. Higgins & Co.,**  
MANUFACTURERS

Branches: Chicago, London 271 Ninth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## 4-Foot Bleriot Monoplane



Sent Postpaid for \$2.00

This model is complete with drawings, instructions propeller, canvas, wood and wheels all ready to be put together and fly. The planer has a spread of 4 feet and the model in all covers an area of 16 square feet.

**CARTER & SON, Aviators and Manufacturers**

201 BENNETT BLDG., NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

## TIFFANY &amp; Co.

Fifth Avenue and 37th St., New York

## Blue Book

The Tiffany & Co. Blue Book, 1911, Edition—no illustrations—666 pages giving concise descriptions and prices of Jewelry, Silverware, Stationery, Watches, Clocks, Bronzes and other objects

Blue Book sent upon request

**Fifth Avenue New York**

## Aeronautics

THE AUTHORITATIVE AERO  
JOURNAL OF AMERICA  
MONTHLY—ILLUSTRATED  
ESTABLISHED 1907

¶ **Aeronautics has more reading** pages in a year than any aero work of the present day—500 pages exclusive of advertising, during 1910. It gives more reading both in quantity and quality than any other American periodical.

¶ **Aeronautics has Scale Drawings** of the principle machines, with dimensions and details.

¶ **Aeronautics has Detail Sketches** of constructional items of various European and American machines, showing manner of making of parts, sizes, etc. Its series of page drawings, "Construction Aids," has been a widely copied feature.

¶ **Aeronautics is Accurate.** Its care in using only authentic information in checking up everything that appears in the journal, has earned for it at home and abroad the distinction of being the American authority.

¶ **Aeronautics Tells How.** In addition to a monthly concise, authoritative illustrative review of the world's aero news, it has **Practical** articles by the greatest authorities.

**Aeronautics prints Patent** abstracts with illustrations. All aero patents are abstracted and published monthly.

¶ **How to Build a Curtiss-Type Aeroplane.** Full text and complete drawings. Began in February number

*Send for Book Catalog and Special Offer.*

## AERONAUTICS

250 West 54th Street  
NEW YORK



# Not M.A. but MAN

is the degree most  
needed by patriots  
and men of purpose.

No one can read

*Joe Chapple's*

## National Magazine

without being im-  
bued with the force-  
fulness and com-  
mand with which  
the NATIONAL is  
edited on many im-  
portant subjects.

No one can fail  
to catch the key-  
note of optimism as  
he comes into inti-  
mate contact with  
big men who are  
responsible in great  
measure for the  
prosperity we enjoy.  
If you can subscribe,  
send 50 cents for  
four months. If  
you ask for it a  
sample copy will be  
given you.

You will like our  
"books the people  
built:" *Heart Throbs,*  
*Heart Songs, Happy*  
*Habit, etc.*

*Agents Wanted Everywhere*

**Chapple Publishing Co., Ltd.**

**Boston, Mass.**

*Branches in New York and Chicago.*

### DECREASE IN "SAWBONES."

Not only are there fewer men M. Ds. be-  
ing graduated at present than there have  
been during the past few years, but surpris-  
ingly enough, there were fewer women. The  
Journal of the American Medical Associa-  
tion has published a report on medical edu-  
cation in the United States during the past  
year, which gives much information on  
this subject. The decrease in 1911  
was over 1,700 below the figures for 1910,  
and the difference between 1911 and 1909  
was over 2,300. The number this year was,  
in fact, lower than any since 1900. This de-  
crease is probably due to a number of  
causes, of which one of the most important  
is the large expense and lengthy preparation  
now necessary to becoming a graduate phy-  
sician. Another cause is the growing be-  
lief that doctors are not as much needed as  
we used to think they were, and that we  
have entirely too many of them living off  
of society already. There is a present-day  
trend in the direction of the creative pro-  
fessions rather than of the ameliorating pro-  
fessions—a difference which might be re-  
garded as holding between the various kinds  
of engineering and such professions as law  
and medicine.

### STUDENTS TRY TO BORROW.

Reports from Europe declare that almost  
every country on the continent is full of  
penniless American college men anxious to  
borrow enough money to get home. Some  
of us would not have to go so far away to  
find similar conditions. This report was  
given out by Mr. A. C. Bagnall, who has  
just returned from a European tour, which  
cost just exactly \$80 in cash.

### VACANCIES IN THE ARMY.

That the crusade which THE INTER-  
COLLEGIATE and other magazines and  
newspapers has taken up against the joining  
of army or navy by young men either in or  
out of college is having its effect is shown  
by the fact that the War Department an-  
nounces that army careers are going beg-  
ging. With two hundred vacancies existing  
only one hundred and sixty have applied as  
second lieutenants. The War Department  
officials are disappointed over the small  
number of applicants, but others not so  
closely connected with this particular ele-  
ment in American activity will be delighted  
over the fact that to a greater and greater  
extent men refuse to tie themselves up in  
this uselessly destructive form of endeavor.

### THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS.

Literature will be particularly pushed at  
Columbia during the present autumn. Sev-  
eral lectures are to be published in book  
form, and a number of studies in philology  
and literature, a tract on manners and one  
on evolution, besides, one or two books on  
medical topics will be among the chief out-  
puts of the Columbia University Press dur-  
ing the closing months of 1911. Surely this  
is a live and spicy collection if variety is  
the spice of life.



**Dinners,  
"Beef-Steaks"  
and  
After-Theatre  
Suppers**

FOR PARTIES OF 10 TO 200  
Are a specialty at

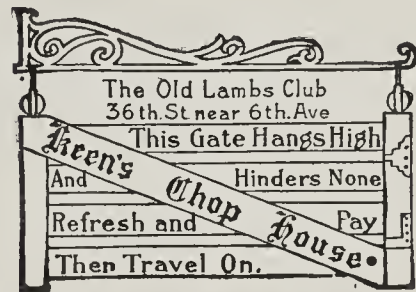
## KEEN'S CHOP HOUSE

Formerly "The Lambs' " Club House

36th Street, just East of 6th Avenue

Over 4,000 College men and others  
have their own Church-Warden pipes  
registered here. Why not you!  
Tobacco is free. ∴ ∴ ∴

MR. WM. PERCIVAL, Mgr.



## X-Ray or Wireless Telegraphy

Induction Coils for X-Ray or  
Wireless Telegraphy, 6 inch spark  
size, \$25.00 ; 8 inch, \$50.00.  
Larger sizes also, at reduced prices.  
Condensors, Interrupters and other  
parts at extremely low figures.

*Write for Catalogue*

**The Meyrowitz Mfg. Co.**

Thirty First St. and First Ave.  
NEW YORK CITY

## Be Loyal to Your College

Have your cigarettes made  
to order bearing your College  
Emblem with your name or  
Monogram in connection.

*Write for Special Offer*

**Stanley Cigarette Co.**

Hand-made Turkish Cigarettes  
of exceptional blend

18-20 E 42nd St., N. Y. City

Emblem Cigarettes. Fraternity Cigarettes.  
Monogram Cigarettes.

Representative Wanted in Each College



## CORRESPONDENCE

## A KICK THAT HURTS THE KICKER.

August 12, 1911.

Literary Editor "The Intercollegiate."

Dear Sir:

Ah—of a "Literary Editor" you are, I must say! "Literary Editor" indeed! And did you edit the July number of The Intercollegiate? If you did I suppose you felt a glow of pride when you accepted (or did you write it?) the flawless lyric on page 216 under *Editor's Note* and starting "Far be it from me"—etc. What an incomparable gem it is. Not since the publication of Julia Moore's deathless line: "And now, kind friends, what I have wrote" have been such power, such haunting music, such a feeling for the right word and the noble prose. And that line: "But our editors 'aint sent in all of their dope!" I tell you it takes a great poet to defy the laws of grammar in such fashion, to say nothing of his daring in using so choice an epithet as "dope"—and this is a college paper!

Oh h—! Give up your job.

LOUIS UNTERMEYER.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The above explains itself! This man is not a subscriber to the paper. He probably never was a college man. He would recognize the word "dope" if he was. We publish it because it goes to show how far a real "literary light" will go when he thinks he recognizes in others any "inferior qualities." Think how his wrath must have been aroused to cause him to swear so freely throughout his letter. We imagine if he ever came into this office to do his criticizing he would have to break a couple of desks or chairs and maybe all the windows before he would be able to explain the nature of his visit! We express our own opinion, as this is a free country. Furthermore, we naturally do not calmly accept these manifestations of disapproval without having our feelings hurt (?) But we really do want criticisms of the right kind, as one of the two ways to improve anything is to show just how poor it is. Be not satirical in your finding fault and we will always digest what you say. Our CORRESPONDENCE page has provoked a deal of comment and we purpose to continue it by your help.]

For Office and Home *Weis* Business Furniture

*Weis* Slide Door Sectional Bookcases are a new departure in bookcase construction. Very simple, very effective. Handsome and substantial. Two metal framed doors slide horizontally in Steel lined grooves. Four Standard sizes of book sections, also desks, drawers, etc., in Standard and Mission Styles. All popular woods and finishes. This attractive and useful stack (9½ ft. book space)—complete, Plain Oak, Golden or Weathered. Delivered **\$12.80**

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## PATENTS

## Prize Offers from Leading Manufacturers

Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly, Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

## GREELEY &amp; McINTIRE

PATENT ATTORNEYS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## The Greatest Fishing Stories Ever Published



A 25-LB. PIKE

⌘ Telling How, When, Where and with what Tackle the Record fresh and salt water game fish were caught during 1911, including a 9 lb. Brook Trout, 11¼ lb. Large Mouth Bass, 6½ lb. Small Mouth Bass, 25 lb. Pike, 40 lb. Striped Bass, 44 lb. Channel Bass, 175 lb. Tarpon, 31½ lb. Muscullonge, 13½ lb. Weakfish.

## Field and Stream

America's Magazine for Sportsmen

is giving 203 prizes for Records of the biggest fresh water game fish caught during 1911.

⌘ Don't miss these stories of the prize winners, published in **FIELD AND STREAM** each month, beginning with the July number. Buy a copy from your newsdealer or take advantage of our Special Contest Offer of a three months' trial subscription to **FIELD AND STREAM**, together with the 1911 Angler's Guide, the best book on fishing published, telling How, When and Where to fish, including the latest Game and Fish Laws, and a five foot split Bamboo Bait Casting Rod. **All for \$1.00** Regular Price \$2.00

See conditions—list of Prizes and send in Records of your fish this season.

FIELD AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO., 41 East 21st Street, NEW YORK CITY



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IN

REVIEW OF SEASON'S FOOTBALL

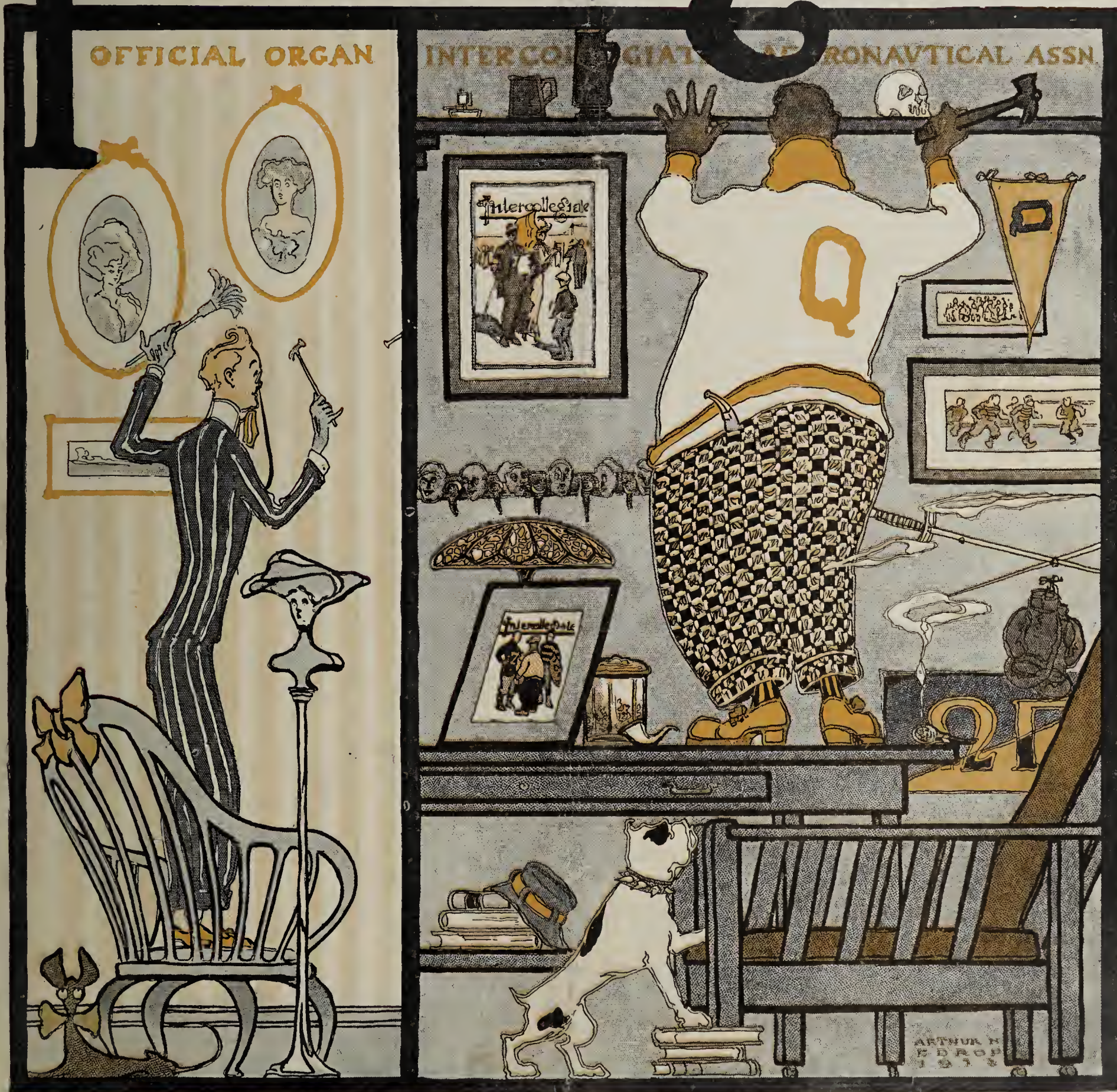
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IMPROVEMENT NUMBER

# The Intercollegiate

OFFICIAL ORGAN

INTERCOLLEGIATE AERONAUTICAL ASSN.



NOVEMBER  
1911

PRICE TEN CENTS

VOLUME XII  
NUMBER 2



## THE EDITOR

### CONTRIBUTORS THE ANNUAL FALL PRIZE CONTEST STARTS

We have just finished one of the most highly satisfactory Summer Prize Fiction Contests ever held by this magazine. Over 218 Mss. were submitted during the three months before October 1st when this contest closed. Naturally this great number was weeded down to only a very few good ones and this number had to be reduced down to the three best ones which we are going to use. The second one is published this month.

From October 1st the annual Fall Contest starts and will close on December 31st. Stirring fiction, but no "blood and thunder" story; jokes with a point or poetry with a meaning; interesting sketches of present and past college men; and last of all, strong articles about your own particular college and life at that college, but no athletics.

A prize of \$10.00 will be given each month for the best all around contribution accepted by us but all contributions are to become the property of the publishers and are not returnable if entered in this contest. If you wish to submit anything for our consideration at the regular rates and wish it returned if not satisfactory you must so state this fact and enclose the regular return stamped envelope.

These Mss. should be limited to space as follows: fiction—not over two pages in length; jokes—as short as possible and poetry—not over one column; sketches—one page in length; and articles on the colleges—about four pages.

Whatever you contribute, especially if you contribute fiction, bear in mind that we are catering for college men. That means that we want good ideas well expressed. Comes to our office many a good idea so poorly expressed that it is unavailable. Also comes, occasionally, an excellent style, containing in thought nothing worth while. The college reader is intelligent and demands real stuff. The only things we can consider for publication are those which meet that demand. "Fiction" must tell stories worth the readers attention, and must tell them in a manner that commands that attention. We pay for contributions, and contributions that we accept must be worth paying for. If you are one of the thousand who think they can write because they can put pen on paper without blots, and can complete a sentence grammatically correct, but can do nothing more, reserve your contributions for other parts, and save your postage. If, however, you realize that the writing of short fiction is an art which requires ideas, style, brain-work and practice and if you have given to your fiction all these, send it onto us. It will stand a good chance for acceptance in our columns. And it will pay you for your pains in having written it.

Remember many things will be taken into consideration before we award the prize for the one each month. Namely: style or general handling of subject and illustrating by good photographs will prove a strong factor in your favor. Contributions should be in before the 20th of each month to be submitted for next issue. Remember to limit your ms. as specified above. Address all manuscripts to:

Literary Editor, *The Intercollegiate Magazine*  
1123 Broadway, New York City

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No "special discounts" apply and  
after January 1st, 1912, no trade  
arrangements will be considered.

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and thus they should interest you in  
their grade. Help us along by patron-  
izing them as much as possible, and

*Always Give this Magazine the Credit*

## SOLICITORS

### What Do You Want?

*Get a Few Subscriptions and You Can Have It...*

FOR every ten new yearly subscriptions at \$1.00 a year—remember we are making it very easy for you; our special Fall Subscription Offer of an additional three months free proves that—we will give \$5.00 in trade from any advertiser in the United States. Simply cut out their ad—it makes no difference where you see it and it need not be from THE INTERCOLLEGIATE—write across it amount due you at that place and enclose with the ten subscriptions and immediately upon receipt of it we will have that advertiser write you sending their printed literature and enclosing a credit account amounting to \$5.00 for purchasing any of their goods without any additional cash expense on your part. Could anything be more liberal than this? Of course, the more subscriptions you get, the more credit we will give you at the place you select, and at same pro rata commission for every subscription you send in between now and December 31st, will count 50 cents for you!

Send for some of these Special Offer coupons and mail them to as many friends as you can; we will put your number on them and subscriptions procured this way will count just as much for you. Have them sent either back to you or direct to us with the \$1.00 for the fifteen months subscription—special. This should be very easy work to make money! Before December 1st anybody can get three subscriptions a day or about a hundred a month. Thus, at the end of this time you have credit to the value of about \$100.00 at any advertising firm you wish. So avail yourself of this exceptional opportunity immediately and get what you want after a little pleasant work. Now that you read all this:

### What Do You Want?

Address for Particulars and "Opportunity Announcement"  
Circulation Department "B-2"

## The Intercollegiate

1123 Broadway :: New York City

You can get THE INTERCOLLEGIATE hereafter at all

News Stands — Railroad Stations — Fraternity Houses — Alumni Ass'ns

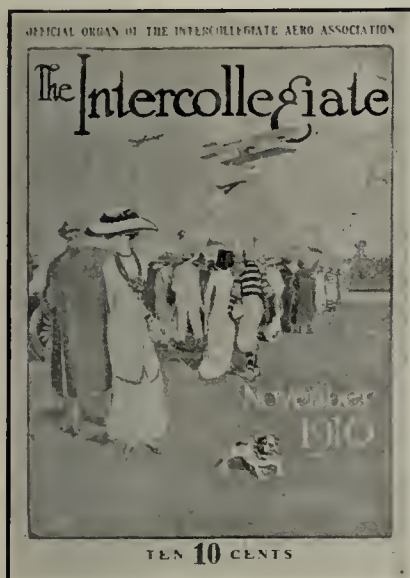
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DETAILED STATEMENT READILY GIVEN



# IMPROVEMENT NUMBER.



## The Intercollegiate

ESTABLISHED 1899

1123 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY  
**INTER PUBLISHING CO.**

WELLINGTON SMITH, *President*

B. RUSSELL HERTS, *Treasurer*

TELEPHONE, 4612 MADISON SQUARE



### CONTRIBUTING EDITORS IN EACH OF THE LEADING COLLEGE

#### Christmas Number Coming

Yes, the glad season is rolling round to us again. Holly, home, hurrahs, and—we must not forget that—mistletoe too are on their merry way. It is a season when all our hearts are jolly. And the Christmas number of THE INTERCOLLEGIATE is going to be a jolly one. But it is not to be entirely a season of selfish enjoyment. Our Christmas number will take that into consideration. There will be stories that are seasonable and yet readable; an article that will make you think; our four regular departments—Dress, Travel, Dramatics, and Books;—perhaps a quota of good verse; a complete review of Foot-Ball and a prospectus of Winter Sports; the department of Aeronautical news—this magazine celebrates its second year as the Official Organ of the I.A.A.A.; illustrations even better, we hope, than usual; and another fine cover, to be entitled: “A Jolly-mood Fellow.” Remember to do your Christmas shopping early. And don’t forget that the purchase of THE INTERCOLLEGIATE is an important part of the shopping!

As for this month, we have tried to give, as promised, an Improvement Number. Of course, though, we hope, it is nothing unusual; we are attempting to improve every month, and many interested readers are writing that we are succeeding. “Man’s Dress”, a department where the college man can find the latest wrinkles, starts on life in this issue. “Travel” takes a new lease of life. “Step-mother” is a real story. We believe the college man is interested in good fiction even if it isn’t of the rah-rah type. Our News Notes are turning into a college exchange of news with this issue, which we hope will be a handy reference column where the college man can find information of interest about what’s happening in other colleges. Isn’t this living up to our title? We intend keeping up the good work of betterment.

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NO. 2

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Cover Design

“LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING”

By Arthur N. Edrop

Entrance at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter  
applied for

**NOVEMBER, 1911**

#### OF IMPORTANCE TO READERS.

The Intercollegiate is Published Every Month at 1123 Broadway, New York, by Inter Publishing Company.

Terms of Subscription, including postage in the United States or Mexico, \$1.00 each year, or 10 cents per copy.

In Canada \$1.50 each year, or subscription to all foreign countries within the postal union \$1.75 each year.

This magazine may be secured at any newsstand, railroad station, fraternity house, or alumni association in the United States.

American Agents—American News Company; Foreign Agents—Brentano’s. Absolutely no sample copies.

Payment, which must be in advance, should be made by check, money order or registered mail.

All College Students subscribing should always give their Home as well as their College Address to insure positive delivery of each issue.

Manuscripts, addressed to the Editor, should always be accompanied by return postage, but even then no responsibility is assumed.

Business Communications should be addressed to John Porter Shearer, Business Manager of The Intercollegiate.

Advertising Rates on Application—Circulation Statement given.

#### TO THE COLLEGIAN WITH A CAMERA

“What no one knows of” sayeth Theophrast “is as if it were not.” What’s the use of snapping landscapes and kodaking college feats if the photos are destined to slumber in your breast-pocket? Send them to us, if of any interest to fellow-collegians. They may be humorous, or specially posed, and, if accepted, will be paid for. Pictures of well-known persons are especially welcome. Price adjudged according to merit.

#### OUR COVERS

We were wrong! Having thought for a great number of years that because magazines announced “exact reproduction of the covers—no printing” they were seeking to advertise these covers and that there was no real or financial benefit in it, we decided not to insert this customary announcement. As we have received a great number of requests for the fine covers we are now using and reprinted in color, the publishers wish to state that they can now supply a limited demand for “exact reproductions of the cover—no printing” and there will be no charge to our subscribers for them.

IF WE INTEREST YOU IN OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS WILL YOU TELL THE ADVERTISER THAT THIS MAGAZINE DID IT?



# OCTOBER WAS A MERRY MONTH



EENA-MEENA-MINA-  
MO FOR  
PRINCETON'S PREXY

ARMY 6  
YALE 0



COLUMBIA'S  
DOMESTIC  
SCIENTIST

NAVY 0  
PRINCETON 0



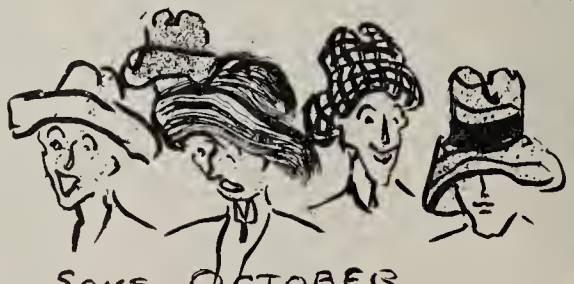
HEALTHY  
FOOD

NO MORE ANEMIC  
PRINCETONIANS



ARTHUR W.  
COOPER

NO MORE BEER  
FOR HARVARD UNION



SOME OCTOBER  
GALLINERY



# The Intercollegiate

TOWNSEND BUILDING. 1123 BROADWAY, NEW YORK  
An Illustrated Monthly Magazine Published in the Interest of  
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## GOING TO COLLEGE FOLLY?

Between The College And The Non-College Man—Who Wins?

By ROBERT MARVIN NELSON—Harvard

**A**N article recently appeared in a Boston Sunday newspaper under the caption, "Going to College Usually Folly." It was based on a booklet issued by one, R. T. Crane, said to be a well-known manufacturer of Chicago. His advice to young boys is, "Stop where you are; hustle for a job; make good." He says he admires those parcel boys on their bicycles, alert, energetic, and attentive to business, and looks to them, not to our college men, to form the backbone of the future American business fraternity.

He would have our boys grow up in a specialized business, from office boy to general manager, instead of sending them to a four-year course at college. He maintains that this is the only way for any one to learn a business, and that the reason college men are not wanted by employers is that they do not know anything about the business they seek to enter.

We wonder who may be this crude, money-getting Westerner. He is unknown down here, and for that reason his opinions should ordinarily not concern us. But it is interesting to listen to some of his indictments against college men, just to see how absurd they are.

We can pardon the gentleman from Chicago only on the ground of ignorance of the real college man, and from the fact that, not being a college man himself, it is utterly impossible for him to appreciate the value of anything but the yellow dust, piled up in his Chicago factory after years of sacrifice of the real things in life. Success to men of this calibre means merely accumulation of wealth. The classics, appreciation of art, of music, and all those higher things which a boy can thoroughly learn in college, are scoffed and scorned at by Mr. Crane as silly and useless, because they do not prepare a man for a business career. He begins his tirade against colleges and their students upon a premise that is manifestly erroneous.

A more singular fact still is that Mr. Crane hails from a city which can boast of the largest and most beautiful University Club in America, not even excepting that of New York. If Chicago college men can afford to build and maintain an institution noted the world over, Mr. Crane's statement, that college men are failures in business, meets here with a successful traverse. Mr. Crane might also take a peep into the

University Club of New York, and also into the Harvard and Yale Clubs of that city, and probably he would recognize there quite a number of gentlemen, who with their college frills, have made quite as good as—if not better than—many of Mr. Crane's office-boy-to-general-manager type.

Among the Presidents quoted by Mr. Crane as being without a college education, he cites the name of President Andrew Johnson. Did he forget that this executive was nearly impeached for gross misconduct, negligence, ignorance, and treason? Does he not remember Johnson's incompetent methods of Reconstruction, and the turmoil and misery thereby caused?

Mr. Crane cited nine Presidents who were not college men, one of whom was Mr. Johnson, but he does not add that every other President was a college man, nor does he mention the fact that the present incumbent of the White House, as well as his illustrious predecessor, were graduates of the two leading colleges in America.

He implies that a college should make efforts to protect a boy's morals, but as it does not, a college is not a fit place for the boy to attend. He rather should remain under the parental influence to escape the shoal of wickedness and immorality to which the boy is subject in a college. He would have him remain attached to mother's apron strings until his demise. Mr. Crane forgets, does he not, that a man's morals depend largely upon his own individual inclination. A course in advanced psychology, given in almost any college of respectable dimensions, will teach this point. Immorality and crime will come out of a man's system, and it makes not a particle of difference whether he may be studying Greek and Latin in college or pushing a pen in Mr. Crane's office in Chicago.

To secure specific evidence against Harvard and Yale men, Mr. Crane engaged the services of a detective to spy upon the nightly activities of the students in Boston and New Haven. He says the report was too disgusting to print. Let us have it, Mr. Crane. We are interested to learn the contents of that mysterious report. But it is admitted college men, some of them, do violate public decency and personal morality, just as well as non-college men. Whenever *one* college





HE DIDN'T GO TO COLLEGE

man gets into public scandal, a hue and cry is raised by certain fanatics, and pointing to this *one* college infractor, they denounce every college man and every college. They imagine this *one* infractor, or the small group of infractors, are typical of the entire undergraduate body. Had Mr. Crane's agent looked into the college libraries, and into the dormitories or rooms of the other students, which are by far the larger class, he would have perceived earnest and industrious studying. His spy, however, waited outside the door of some fashionable fraternity or club, and upon the appearance of a few students, he put his nose to the ground and followed them to Boston or to New Haven and based his report upon what he saw. He might have seen some of these lads making the night hilarious by spending their father's money for wine and women, but did he also notice Mr. Crane's bright-eyed office boy, clerk, or teller lolling himself to sleep in the same little French Café? We hear nothing of this clerk's immoral activities, until he is arrested for embezzlement of his employer's funds. No larger headlines would be printed in present day newspapers about this clerk's peculations, than if a college man were arrested and fined ten dollars for drunkenness.

In more recent years there has developed a certain kind of spirit in the large universities, especially in the east—a spirit which none but a college man can appreciate—that antagonizes and counteracts immoral lives among students. The exponents of this spirit are to be found in the students themselves, those students who have played a leading role in college life. As a freshman is inclined to emulate the habits and customs of these leading men, the spirit has taken a strong hold upon Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, and in these universities there is but little chance now for a right-minded freshman to be led astray. In a speech of welcome to Harvard freshmen last year, Captain Lothrop Withington of the football team, made the following statement: "Freshmen, you are entering Harvard College. You have left your homes, your mothers and your sisters, and the duty devolves upon you to make men of yourselves. You can do it here, but there are certain principles necessary to be followed if you would attain success. Formerly it was thought that the one who became intoxicated



NEITHER DID HE !!!

often, spent money recklessly, and lived a sporty life, was a good fellow. The so-called good fellow no longer exists here. No longer will you be regarded as good fellows and good sports by engaging in frivolities of this nature. That kind of man is no longer wanted in Harvard College, and instead of looking upon the kind with approval, we attempt to discourage these practices. Men who disregard this advice will find themselves in disfavor with the leading men in Harvard, and it will mean social extinction as well as personal harm."

Our Chicago philosopher continues. He says the talk created by college men about their clubs, fraternities, classes, professors, and college presidents, leads others to believe a college education is indispensable to success, and that the result is we have good carpenters practising medicine, first class blacksmiths practising law, and excellent farmers preaching the gospel. And we also know of a certain former village blacksmith in Minnesota who crept into politics, studied and practised law, and finally was sent to Congress. And all this without a college education. But everybody knows how this non-college man fared in the halls of the House of Representatives. It is not long since the people of Minnesota realized he was an old stand-patter, a typical tariff man who aided in Protection of manufactures, many of which were located in this same Chicago, and when the next election came, this former blacksmith fell before the scythe of Progressive Republicanism. Now he is considering a return to his former vocation—so quoth the St. Paul newspapers. He and our ancient President Johnson have gained wide appreciation of their public services.

We said we would be inclined to pardon Mr. Crane's views, and we do so because he is not a college man himself, and therefore cannot see anything in Success except when spelled "G-O-L-D." Undoubtedly he has devoted his entire life to the accumulation of that mineral, and would advise all boys to pursue a similar course. We hope Mr. Crane's manufacturing plant will thrive under a regime of clerks and general managers promoted from office boys, whose sole knowledge of the world will consist of a thorough comprehension of Mr. Crane's specialized industries.

## CARPE DIEM

Philip Moeller

Nor you nor I nor any lovers of these after years  
Have loved as they:

Young Paris with his witch of Troy or Tristram  
By the oceans gray.

Nor you nor I nor any in this wonderment of spring—  
What truth is this!—

Have seen tall navies sink and bartered legions  
Madly for a kiss.

Nor you nor I—Francesca, Juliet, gold Margaret—  
These girls are dead—

Why squander thoughts on dear dead damsels' ashes?  
Let us love instead.



# STEP-MOTHER

By JOSEPHINE A. MEYER\*

ADDISON hesitated at the doorway. He felt his wife's nervousness without realizing that it was communicated to him by her futile shuffling of the morning's letters beside her plate.

"Are you sure, dear, that you want to go alone?" he asked.

Her delicate lips straightened with determination. She clasped her restless hands firmly together.

"It's the only way, Richard. Of course," the weakness dimpled her soft, girlish face as the summer wind ripples a lake, "you could—Oh, Richard, can't you see it's because I'm afraid and diffident and do not *demand* it." . . . she broke off incoherently, on the verge of tears, and he was beside her instantly, "No," she pushed him away gently. "We've got to have it out alone."

He kissed her affectionately without speaking, but at the door he turned back, a little twist of humor on his serious face.

"Poor Alice," he said. "But don't forget, dear, if things go very badly, that Dicksie is at the tragic age. I could take my oath that Hamlet was fifteen. Time will set things right."

Alice shook her head smiling. She was a little glad that her husband left directly after, for there were so many unutterable things to be said and words would only smear and befog them the more she would try to make them clear to him. If Dick were at the tragic age, then the more real was the fancied tragedy of his father's second marriage. She was young enough still to loathe her own position of step-mother. The very name was frightful. She whimsically wondered why her face had retained its guileless, almost characterless youth. She should have been crabbed and wrinkled, or wickedly beautiful.

"Perhaps if I had possessed a terrible beauty," she mourned to her mirror, tying on her prim veil carefully, "if I'd had an evil fascination, a sinister brilliance, it might have attracted as well as repelled him. If he had only hated me, instead of feeling contempt."

She flushed hotly at the remembrance of those words she had told no one, Dick's unconscious, bitter gift upon her wedding-day:

"Why couldn't she have waited? She's pretty enough. She might have got one first-hand."

She had presented herself before him instantly. His uncle, to whom the remark had been addressed, had slipped away with the expression of a man agonized with suppressed mirth. Dick had stood his ground indifferently.

"There you are!" she had exclaimed. "I've kept this dance for you."

If he had only refused to dance!

Even Richard was apt to call her uneasiness "vapors." He tried to dispel them by telling her of anything Dick might say of her that was at all complimentary. Once he beamed.

"Dick thinks you're pretty," he said, and she swallowed the lump in her throat with her face hidden against his shoulder.

"You mustn't be worried about Dicksie preferring to stay away at school," he apologized once. "He's a regular king up there,—football and all, you understand. It would break his heart to leave, under the circumstances."

"I understand, dear, perfectly." And so once in a while, they would try the little deceptions on one another. As a matter of fact it did not worry Addison except in that it hurt Alice. He felt it might have been different had Dick been a girl. She knew better. Dick would have forgiven her had he wanted a mother less.

At the station now, though she had seen him but a few times, and only once since her wedding, eight months before, she recognized him instantly. His slim, elegant young body with its military carriage and the inexorable, patrician reserve in his expression, were unforgettable. He greeted her with his eyes over her shoulder, asking the question before he voiced it—not eagerly:

"Where is father?"

"He was busy—very busy. He—he hardly expects to get home for lunch." It had been part of their plan, but now she felt her knees quake at the prospect. "That is—He's looking forward to seeing you so . . . And you know—. But you see. I have to do for the present."

She laughed an embarrassed laugh and he smiled back without humor. She felt a pause about to come between them and the thought was charged with panic for her.

"You've expressed your trunk?" she asked.

"Checked it."

"Well, leave the check at the express office. I'll fetch a taxi."

She darted off before he had time to answer, but her way to the taxicab stand led through a telephone pay-station. She rang up Addison frantically.

"I can't go through with it," she told him. "You've got to come home for lunch."

The ride home reminded her of a walk she had once taken through a grove where spiders, undisturbed, had woven innumerable webs between the trees. Looking back, she remembered she laughed a good deal and all artificially, on this second tangled journey. She did not dare to recall the look on Dick's face.

Addison did not take his wife's telephone message seriously, choosing to regard it merely as evidence of a momentary panic, unworthy of her. So she and Dick were left to lunch alone. Dick ate well, and she was anxious to feel pleased at this, but it kept him silent. Afterward his trunk came and she sent him off to unpack it.

"When he went," she said to her husband that night, "I felt like taking down my hair and tearing it out and shrieking."

\*This is the second story accepted for the Summer Prize Fiction Contest, just ended. Three such stories have been accepted and paid for out of the hundreds received during the summer. The third and last will appear in the next issue, December, the Christmas Number. At that time the one receiving the best criticisms will be awarded a prize as announced elsewhere. A Fall Fiction Contest started from October 1st.—Editor.



"Dear, you mustn't worry so. He's only feeling a bit awkward at first. I'll take him down town with me to-morrow and you can have a rest all day."

She shut her lips and wondered at his blindness. Then she raised her hand to her breast.

"There is a great empty room here," she said quaintly, knitting her brows.

"Hungry?" he demanded smiling.

"Starving." Her eyes contradicted the upward curve of her lips.

"I'll have a talk with Dick," he declared with sudden ire.

"Why, dear, that would only create a greater famine." She laughed a little tremulous, hopeless laugh. "But you are right. He will outgrow it. I can be patient. It is too soon, yet."

Two days after, Dick asked permission to spend a little time with a friend in the country. She was not surprised when he did not return until within the last day of the close of vacation. His plea was the call of Spring, plausible enough in the weather they had been having. He brought his friend back with him, a ruddy, wholesome lad who fell into an easy comradeship with her the first day. Once, when she was helping him with his overcoat and had turned him around to tuck in his collar, he seized her around the waist and waltzed her across the room. She looked quickly toward Dick, wondering if he felt the triumph of this. He was getting into his own overcoat without assistance.

"See how you make me neglect my own son," she admonished Dick's friend, merrily. "Blame it all on Jim, Dick."

"You spoil him too much. I tell you, mothers like you don't grow on every bush!"

But Alice had seen Dick's proud-lifted head at her "my own son" and the boyish tactlessness of the rest was so little in comparison. The remembrance of it haunted her for many nights.

The school went into camp that summer, and Dick wrote asking leave to remain. Addison did not show Alice the letter. He merely said:

"Dick had better stay up at school. Camp life will do him good, and it will be better for you this year."

Alice did not answer but she had the sense of humor to realize that her position was that of a child from whom work that she is incapable of doing has been taken gently away.

When her child was born, late in the fall, Dick wrote her a letter of congratulation that he might have copied directly from a handbook of occasional letters, but she kept it beside her, hugging the pain of it. She hardly saw him at all at Thanksgiving, as she was still an invalid, but the glimpses she got of him when he visited her bedside and took dutiful peeps at the baby-brother, convinced her as much as her husband's taciturnity concerning their joint doings that Dick was revelling in her temporary exile.

"It is splendid how happy Dick is about the baby," Addison said to her once. "Of course I didn't expect him to be jealous, but—well, I didn't think he was so thoughtful. For instance, he said it would make *you* so happy."

Alice pondered over this and tried not to believe the cry at her heart. "She's got one of her own, now," she could hear his very voice, "She can leave me alone."

"I won't leave him alone and he shan't want me too," she told herself fiercely. "He shall see what a fine family we can all be together at Christmas."

Alas for Alice! Business called Addison implacably

and sent him tossing on Winter seas, eating his Christmas dinner in a liner's saloon with questionable appetite. When Dick scrawled a request that he might stay with Jim's people during the festive week, she wearily, nay readily gave her consent. "I've got one of my own, at least," she mused in half mocking self-pity, and pressed the white bundle closer to the empty place in her bosom.

The telegram came early Christmas morning and woke her out of her dream. She had been sleeping in the nursery and sent Nurse down to answer the doorbell. Nurse helped her dress in the darkness of four o'clock, and wondered at her strange look at the baby whom she did not kiss in the fear of awakening him.

The whole world seemed ominously still and dead that early morning as she rode through the rain. The wait in the dim, sleepless, weary-looking station was interminable. The black pall of darkness was lifting faintly when at last her train drew out from the smothering train-shed and pulled into the drear rain-whipped meadows. She scarcely felt any emotion. Her mind revolved mechanically about a rolling ship in mid-Atlantic and Addison, unconscious of what had happened. Once in a while she would remember that she herself was ignorant of the exact nature of the catastrophe. Then she would unfold the telegram and read it again.

"Dick seriously hurt. Come at once."

It meant only one thing to her. She bit her white lips and choked the thought with the vision of the ceaselessly raging sea.

She did not stop to look for a carriage that they might have sent but took the first to hand, with a brief order to the driver. From him she gathered a few chance details.

"Young man visitin' there was burned last night. One of these here Christmas-trees fell clean over, on to him, I hear."

"Burnt!" Her fagged mind rose in anger against the rolling, useless sea.

"Yes, ma'am. That's a fool-idea,—lightin' up these here candles."

The whip came down on the scant flanks of the smoking horse as they were suddenly jerked through a gateway over a blue-stone road that hissed noisily under the wheels.

The house as she entered it was filled with that strange restless quiet that is distinct from the final hush of death. Her heart leaped with hope. Jim's mother and Jim met her and insisted upon her swallowing a cupful of coffee before taking her to the room up stairs where the doctor and a nurse were already in charge. The doctor looked surprised when he saw her.

"He is your *son*, madam?" he asked.

"Stepson," she answered, quietly.

"Ah, I see." The doctor looked at her strangely.

"What do you mean?" she demanded, bewildered.

"What would you ask his real mother to do that you hesitate to ask me?"

He drew her to Dick's bedside and showed her . . .

Dick recovered from his semi-delirious state four days later and signified his recognition of her by a long, puzzled stare.

"Where is the baby?" he asked at last.

"In good hands," she smiled.

Later he noticed the stiff gestures of her left arm and caught a glimpse of stern white through the folds of her loose sleeve, but he said nothing.



A week later he was strong enough to undertake the journey home, and it was only after she had seen him to bed, to rest up in his own room, that she wrote her husband the full details of the accident.

"We consider him quite recovered, now," she concluded. "He has very little if any pain and the scars are healing wonderfully. Only two or three will remain, and only one that will show, near his left ear. Of course he has suffered from the shock and needs rest and nourishment. The doctor wishes me to keep him home from school for a fortnight or so. I smile as I write this, to think how a funny little wife of yours would have dreaded this even so short a time as a month ago. I've found out why it was, now. Perhaps I had to become a real mother to understand. I wonder if you will, entirely, dear. It is hard to explain. But one must *give*. It doesn't matter, now, what he thinks of me or feels for me. I have the right to love him, in this way, without his permission."

That afternoon, with the baby snuggling against her right shoulder she softly pushed open the door of Dick's room to find out whether or not he was sleeping. He called to her from the bed, where he lay.

"Come in. I've slept enough. Is that the baby?"

"It was hard for me to recognize him myself," she smiled, "He grew so in a week."

"Two weeks," he corrected.

"Probably I should not have noticed his growth if I had stayed."

She drew a low rocker near him and sat there, settling the baby comfortably in her arms. He watch-

ed her in a silence that endured for some time.

"Was it hard?" he asked finally.

"What, dear?"

"Leaving him, for one thing."

"He is too tiny to miss me. You see how little he needed me."

There was another pause. Then Dick spoke, sitting up to pound his pillow vigorously and keeping his head turned away.

"Jim told me," he began jerkily. "I would have died. . . . At first,—it's only square to tell you,—I hated to think—the way I needed you. Then . . . Oh, did it hurt?" There was dark fire as well as moisture in the eyes he turned upon her suddenly.

She touched his hand and the fingers crushed hers. He lay down suddenly with his face buried between the edge of the bed and the wall, and for a while was very still. She slipped her hand out of his loosened grasp and sat patting and humming to the baby as though nothing were happening. At last he turned to her, a bit sheepishly, and sitting up tailorwise thrust out his arms towards the baby.

"Would—would you trust me?"

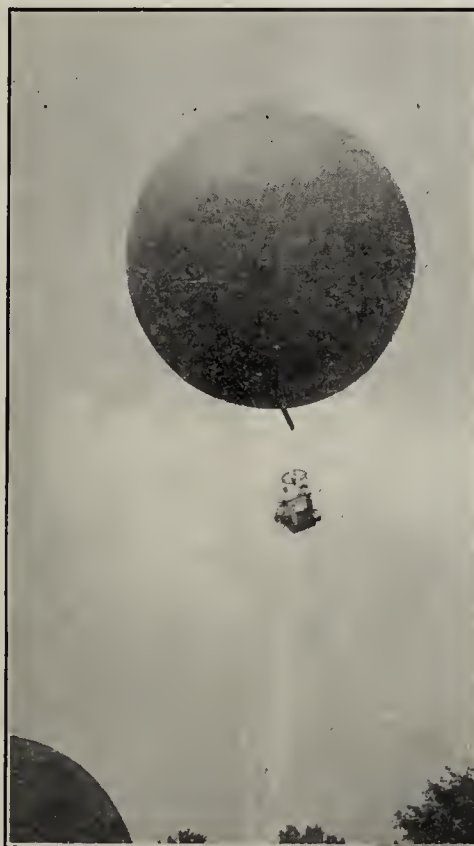
Before he quite realized it, the child was on his lap and he could only clutch it desperately, with breathless tenderness.

"I always wanted a kid-brother," he whispered, his voice husky with awe in his responsibility. "I say—it—it might puzzle him if—oughtn't I get in the habit—on his account—of calling you—mother?"

## THE INTERCOLLEGIATE BALLOON RACE



WHERE THEY STARTED.



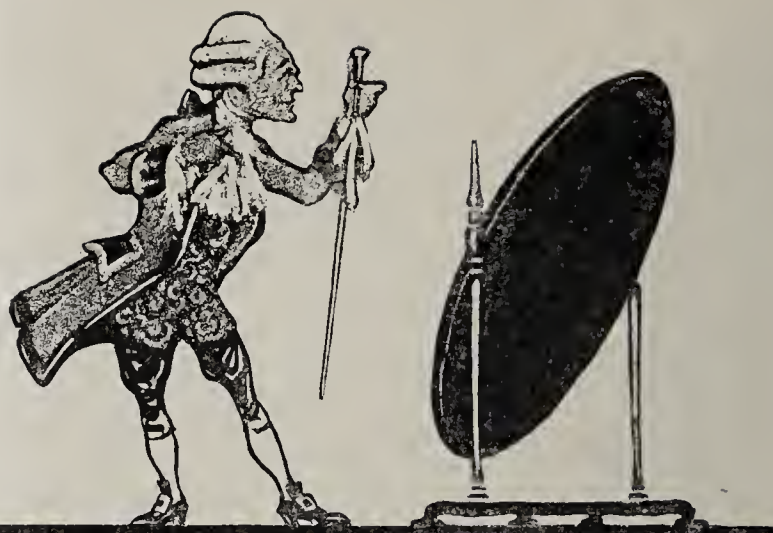
WHERE THEY WENT.



WHERE THEY ENDED!







# MAN'S DRESS

## BY WILLIAM STOKES

**F**OR the man who goes in for "smartness" in his personal attire, the early Autumn offerings of the more exclusive New York shops give him an unusual opportunity to gratify his slightest whims in the pursuit of the up-to-date minute "styles."

The timely fall weather of the last week or two has caused many of the dealers in men's wear to display for the delectation of the fastidious their latest creations and importations from the capitols of fashion—London and Paris.

With a few exceptions, there seems to be no extremely radical changes from the modes of last fall and winter. In fact, young men's apparel has almost reached that stage of distinction where there is not much left to be desired by even the most confirmed worshipper at the shrine of the "ultra correct." This is especially true of the elegantly tailored business and morning suits shown by both the exclusive shops as well as by the more popular priced houses.

Brooks Bros., Broadway at 22nd Street, are showing new importations of ready-to-wear Scotch tweed business and morning suits of decidedly English cut. The coats are more "natural"—that is without padding, with a narrow shoulder and a snugly fitting sleeve. Waistcoats are cut high with seven buttons and the trousers are narrower without much of the "peg top" effect. Prices are moderate. The patterns are new and exclusive and the variety of shadings shown cover almost every conceivable combination.

Brooks Bros. are also displaying quite a decided novelty in the way of a knitted woolen Golf Jacket. This garment, while entirely new in this country, has been in vogue for some time abroad and makes a very satisfactory indoor lounging jacket as well as a comfortable one to be worn out of doors. It is furnished in a variety of colorings and exceptionally well tailored with patch pockets above and large roomy "bag" pockets with buttoned flaps below. Some are belted, giving a Norfolk jacket effect.

E. A. Newall, 246 Fifth Avenue, have just received from abroad what is said to be the very latest thing in waterproof "top" coats. This coat is known as the "Toga," and is either single or double breasted as desired. It fits the figure quite snugly at the waist with plenty of skirt. The back has a new inverted box pleat, starting from the centre of the shoulders, very narrow until it reaches the belt, then broadening

gradually until the hem of the skirt. The belt is two inches wide, fitting right into the side seams of the coat, thereby gathering the fulness into the shaping at the waist. This coat has dark blue velvet collar, circular slit pockets and buttons throughout are of bone.

This shop is also showing a heavy woolen knitted "jacket vest" which in a great variety of shades and colors. It was designed to replace the older sweater vest and to all intents and purposes is the same thing but much more sightly and altogether very "classy" for the college man.

At the shop of Peck & Peck, 481 Fifth Avenue, the very latest importations of French hosiery for men are on display at prices ranging from one dollar to five dollars per pair. For the dressy man who likes his feet well groomed they are showing as their "latest" a French silk half hose in plain and mottled colors with a broad vertical silk stripe of a quiet tone.

These are a little extreme perhaps but are being worn considerably by men of acknowledged good taste. Peck & Peck are also showing some very catchy patterns in lisle and silk lisle at more moderate prices, their plain color effects in these goods being especially attractive for the man of quieter tastes and for formal dress wear. Many patterns are being offered in the better grade of hose with knitted silk four-in-hand scarfs to match.

And knitted silk scarfs, by the way, are to be worn more extensively than ever in the narrower and longer models. There is good reason for this in that the finest knitted silk scarfs are now obtainable at prices one used to pay for the inferior grades. This is due to the present stagnation of the raw silk market and, as knitted silk scarfs are famed for their wearing qualities and can be purchased at prices ranging from 50 cents to three dollars, the increasing popularity of this scarf will probably not be limited to this season alone. Wanamaker's display of silk scarfs is as comprehensive as it is extensive.

In addition, of course, they are showing many other styles with narrower stripes predominating. In fact the tendency seems to get away from the former popular wide stripe. The very newest thing in coloring is the lavender and light purple four-in-hands, and puff scarfs. The shades being shown are beautiful and are quite equal to those which have become so popular this season with the fairer sex. No



apology is needed or given for this invasion, as it were, of woman's field of color. Perhaps the men are just evening up the score for the appropriation, by their sisters, of many of our very own "things."

With the approach of the busy social and holiday season, some of the shops are meeting the demand for formal evening wear with a notable display of the very latest ideas in dress shirts, waistcoats and other important details of correct dress.

Plain white linen or very narrow stripe pique are the chosen materials for smart dress shirts. The bosoms are cut short and wide, the smartest having not over two buttons and some only one. When the dinner coat is worn the shut bosom may contain additional corded stripes extending from side to side.

To offset the shortness of the bosoms the evening waistcoat is cut higher and more "U" shape rather than "V" shape as formerly. One shop is showing a black satin waistcoat with black silk lapels to be worn with the dinner coat, furnishing a tie to match.

Dotted material is also being used for this purpose, ties to match being supplied with each.

Another new feature for evening wear which should become very popular in this country is a recently imported dress boot. It is creole patent leather with a black silk upper and elastic sides. The black silk upper is intended to represent the hosiery and at the same time adds warmth and security, two features lacking in the old style pump. The pump, at best never more than a dancing slipper, will be retained for that purpose.



## The Championship Bonfire

By WARREN HASTINGS  
Princeton

ON Tuesday, October 3rd, after two postponements, the bonfire which was to celebrate the winning of the baseball championship from Yale and Harvard last Spring, was finally held over the cannon. This fire has become almost an annual event at Princeton now, for in the last twelve years there have been nine fires.

The years of "famine" were 1902, 1905 and 1909.

The cannon about which the bonfire is regularly built, stands in the central quadrangle of the campus directly back of Nassau Hall. To visitors at Princeton it is one of the first sights shown. It has a history which dates back before the Revolution.

It was originally a 32-pounder which belonged to the British, but was captured by Washington in the fall of 1776, and became a part of his field artillery. It was left at Princeton when Washington evacuated the town, because its carriage had been broken. It was at once secured by citizens, who mounted it in a breast-work about where the Seminary buildings now stand, and when the pursuing British column came in sight along the Mercer Road the cannon was discharged. The enemy were deceived into believing that Washington had resolved to make a stand there, and by the time they had discovered the true state of affairs the Continental army was out of reach and in safety.

For a long time after the war the old cannon was forgotten, until an enterprising member of the class of 1853 discovered it and caused it to be planted in the Spring of that year, in its present position, where it has stood as the scene of many hard-fought student battles.

All Tuesday afternoon the freshmen were at work under the direction of the sophomores in collecting the wood. The grocers and expressmen loaned their wagons to gather the wood, and also furnished an abundance of the material. The committee in charge of the fire ordered several loads of cord wood to be built up right around the cannon so as to keep it hot until morning. The work of building the fire was in charge of the committee and a number of upper classmen. From two o'clock until six they labored, and at the end the pile was between 20 and 30 feet high, and at the base it covered a circle fully 30 feet in diameter.

In the evening a big mass meeting was held in Alexander Hall, at which songs were practiced for the football season. Coach Clark of the baseball team, made a speech in which he emphasized more than anything else that an athlete should keep up in his studies so that he would be eligible when the University needed him.

After the meeting everyone adjourned to the fire, which was lighted by Capt. S. B. White 1912, of the 1911 team. During the blaze the student body paraded around the cannon to the tune of "Oh We'll Whoop'er Up."

The next morning the ground-keepers had put out the fire and were cleaning up the ashes around the cannon. All day long the students would touch the cannon to feel if it were still hot. In most instances their hands were immediately withdrawn. By Thursday the cannon had a fresh coat of paint, and it is now patiently awaiting another warm reception the latter part of November.



# Review of Season's Football

By J. Joseph MacCarthy

PHOTOS BY PAUL THOMPSON, N. Y.

THE present season of football is the first one from which a definite idea of the tendency of the development of the game can be secured. When the rules committee legislated against the mass plays and close formations which were believed to be the cause of so many serious injuries they had one object in view. That was opening the game. To secure this a premium was put upon speed, kicking ability and forward passes, and the attack was further weakened by prohibiting pushing and pulling the runner.

The first two seasons were useless so far as determining the possibilities of the new game, and its exact effect in accomplishing the reforms intended by the rule makers. It took two seasons to master the rules, and as the attack in any game is quite naturally developed before the defense, it required part of the present season to decide whether the defense against such open plays would be over-strong. If so, the new rules would be proven inadequate. In football, as in baseball, the ideal rules are those which maintain a perfect balance between the offense and defense, with perhaps a slight shade of favor extended to the attack, for otherwise the slightly stronger team would be unable to win its deserved victory. The main purpose of rules in sports should be to permit the finest distinction in the merits of two contending teams, to be realized in the score. The question can fairly be asked of the present football rules—do they accomplish this result satisfactorily? Any close follower and observer of football cannot but answer no. The rules have failed to accomplish this distinction. As the game is played to-day a weaker, a much weaker team, can hold off a stronger team to a no score game. If the team weaker in all the essentials has one brilliant individual, capable of kicking field goals with fair accuracy, it can defeat the stronger team. If the fortunes of the game "break" with the weaker team—as an intercepted forward pass—it can defeat the stronger team. Rules which permit of such possibilities are certainly far from ideal. It emphasizes the element of chance and dwarfs the qualities of steadiness and general strength. Two years ago the forward pass was a popular play. Each season, as the defense was better prepared to meet it, it has grown less in favor. A stronger team can but rarely afford to take the chance of losing possession of the ball and presenting the other side with a fluke touchdown. The play can never be used

inside a team's own 25-yard line. A quarterback who attempts such a play under such conditions is almost always benched at once. In short, it is a boomerang. With the play practically disappearing the attack has been confined to kicking, and has even preferred to fall back on the old line-plunging game, handicapped as it is by the requirements of ten yards in three downs and the prohibition of pushing and pulling the runner. In short, the present season has illustrated very conclusively that the best teams are going to rely on the safe and sure game, which is merely the old game heavily handicapped by rule penalties. It means that unless a game can be won by an individual with kicking ability it is going to make games between well-matched teams scoreless. Both spectators and players will be dissatisfied, realizing that the better team is unable to win. Furthermore, the game will be devoid of the spectacular plays intended to amuse the crowd by the new rules. They simply have resulted in robbing the old game of its decisive qualities without making it more interesting or very much safer. It seems as if another fundamental rule revision will be made absolutely necessary unless an entirely new type of game should suddenly be conceived, and this is most improbable.

## PROBABLE RESULTS OF THE BIG GAMES.

In forecasting the probable results of the football championships among the colleges it is absolutely essential that the character of play exhibited by a particular college should be kept in mind. Under the present game the speediest team is by far the most formidable. A line need not be powerful. The defense is so well favored that defensive power can largely be sacrificed for speed. Three sets of speedy and clever ends, a fairly strong but quick-action line, and a fast backfield capable of handling the ball cleanly, of forming a quick interference, and with a good punter and drop-kicker in its ranks, is the ideal team. A team which has these essentials will win most of its games. There is no big college team to-day which has all of these essentials. Princeton has a fair line, good ends, a remarkable backfield, but is somewhat weak at quarterback and in the kicking department. Brown theoretically conforms nearest to the ideal. It, like Princeton, has a fair line, unusually good ends, and a great backfield assisted by the best interference of any

of the Eastern colleges. Speed is its prime quality, and if the Brown team has the staying power or the necessary number of substitutes, it will come very near winning the championship. Its victory over Pennsylvania indicates its power. If it wins over Harvard it will be in a very fair way of securing the championship. West Point is another team seriously to be considered for this year's championship. Its victory over Yale is not such a clear indicator of its merit because the game was played under the very worst possible conditions of water and mud, and the game was won by a series of plays made possible only by the weather conditions. Still the Army has power, and catching Yale at a much lower stage of development, it was able to perform the unusual stunt of winning twice in succession from Old Eli. The Army team showed so many defects in smoothness and finish of play that its future is purely conjectural. With these faults removed, and the best possible advantage taken of its powerful line, and the kicking of Dean and Arnold, the Army ranks very high. Its backfield is hardly so versatile as that of Brown nor so speedy.

Dartmouth has been playing unsteady and uncertain football. The Green always has a powerful team, but generally lacks the football cunning and careful play-execution of its rivals. Its teamwork crumbles before the precision and power of such teams as Harvard and Princeton. The Dartmouth team of this year has yet to meet a strong rival, but its play does not warrant any hopes of its defeating either Princeton or Harvard.

Harvard is having trouble in developing a line sufficiently strong to permit an unusually good backfield to be used to best advantage. At present writing, the middle of the season, it would appear as if Harvard were weaker than usual, inasmuch as it has experienced so much difficulty in defeating smaller teams by small scores. Its victory over Holy Cross of 12 to 0, in comparison with Yale's victory over the same team one week earlier by the score of 26 to 0, does not convey any idea as to the respective merits of Yale and Harvard. Yale's big score was the result of Holy Cross flukes and not Yale strength. Yale earned, possibly, fifteen points of the twenty-six. Harvard found Holy Cross much better developed and earned eight points. The difference between the teams is very slight, even using the Holy Cross game as a basis.

The Harvard ends are not quite up to standard. Smith is as good an end



as is playing the game, and with Bomeisler, of Yale, stands an excellent show of being on the All-American another year. Felton is hardly satisfactory on the other end. The Harvard line is weak. But with good material and such coaching as is available at Harvard the line will unquestionably be bolstered sufficiently to prove fully strong enough to meet any adversary. Harvard has but one quarterback of 'Varsity calibre, and here its problem is serious. A quarterback can never be made. They are born. Potter is good and reliable, but an injury to him—and injuries are frequent with quarterbacks—would severely cripple Harvard, and probably prove the decisive factor in a close game. The Harvard backfield has speed and power both. In its backfield lies its strength. Wendell, Granstein, Frothingham, with plenty of good substitutes, make a most formidable trio in a game where the burden lies chiefly on the backfield.

At Yale the opposite situation prevails. There is little doubt that the Yale line is the best in the country today. The defeat at West Point cannot be accepted very seriously. The conditions of playing, the recent changes in the line-up, the fact that Yale made no special preparations to develop the best in its team for the Army game, whereas West Point made the Yale game an objective point in developing its team. All these circumstances and the conditions under which the game was won, and the close fight the rest of the game, simply indicate that West Point was slightly stronger than Yale on October 21, but the margin of difference would very probably be wiped out and repose on the Yale side in a few weeks more of coaching at New Haven. The Yale line will undoubtedly prove the best line of any of the colleges when the entire season can be looked over and the play judged as a whole. But under to-day's game a strong line is not the most valuable asset in the world. Yale has one crack pair of ends in Gallaner and Bomeisler, and with the two playing the game, Yale is probably stronger here than most other teams. But the two, through fear of injuries, are to be reserved for the big games with Princeton and Harvard. In the matter of sub ends Yale is weak. Avery is very good, fast, clever and shifty on his feet. W. Howe, Francis and Dunn are all good—that's all.

At quarterback Yale has, in Captain Howe, the apex of its strength. The Yale team is not built up around the captain, but the Yale scoring machine is. There is no better all-around quarterback in America. Howe probably is Sprackling's superior as a general and as a kicker, but as both are brilliant, Sprackling is generally conceded the more brilliant. Yale certainly would not trade Howe for Sprackling, nor would Brown trade Sprackling for Howe. The decision in my opinion rests on Howe's ability as a drop-kicker. The Yale captain is undoubtedly head and shoulders above all other drop-kickers of this year. His percentage of goals kicked out of goals tried in games is extremely high. Howe is expert in this department, and as speedy in getting his kicks off as they are long and hard.

The Yale backfield is probably the poorest of all the big teams. The material is scarce and not very good. The injury to Baker has crippled Yale badly, and unless he recovers Yale will be at a decided disadvantage. Freeman and Spalding are very good halfbacks, reliable and fast, but they are not the unusual backs which Harvard and Princeton possess. Philbin, at fullback, is a good plunger, but poor in almost all other respects. Reilly and Andersen, sub-half and sub-fullback, are good in some respects and weak in others. Altogether the Yale backfield is slow, weak defensively, and not yet up to standard.

with the present Brown team than usual. It will certainly be a very strong and close contender. If one of the other three eliminates it from the reckoning, the championship will be between Yale and Princeton. Harvard seems to be a shade in the rear, but it is only a shade and the differences between all the teams could most easily be wiped out by later development. But from a middle-season viewpoint, and looking at all of the surrounding circumstances as a whole, the conclusion is that the Yale-Princeton game will decide the season's championship. This is eliminating the possibility of a slump or bump of overconfidence which quite frequently attack



CAPTAIN HOWE (YALE) AND COACH CAMP.

#### SUMMARY.

It will thus be seen that each team has its strong and weak points in comparison with each other. The championship will lie this year between Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Brown. Of the four, if the last has the staying power, and its line is but sufficiently strong, with the requisite number of good substitutes, it would seem almost to have a slight advantage. The history of the game generally is that teams from such smaller colleges attain their finish and development early and crumble toward the end of the season. There is less reason to think of this in connection

all of the big teams, and is merely considering all of the teams with normal development. Between Yale and Princeton one of the greatest of games will likely occur, and as for guessing a decision as to the outcome of that game—nobody on the face of the earth can do anything but guess. It is take your pick, and either one will do. Later developments may change the course of proceedings and as Princeton has not defeated Yale in several years, perhaps the very smallest of margin still reposes with the Blue. With the coaching systems of the colleges also to be considered as very important factors the balance is shared a little more in favor of Yale.



# SPORTS

## CLOUDS AT COLGATE.

At the present writing disaster reigns in the camp of the Maroon warriors. With five men on the hospital list and the hardest part of the schedule yet to play, the outlook for a successful season at Colgate is far from bright. Trinity, Yale, Wesleyan, Penn State, West Point and Rochester is what faces the crippled Colgate team. The season opened with the team holding Cornell to a 6 to 0 score, and since then the Maroon has disposed of Hobart and put up a plucky fight against Princeton. Captain Thurber, however, was injured in the Cornell game, greatly weakening the line. Woolsey and Ramsey, half-backs, have not donned their togs since the Princeton game. Five coaches have been busy the past week rounding the subs into shape. Head Coach Ingersoll has charge of the backfield; Fred Bankhart, an old Dartmouth player, has the ends, while other old Maroon stars are taking the line. The team is light and fast, and has made many a yard with the forward pass and the onside kick. Negotiations are already under way for a game with Syracuse next year and at present it looks as tho the Central New York rivals will be hard at it again next year.

## LAFAYETTE'S PROUD RECORD.

Lafayette is now in the throes of a strenuous football season. With five victories to her credit, she looks forward now to her really important games and feels confident of repeating her conquests over these opponents. The 1911 team is exceptionally strong owing to the great number of able substitutes and the coaching of such former stars as Dr. Newton, McCaa and Trenchley, and to the leadership of such a man as Captain Dannehower

## A VIEW OF THE HARVARD TEAM.

Not for years has the development of the Harvard football team been so slow as during the present season. This fact is partially explained, however, by several reasons: first the large percentage of raw material on the squad at the beginning of the season; secondly, injuries to several of the first string men, and, thirdly, the determination of the coaching staff not to have the team reach its top form before the Yale game, as was claimed by many was the case last year.

The team has now finished its preliminary season and, although all of these games have been won by the Crimson without being scored against, the undergraduate body is not altogether optimistic over the showing and the prospects of the more important games to come. Unfortunately no one of the teams played by Harvard thus far has been strong enough to put Captain Fisher's men to a real test, and hence the latter will be forced to face Brown, which, by the way, has an unusually strong eleven this year, in the first big game in the Stadium without the benefit of a hard tryout. This game will be followed on successive Saturdays by contests with Princeton, the Carlisle Indians, Dartmouth and Yale, and thus it will be seen that Coach Houghton has his work cut out for him. Even at present, in midseason, the make-up of the team is far from being definitely settled.

It is expected that secret practice will be held nearly every day from now till the end of the season in order thoroughly to try out the new plays and formations, and that the men will be driven at a hard pace with numerous sessions



CAPTAIN HART (*Princeton*)

of scrimmage work in order to whip them into shape. The coaching staff has recently been augmented by the addition of Harry Kersling and B. G. Waters, who are two of the most reliable graduates Harvard has at developing line men.

## HAMILTON HUSTLING.

A victory over Clarkson Technical College, a 0-0 tie with Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and a 6-0 defeat at the hands of Hobart sums up the results of Hamilton's football season thus far. In general, the coaches are fairly well satisfied with the work of the team. In all three games, but particularly against R. P. I., its defensive work was of a high order. The line has not yet struck its gait in the matter of sharp attack, making all line plays a matter of hit or miss. Captain Knox is playing a heady game at quarter, but the team misses the work of Jessup '14, the heavy full-back who was injured during the first week of practice.

The coaches are working toward a single point—a victory against Union on November 11. For the past two years the Hamilton-Union game has resulted in a tie, neither side having been able to score. Union is coming to Clinton over 200 strong in hope of breaking the tie.

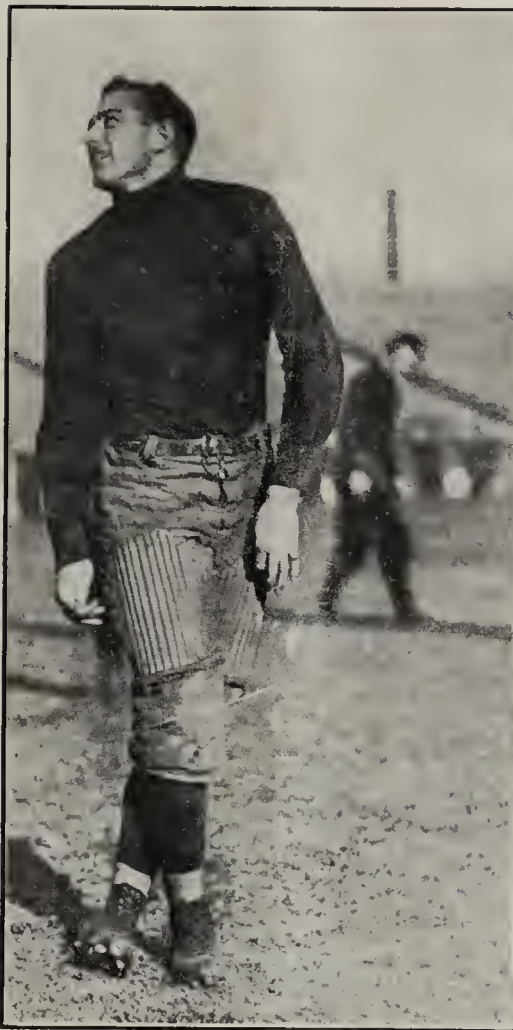


CAPTAIN FISHER (*Harvard*) and COACH HAUGHTON.



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CAPTAIN MERCER (*Pennsylvania*)PIGSKIN AND PARALLELS AT  
LEHIGH.

When a squad of twenty-five men reported for practice on September 5 prospects began to look bright for Lehigh, but when, in two weeks, the squad increased to fifty the prospects took on an added splendor. With eight of last year's team back Coach Reiter has had to pick from a most promising bunch of new material. There are some excellent players among the new men and they are giving the older ones a run for their positions.

About two hundred students accompanied the team to Princeton and yelled themselves hoarse in cheering on the team to a tie score. The parade and celebration upon their return is one that will long be remembered.

At the close of the Ursinus game the entire body of students rushed across the field and raising the players on their shoulders carried them off the field. The score stood 5-0 in Lehigh's favor after one of the hardest fought games thus far during the season. Coach Reiter, to whom full charge of athletics has been given, has been working with untiring zeal and enthusiasm and has evolved a team that is doing great credit to Lehigh.

When the football season is over a much larger number of men are expected to report for the gymnastic team. Captain Bailey has issued his first call for candidates, but since some of the best gymnasts are on the former team the gymnastic work will not progress so rapidly now as later. Lehigh's admission into the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association last year will, doubtless, prove a great incentive to the old men on the team and to those who anticipate

*Results Of The Leaders*

Yale, 21	Wesleyan, 0
" 26	Holy Cross, 0
" 12	Syracuse, 0
" 33	Virginia, 0
" 0	West Point, 6
" 23	Colgate, 0
Harvard, 15	Bates, 0
" 8	Holy Cross, 0
" 18	Williams, 0
" 11	Amherst, 0
" 20	Brown, 6
Princeton, 37	Stevens, 0
" 31	Villanova, 0
" 31	Colgate, 0
" 0	Navy, 0
" 20	Holy Cross, 0
Pennsylvania, 5	Gettysburg, 3
" 9	Ursinus, 0
" 22	Villanova, 0
" 0	Brown, 6
" 6	Penn. State, 0

*Final Month Of Football***Saturday, November 4.**

Amburst vs. Dartmouth at Amhurst.  
Army vs. Georgetown at West Point.  
Bates vs. Bowdoin at Lewiston.  
Brown vs. Tufts at Providence.  
Colgate vs. Wesleyan at Hamilton.  
Cornell vs. Williams at Ithaca.  
Harvard vs. Princeton at Princeton.  
Holy Cross vs. Springfield T. S.  
N. C. A. and M. vs. Navy at Annapolis.  
Penn. State vs. St. Bonifacius.  
Michigan vs. Syracuse at Ann Arbor.  
Pennsylvania vs. Carlisle at Philadelphia.  
Wesleyan vs. Williams at Middletown.  
Yale vs. New York at New Haven.

**Tuesday, November 7.**

New York vs. Trinity at New York.

**Saturday, November 11.**

Amburst vs. Wor. P. I. at Amhurst.  
Army vs. Bucknell at West Point.  
Colby vs. Holy Cross at Worcester.  
Cornell vs. Michigan at Ithaca.  
Harvard vs. Carlisle at Cambridge.  
Haverford vs. Stevens at Hoboken.  
Lehigh vs. Swarthmore at S. Bethlehem.  
Mass. Agri. vs. Trinity at Hartford.  
Princeton vs. Dartmouth at Princeton.  
New York U. vs. Rutgers at New York.  
Syracuse vs. Vermont at Syracuse.  
Pennsylvania vs. Lafayette at Philadelphia.  
West Virginia vs. Navy at Annapolis.  
Yale vs. Brown at New Haven.

**Saturday, November 18**

Amherst vs. Williams at Williamstown.  
Army vs. Colgate at West Point.  
Brown vs. Vermont at Providence.  
Bucknell vs. Villa Nova at Wilkes Barre.  
Carlisle vs. Syracuse at Syracuse.  
Cornell vs. Chicago at Chicago.  
Dickinson vs. Swarthmore at Swarthmore.  
Georgetown vs. Virginia at Washington.  
Hartford vs. Dartmouth at Cambridge.  
Haverford vs. Trinity at Haverford.  
Stevens vs. Rensselaer Poly. at Troy.  
Yale vs. Princeton at New Haven.  
N. Y. U. vs. Wesleyan at New York.  
Pennsylvania vs. Michigan at Ann Arbor.  
Tufts vs. Bowdoin at Portland.  
Rutgers vs. Ursinus at New Brunswick.  
Penn. State vs. Navy at Annapolis.  
Brown vs. Trinity at Providence.  
Carlisle vs. Johns Hopkins at Baltimore.

**Saturday, November 25**

Georgetown vs. U. of M. at Washington.  
Harvard vs. Yale at Cambridge.  
Rutgers vs. Stevens at Hoboken.  
Syracuse vs. Ohio State at Cambridge.  
W. and J. vs. Villa Nova at Washington.

**Thursday, November 30**

Army vs. Navy, at Princeton.  
Brown vs. Carlisle at Providence.  
Lehigh vs. Georgetown at Washington.  
Penn. State vs. U. of Pitt. at Pittsburgh.  
Syracuse vs. St. Louis at St. Louis.  
Pennsylvania vs. Cornell at Philadelphia.



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OUR AIM

This magazine believes that the college man has certain duties to the world and to his fellow men; that among the chief of these duties is his leadership in every movement tending to establish truth and justice; that equality of man is not merely proverbial; and that the college man should be concerned with these things while in college.

The Intercollegiate believes that activities both of mind and body are essential and that the achievement of both should be recorded, so that others may aspire to excel; and thus competition for real success may be fostered among men.

## GETTING THE RIGHT START

THIS applies to most anything. The average college man knows that his future in the societies and general life of his university depends almost on the first few days; certainly the first few weeks. If he "falls in with the right crowd" his future is assured. It is the positions hard to fill that make the occupants the leaders. Thus, you may have to work hard at the start, but if you do and follow the customs and edicts of the leaders of the present, you will surely be one of them some day. The other unclassed class, is made up of two elements of college life; namely, the men that would rather be led than lead: the men who have aspired to be kings and despots in their college will also soon find that this is the only class that will accept them. In the magazine world the same applies: it is not always the magazine with a big backing of bluff and a stupendous show of style that wins out in the long run! Witness the difficulties and final abandonment of two magazines in the past month; one of them being a worthy contemporary of *The Intercollegiate*. In both cases as we look at it, they failed because they thought by paying out a lot at the start the public would appreciate it and subscribe. Thus, they would be making money quicker than the old fashioned way of paying as you go along! But when magazines such as *The Saturday Evening Post* and *Collier's Weekly* have succeeded in this same old-fashioned way it looks as though it was the best. You can mark the success of *The Intercollegiate* by its gradual improvement and not by a "wonderful jump" in a month. Mr. Curtis and Mr. Collier started their magazines with eight pages; they added more when their subscribers needed new stuff to interest them. We cannot emphasize too strongly the necessity of a right start. It is better to start small and grow greater than to have "greatness thrust upon you!" There must be a foundation for everything to stand upon. Air-ships are the only exception, and they stay aloft because the man at the wheel keeps things continually moving! Start easy and don't "go up into the air" until you realize it will be a hard drop to get back again.

## MAN'S OUTWARD APPEARANCE

SOME men cannot afford to dress as well as others; some men cannot afford to dress as well as they do. Which is the worse? A problem societies could debate upon for years and never settle the question. Both can be successful and both can be just opposite. But it must be conceded the world likes "show!" The only safe method to pursue is to dress as well as you can as long as you can. Take care of your clothes as they spend two-thirds of each day with you! Use judgment in selecting what looks well on you and do not merely "follow the style." The average college tailor is a good incentive for the average college man: he makes you think the cost of living out in the world must be enormous. So the college man hustles and the tailor continually hustles—the college man! Furthermore, remember a good sign of prosperity is dress; a woman first admires a man's clothes; the only way to secure credit is to look prosperous. In the hurry and bustle of nowadays not enough time is spent on dress. A careful crease is not always necessary. To be neat looking is the best asset. Dress well at all times and see how others clothe themselves.



## THE NEWSPAPER JUNGLE

ACADEMIC citizens striving for international vistas are justly complaining about the scant help they receive from our newspapers in their effort to keep abreast with Old World news and views. The foreign service of our press is not only slighted in the appropriation of space and money, but in conformity with instructions received, it deals almost exclusively in trivialities concerning rich people of scandalous records. The actual foreign news of cultural import are lost in the juggle of Parisian divorce scandals and London court-bulletins, to the disgust of all natural lovers of foreign music and Old World literature, and to the disappointment of all students of European history and observers of contemporary manners. The linguists, historians, literary critics and observant travelers of the near future are now hidden within the wholesome obscurity of their college years. Their resentment of American newspaper defects need not remain a barren emotion. It will turn out a potent ethical impulse, productive of changes for the better, if they will give to the newspaper the benefit of that academic training, whose literary manifestations are now mostly wasted in unread dissertations and books for the very few.

## WEST POINT

THE tendency of the collegian to penetrate into all ranks of life, to get a hold of all human crafts and callings, is on the whole a pleasing phenomenon of American contemporary society. That this academic eagerness to spend itself and its own energies upon all human pursuits is bound to make mistakes, is manifest enough. Thus we are in receipt of several letters from collegians inquiring about West Point openings. That young men should go West, is as valid a maxim of migration now as at the time of its first enunciation. But should college men go to West Point? West Point to the man of academic training does not mean contact with real life, as our friendly inquirers perhaps fancy. It means seclusion from life—segregation through a pursuit which detaches its votaries more jealously from outside influences than any other accessible to the average collegian. We are very far from underrating the excellency of the physical and mental training of our national school of war. But the end to which all this training tends, is to detach its disciples from the broad currents of productive life, to make for caste rather than for usefulness and for specialization along very narrow lines. Why go to a *universitas literarum* if your universality of mind is to be artificially extirpated by following the least liberal of all possible professions? Undoubtedly very good for many, but don't let "anticipation be better than realization"!

## THE COLLEGE VOTE

WE do not mean to assist in the creating of a "college vote" as a separate interest in the body politic—at any rate not now. But we desire, recommend and urge with all the authority of our advisory capacity, that the college man take part in the political struggle now impending. It doesn't matter in the least which side you choose to take. But we want you to be ubiquitous on election day as watchers, judges of election, reporters on "specials"—in short, in any capacity that will permit you to penetrate the secular mysteries of politics and to find out for yourself how the country is governed and who really governs it. Books won't tell the tale, and newspapers will only garble it in the telling—better go and see. And if you carry away from the polls at least a partial understanding of the chicanery of politics and of the absurdity of some manifestations of our democracy, your time will have been spent to excellent purpose. No opportunity that offers itself to the college man to come into close touch with the realities of workaday life ought to be slighted—least of all an opportunity to chum up a first-hand acquaintance with the basic facts of politics on that day, which at some future moment may turn out to be a very critical moment for the nation.

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# INTERCOLLEGIATE AERONAUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Edited by GEORGE ATWELL RICHARDSON



## EDITORIAL

**A**LTHOUGH we give considerable space this month to aeronautical tragedie we still hold firmly to the stand that we have always taken, namely, that many, in fact most of them were avoidable; that they are usually the outcome of a desire to satisfy the desire of the public for the sensational, of carelessness, or of structural defects which are not impossible to correct.

Eugene Ely's death was the result of making the always dangerous dip, the only excuse for which is the fact that it is a good thing from the standpoint of the showman. In this performance the aviator dives straight down towards the earth, operating his elevator just in time to miss striking the ground. If anything goes wrong death is certain, and this is what happened in Ely's case. He lost control.

Cromwell Dixon's death was due to the fact that he was flying in an extremely dangerous place. Nieuport, whose loss to the aeronautical world will be incalculable, was performing fancy evolutions under dangerous wind conditions. And so it goes if one stops to look into the cause of these accidents.

In this connection there is a very timely article in the September number of *Aircraft* entitled "Some Things Not Generally Known About Aviation Death Rates," by Henry Woodhouse. He says that one reason why things look so unfavorable is that most people do not know enough about what is actually being accomplished. Instead of treating news of aeronautical accidents in the same manner as any other the newspapers exploit them and dwell on the sensational side. This tendency coupled with lurid cartoons that terrify and editorials give the layman the impression that the science of aeronautics is that of death.

How different a picture the real truth forms. When one considers that the number of persons who have made flights is about ten thousand and that there are 950 licensed pilots, the percentage of fatalities is small and compares favorably with that among miners, trainmen, and others of similar occupations. It amounts to less than one per cent. The death rate of trainmen is a fraction less than one per cent, automobile racing shows a percentage of nearly ten, and mountain climbing claimed more than ninety victims in one year. Surely these comparisons do not indicate that aviation spells death.

Looking at the subject from another standpoint, does the average layman appreciate the extent of the business side of aeronautics? At the present time a capital of more than fifty million dollars is invested

in aviation and thirty thousand people find employment along aeronautical lines.

In calling attention to the fact, in another part of this number, that 101 deaths have occurred to date we have not done so to bring out the dangers of aeronautics, but rather to show the comparative safety and the fact that many of them were due to avoidable causes. In common with Mr. Woodhouse we believe that everyone should accord an aeronautical accident the same sane treatment that any other accident is accorded. Sensationalism may sell newspapers and magazines but the intelligence of the American public is high enough to consider things in a fair-minded light.

In getting together for the present college year, members of college aero clubs should make definite plans and then stick to them. A well planned program that provides plenty of activity for all the members of a club is the surest means of keeping that club in existence. The man who takes pleasure in building things should be put to work on construction. Others can draw up plans, and some very successful ones have been brought forth. The Cornell manually controlled glider which won the intercollegiate meet last year was designed after plans and specifications made entirely by members of the club. The man who inclines towards business should work in the direction of organizing meets, contests, etc. Snap and go is infectious, and especially so when things are started off with enthusiasm.

While personally we frankly concede that ballooning is not productive of practical results, yet as a sport it is a most fascinating and enjoyable one, and for that reason is well worth encouraging among the college men. What is more, it is absolutely safe, which is a point in its favor.

Three colleges were represented in the first intercollegiate balloon race held last June. Another race is to be held this year and it is hoped that many more clubs will be entered. It is not absolutely necessary to own a balloon for they can be readily rented and, if necessary, plenty of first class volunteer pilots can be obtained.

A feature which would make things far more interesting in the next race would be to have actual college undergraduates do their own piloting whenever possible. As things stand at present this condition does not obtain, and hence the colleges do not get the same credit that they would otherwise. Percy Shearman of Dartmouth is the only college man who has piloted his own balloon.



In planning for the coming year, we would suggest that the clubs give considerable attention to the manually controlled type of gliders. The intercollegiate meet showed that these possess great possibilities. The element of safety is much greater than in the body controlled type and longer flights are possible. They can be easily constructed at an expense but little greater than that of the ordinary type.

### GENERAL AERONAUTICAL NEWS

One of the latest tragedies in the aeronautical world is the death of Eugene Ely, the aviator, who, a few months ago, made the famous flight at San Francisco, in which he landed on the deck of the cruiser *Pennsylvania* and afterwards rose again from the vessel, and returned to his starting place.

The fatal accident took place at the Georgia State Fair on October 19th. In making a sensational dip he failed to recover himself and the machine plunged fifty feet or more to the ground in full view of the spectators. As he fell he managed to jump clear of the aeroplane but struck the ground with terrific force. Death took place within a very few minutes, the aviator recovering consciousness just long enough at the end to mutter: "I lost control. I know I am going to die."

Ely was a young man of only twenty-six years, but he had made a good name for himself and was considered one of the country's most promising aviators. His greatest feat was the flight from the Selfridge Aviation Field, near San Francisco, to the deck of the cruiser *Pennsylvania*, on January 18th, of the present year.

At that time Ely, in a biplane, sailed over the assembled warships in San Francisco Bay and alighted gracefully on a prepared platform on the deck of the *Pennsylvania*. This was the first successful feat of its kind. After making several adjustments to his machine he returned from the ship to the aviation field, completing a total distance of about twenty-five miles.

Ely's death marks the 161st fatality since the unfortunate death of Lieut. Selfridge in 1908, the past year having been an especially bad one in this regard.

In 1908 one man lost his life. In 1909 four was the record. Then came 1910 with thirty-two, topped by this year's record to date of sixty-four persons killed.

Another recent tragedy was the death of Cromwell Dixon, the youngest of the well known aviators in this country. Within two days of the greatest triumph of his life, the crossing of the Rocky Mountains in an aeroplane, he was killed by a 100 foot fall near the Interstate Fair Grounds at Spokane, Wash. While apparently flying perfectly, the machine suddenly tilted up and slid sideways to the ground. Several bones were broken and Dixon received other internal injuries which resulted in his death the same day, October 2nd.

Cromwell Dixon was only eighteen years of age, having been engaged in the aeronautical business since he was twelve years old. He first came into public notice with a home made dirigible of his own, operated by a foot power motor. From this he passed to an engine-operated dirigible, and lately had been giving aeroplane exhibitions. As an aviator he was a very promising young man and would undoubtedly have come into greater promise had he lived.

Probably the greatest loss to the aeronautical world was the death of Edouard Nieuport, the designer of the fastest aeroplane in the world. While flying in the presence of military authorities, giving a course of instructions, he flew to Chalons in a violent

wind. On his return trip he executed a number of wonderful turns, in the course of which, steeply banked and headed down, a downward gust hit the machine causing it to dive. Nieuport passed away in the hospital the following day, September 13th.

Passing to pleasanter subjects it looks as though the Wright Brothers were going to startle the world with an invention as much greater than the present forms of aeroplanes as the Wright plane of the present was over anything brought out previous to its time. Full details are lacking but those that have leaked out are sufficient to arouse curiosity to a fever pitch.

Years ago when the famous Langley was making his experiments he said that the time would come when men could fly without the use of any motor or at least with a motor of very small horsepower. He based his prediction on the fact that vultures and other soaring birds fly with practically no movement of the wings whatsoever.

In the new Wright machine it is said that Langley's prediction has been brought to fruition. The machine itself is said to be modeled very closely on the lines of a vulture and is able to fly by itself.

The other day Orville Wright who has been trying it out at Kittyhawk, Carolina, the scene of the earlier experiments of the Wrights, made a flight which was reported as breaking all records, in a glider modeled on the new plan. Unfortunately a stabilizing device which was not quite properly placed caused the experiment to end in a fall which broke the machine. Suffice to say, however, that the machine rose of its own accord in the face of the wind and actually soared much as a bird does.

Should this new type of machine do what is claimed for it it will mark the greatest invention that has ever emanated in the brain of man.

It is also reported that the Wrights, spurred on to increased activity by the number of devices constantly appearing, have brought out a new automatic stability control that promises much.

The balloon race for the Gordon-Bennett cup, held October 5th, resulted in victory for the German balloon, Berlin 2nd. Probably this is the best thing that could have happened as an American victory would have given this country the possession of the Gordon-Bennett trophy forever by reason of three consecutive victories and thus ended an incentive which has served to keep up interest in ballooning.

Although a much shorter race than that of last year, the conditions met with were much more dangerous owing to the storms which were encountered and required all the expert knowledge at the disposal of the pilots. Severe storms were met with which forced every one of the contestants to land.

Hans Gericke, the winner, landed in a wilderness in Wisconsin and it was forty hours before he could reach a telegraph station. The French contestant, Emile Dubonnet, in the Condor III might have won had he landed when he was on the edge of the great lakes but he did not do so and changing wind currents carried him back to within 240 miles of his starting point.

The following table, while not confirmed officially, gives the results of the race:

Balloon	Pilot	Aide	Start	
			H.	M. S.
Berlin II	Hans Gericke (Germany)			
	S. Otto Duncker	.....5	37	30 P. M.
Buckeye,	Lieut F. P. Lahm (America)			
	J. H. Wade, Jr.	.....5	43	30 P. M.
Berlin,	Lieut L. Vogt (Germany)			
	Martin Schoeller	.....5	54	00 P. M.
Million Population Club,	John Barry			



(America) P. J. McCullough.....	5	57	30	P. M.
America II, W. F. Assmann (Ameri-				
ca) J. Cowan Hulbert.....	6	02	30	P. M.
Condor III, Emile Dubonnet (France)				
Pierre Dupont .....	6	11	40	P. M.
Landing Place				Approx. Duration
				Distance

H. M. S.

6.40 A. M. Oct. 6th. 7 min. N. E.				
Holcombe, Wis .....	470	miles	12	28 20
2.50 A. M. Oct. 6th. 7 mi W. of				
Millston, Wis. ....	370	miles	8	47 30
10.10 A. M. Oct. 6th. 2½ mi. E. of				
Austin, Minn .....	350	miles	16	16 00
5.00 P. M. Oct. 6th. Mason City Ia.,	300	m.	23	2 30
1.30 A. M. Oct. 6th. 4 mi. W. Em-				
mettsburg, Ia .....	290	miles	7	46 30
9.00 P. M. Oct. 6th. Mingo, Ia....	240	miles	27	22 30

As far as winning the Hearst prize is concerned the Coast to Coast aeroplane race is a failure. With but one exception all of the contestants have been forced to give up and at the time of this writing only one, C. P. Rodgers, is keeping at it although he will not finish in time to win the prize.

On October 15th, Rodgers arrived in Muskogee, Okla., a distance of 1705 miles from his starting point in New York. This breaks the worlds record for cross-country flying held by Henry N. Atwood and it is Rodgers intention to keep right on until he has crossed the continent.

The post-office department is now experimenting with the possibilities of aeroplanes for mail-carrying purposes.

The Secretary of the Aero Club of France has published a few figures relating to aviation progress which will undoubtedly surprise even those who follow the progress of aeronautics more or less closely.

In response to inquiries made, seventeen firms sent in figures relating to their business. These seventeen firms have turned out over 1300 aeroplanes. The horsepower fitted to these machines is about 60000. The passengers actually carried by these machines number nearly five thousand. The number of miles covered in cross-country flight aggregates about 18000 while the total milage for all machines on open or closed circuits amounts to the immense total of more than 300,000 miles.

The latter part of October, Vaniman, the hero of last year's attempted flight across the Atlantic, will make a second attempt in a dirigible which, from the point of novelty at least, is a most remarkable one.

The gas bag itself is 258 feet long by 47 feet in diameter and is made of rubberized fabric. The weight of the bag is 4400 pounds and it will contain approximately 400,000 cubic feet of hydrogen. Some idea of what this quantity of gas amounts to will be obtained when it is said that an ordinary five foot burner could be supplied for more than ten years with an equivalent amount of coal gas.

The car, made of steel tubing and 185 feet long is suspended by the long suspension method. The gasoline tank will form the floor of the car.

Four engines, two 110 power each, one 80 H. P. and the 17 H. P. comprise the motor equipment. Six propellers, three on each side will be used. Two of these are of the ordinary type while the remainder can be adjusted at different angles for the purpose of slanting the ship upward or downward or horizontally as the case may be.

A 27 foot life boat is suspended beneath the car and will contain the wireless apparatus, fifteen days

provisions, etc. This boat will be used as the sleeping quarters of the crew when off duty.

Reports have it that in looking after the comfort of his crew, Vaniman has gone so far as to fit up two of his engine exhausts with frying pans and that ham and eggs and numerous other delicacies will appear on the menu.

## NEWS from the COLLEGE AERO CLUBS

Slowly but surely the college aero. clubs are beginning to come to life again and are preparing for a busy season. It is still too early to get many reports of their plans for the coming year but we feel very hopeful. The spirit evinced by those who took part in the Intercollegiate Meets last year is that at least fifty per cent of the clubs in existence last year will take hold of things with a vim and the remainder are sure to fall in line.

### TUFT'S COLLEGE AERO CLUB

The first meeting of the Tuft's College Aero Club was held on October 11th, election of officers and the announcement of plans for the year being the chief features of the evening. The following officers were elected:—

President ..... E. P. Bugbee, Methuen  
Vice-President... F. P. Fairbanks, Passaic, N.J.  
Secretary .. Stanley H. Smith, Dedham, Mass.  
Treasurer.. Joseph M. French, Waltham, Mass.

President Bugbee presented the club with the trophy won by himself at the first intercollegiate gliding meet, when, in the Tufts II, he made a flight of 585 feet. This glider was of the manually controlled type which proved so successful at that time. Although badly broken soon after the meet the glider is to be repaired and will be used for experimental purposes.

A course of lectures will be given during the winter.

### UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA AERO CLUB

The first meeting of the U. of P. Club was scheduled for Monday, October 23d, or several days after this issue of the *Intercollegiate* goes to press. The object of the first meeting was to nominate officers and make plans for the coming year. It is certain that Penn. will be represented in the next intercollegiate gliding meet and plans are already under foot to hold the intercollegiate balloon championship at Penn. for another year if possible. The intercollegiate balloon race itself which will be held under the auspices of the U. of P. Aero Club by virtue of last summer's victory will probably take place about the same time as the first, namely the latter part of next spring.

### CORNELL AERO CLUB

No report has come from the Cornell Aero Club as yet but an active year is certain for two of the most energetic of last year's members return this year. In addition Cornell as holder of the Intercollegiate Gliding Championship for controlled type gliders will be certain to want to defend it this coming year.

### AERO CLUB OF MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

This club has accomplished a great deal in the past. Its members won the body controlled glider contest in the intercollegiate meet and a great deal of experimental work has been engaged in. Plans are under foot for this year.

### CLUB SECRETARIES

Please keep the editor informed of the activities of your clubs. It means prestige for them and it helps the intercollegiate movement along.



# BIOBOOKS

Reviewed by B. RUSSELL HERTS

THE NE'ER DO WELL. By Rex Beach.; Harper & Bros.

Mr. Beach has that type of reportorial talent so much in vogue to-day which translates whatever experiences or visions pass before it into interesting and humorous dialogue and description. He has no convictions, no literary aims or purposes, no social ideals. He is the journalist pure and simple, and one of the most successful that we have to-day. His description of the Panama Canal in this new volume rivals his report of the prize fight at Reno a year ago. Both are clever, direct and calculated to please the public; neither is particularly judicial nor in the least inspired.

The Ne'er Do Well is a prodigal son of a wealthy railroad man, who gets to Panama by accident, becomes embroiled in a grotesque series of adventures, and is finally cleared by the arrival of his father, who in proper American fashion threatens to clear out the whole place if the authorities do not free his jailed son. A good deal of the book is frankly ridiculous and impossible. The adventures are keyed up to the limit of melodrama, but all this is what the public wants. Whether the college public wants it is another story.

REBELLION. By Joseph Medill Patterson; Reilly & Britton, Chicago, Ill.

It is a pleasure to touch on this masterful work after skimming over the preceding novel. Both are the products of American writers of ability, men who are masters of their form. One is—what we have said in the previous review; the other is a book carefully executed with a definite aim in view, characterized with real people, and lit with vigorous and definite philosophy which cannot but leave the reader thoroughly impressed with the sincerity of its author and the value of his production.

Briefly the story is one of a Catholic girl's rebellion against the church's proclamation that she shall live either with a drunken husband or alone. We have vivid and convincing testimony of the "incompatibility" of the household even at the birth of her second child. Its mother is a worker, a woman filled with ambition and warm, human desire. She falls finally in love with a man employed in the office in which she works, and at the end, against the teachings of the priest, and exhortation of her mother, the opinion of her brother, and all the other forces that are uppermost in her life, goes forth to achieve freedom in the divorce court.

THE AMERICAN DRAMATIST. By Montrose J. Moses; Little Brown & Co., Boston, \$2.50 net.

Most critical treatises can be judged by their last chapter. A keynote to Mr. Moses' book is found in his characterization of "The Easiest Way" as "only a bit of reportorial realism." This, coupled with his

insistence, in the same paragraph on construction and, especially, Idea, and his declaration of the duty of the dramatic critic "to abet any sincere effort that holds life and truth," will be, for the discerning, a just measure of the man.

That the book, because of its huge fund of historical and biographical dramatic material and because of its laborious compilation, largely from obscure or personal sources, is considerably bigger than its author, sincere and faithful though he be, will certainly be found. The wise may read it, therefore, in spite of its questionable judgment.

THE NINE TENTHS. By James Oppenheim; Harper & Bros.

To some natural, to others acquired, James Oppenheim is a taste that grips when it comes to one. The critics may tell of his crudities; we feel his power; the susceptible may condemn his sentimentalism; we are impressed with his *welt-schmerz*.

In his only genuine attempt at the creation of a novel, as we understand it, we feel the difficulties of style and structure as keenly as in anything he has done, we find the same talk of terrific powers engulfing humanity, of human beings looking aghast, of heads pulsing with the defiant throb of engines. Such expressions occur on almost every page. And there are also the sun spilling; the throng-filled streets; the magic; the looming buildings; the impetuous eager, sweet, pulsing, warm, throbbing, marvelous things about which Oppenheim always writes.

One must submit to these—over-ride them. One must submit for the sake of the spirit, the idea, the really fine, fresh flashes. These are here in abundance in the midst of faulty structure and rather monotonous prose.

THE IRON WOMAN. By Margaret Deland; Harper & Bros.

This powerful novel by the author of "The Awakening of Helena Ritchie" is presented to us somewhat in the guise of a sequel to the previous work. The character of Sarah Maitland, who gives title to the book, is an addition, but scarcely a very important one, for Helena Ritchie herself, her son, and the son of the Iron Woman together with Elizabeth Ferguson who is saved by Helena from duplicating her own experience in the former novel, are the really important people of the story. Briefly, this deals with Elizabeth's early love for David, with her sudden marriage to Blair, the son of the iron woman and a moral weakling, with her abandonment of her husband and her seeking out of David again, whom she is prevented from joining by the tale of Helena Ritchie's tragedy told by Helena herself. This last scene is of course a big and tragic one, a kind of keynote for which the whole book may have been written.





## A REAL PLAY AND OTHERS

### *Rebellion.*

Joseph Medill Patterson, playwright, has something to say. And he does not fear to say it. In that he is distinguished from the great majority of his *confrères*. In that, also, his recent play, *Rebellion*, stands out from other plays of this season. And in that, too, lies the reason for its financial failure in New York.

It has a single theme: a protest against a woman living unhappily with her husband, not divorcing him, unless he commit the statutory sin. For purposes of intensifying the conflict, the anti-divorce protagonist is made the Catholic Church, and the woman struggling to free and fulfil herself is made a Catholic. To an extent this is a pity, for altho the church is fairly given every item of its full argument, there are sure to be sensitive members of it who will object, as there are sure to be non-members who will think that the argument does not apply outside the church. It is quite comprehensible too, since the management cannot bar from the theater a few fools who will laugh at sacred allusions, that certain Catholics will be hurt. It is only the big man who can endure an outsider's laughter at his holies. And the outsider who thinks that opposition to divorce, *per se*, is limited to Catholics, must have gained his knowledge of American life from the comic-paper jokes about Reno, or the tragi-comic editorials about the prevalent looseness in the matrimonial bond.

No. That a woman's duty does not lie in submitting to the marital contract, no matter how unfair and degrading it may have become for her, is a message with no sectarian boundaries. That is why Mr. Patterson's play is of real importance. It sends this message clearly, forcibly, fearlessly. If there is one thing more remarkable in the author than his conviction and his courage, it is his ability to get the equally courageous Mr. Tyler to produce such a drama.

For drama it really is—not a mere play. It has defects. Subtle in treatment it is not. And just before the death of the baby (leading up to a climax the most theatrically effective and the most tragically moving that has been seen for many seasons) the attending physician, priest and relatives have left the critically ill infant uncared for, while they discuss immortality. This serves to heighten the climax, thru surprise and contrast. But it isn't true. It is the big slip in the piece. Yet it may be regretfully condoned because of the strength of the play otherwise, the reality of its interpretation of the forces and people of life. Every one of its seven main characters is living—in earthland, not in stageland. Every feature of the problem they are facing is painted, not photographed from life. Therefore it meets the test of real morality to which every work of art must be submitted: it shows inexorable natural effects.

And truly drawn as are its characters, so, for the most part, are they played. Especially Eva Vincent as the well-meaning mother, and Fuller Mellish as the

ardent priest, give superb dramatic presentations shorn of every vestige of the merely theatrical.

The whole undertaking was pre-eminently the best in this season's New York drama. But it had no "immoral" spice to flavor its tragedy, no fine clothes or sentiment to ease off its seriousness. And so New York turned its back. Now it has gone to Chicago. It is to be hoped that the enthusiasm of the untried west will pour golden life-blood into its finances.

### *The Woman.*

Following, at a great distance, in importance, is *The Woman*. William De Mille has given us a good story—nothing more. He has sprinkled it with some surface allusion to graft and the evils thereof, with an optimistically naïve statement that when the people cease liking graft, they will cease having it. There is no suggestion as to the underlying cause for the liking. From the evidence of the play, the author sees no more deeply than his delightful boss politician.

But there is no need to quarrel with a good story, well told. It is the telling of this that is significantly hopeful. The people, as far as we are allowed to see them, act in accordance with reason with the exception of the hopelessly conceived angel son of the boss. And with the exception of him, the play is splendidly free from sentimental hysteria. Moreover—the gods of truth be praised!—the theatrical husband is eliminated. A wife who has "sinned," confesses to her husband. We have still with us here, indeed, the wife who won't confide in dear hubby until she is forced to. But hubby doesn't storm, nor choke, nor blaspheme, nor drive her out into the snow. He doesn't even immediately forgive. He simply acts as a man might. His voice trembles just slightly, he decides to think and regain his balance, and we learn that this new knowledge hasn't suddenly destroyed the love and respect of years. It is a tremendously important matter when we consider that this occurs in what has proved a very popular play.

And even more important is the artistic reserve used thruout. It is a "serious" play. Yet there is no climax of shrills and shrieks. Vocal thunder is notably absent. Emotion rampant has been barred out. And this in spite of the fact that there is every opportunity for it. The actors work in line. And John W. Cope gives a beautifully restrained impersonation of the type that is usually made so untypically impossible in vulgarity and noise. Yet, withal, the play holds the average audience. Therefore are Mr. De Mille and Mr. Belasco to be congratulated. They are teaching the "average man," at the Republic Theater, that there is a dramatic action which is not of the acrobat. They are popularizing in this play a first external of the new dramatic art. And when the public gets used to the necessary externals, some of the essentials may be injected almost without their consciousness. And then, lo, inoculation has begun!



*The Runaway.*

Miss Billie Burke became a star because she was a very young and a very pretty woman and because she had a play that was mildly amusing in the days before American playwrights competed with the foreigners. Miss Burke still is young and pretty, and she again has a play that is mildly amusing, in Veber and De Gorsse's *The Runaway* at the Lyceum. But meantime we have been introduced to native comedy.

And since comedy is in large measure based on custom, it is, in its lesser endeavors, more or less nationally limited in appeal. Unless we have a great comedy of character, the local article is more comprehensible and therefore more interesting. *The Runaway* deals with un-American situations, and is moreover profligate in a profusion of characters which fill in but do not round out the piece. As a result the amusement lies in occasional lines and the star's gurgling and girlishness—tho she receives some capable help from Aubrey Smith, Morton Selten and Edwin Nicander. But this is not enough, since we have learned of the American. If Miss Burke had a less artificial piece, and more local, we should enjoy ourselves more and she might learn to develop more enduring qualities of comic acting.

*Passers-by.*

In one of his, and the season's, best dramatic reviews, Mr. Alfred Kuttner in *The International* says of *Passers-by* at the Criterion: "It is a thoroly artificial play, full of maudlin sentimentality, and is worth while reviewing only because it is such a revelation of the current attitude towards poverty." He proceeds to show how Mr. Haddon Chambers, the author, displays poverty and the tragic effects of poverty as food for laughter, and how cruelly or ignorantly—tho it may be noted to keep our faith in human nature that the second adverb causes the first—how cruelly and ignorantly the audiences laugh at this display. "Tickle a hungry beggar with a chicken bone and laugh if he snaps at it. That is the measure of our humanitarian advance" says Mr. Kuttner. Not quite that, either. It is rather the measure of our educational ritard. In the very opening scenes of the play the author shows that he has some insight into the causes. But these

are but slightly touched upon, and then forgotten. The regrettable part is that, from this point on, the playwright, instead of opening wider the eyes of his audience, as his material might give him such excellent opportunity to do, panders to their blindness and their blind love of laughter and neglects what might be a really important theme to indulge in mid-nineteenth century dramatic material with all its characteristic sentimentality, even including the priggish child. And

it is also regrettable that Richard Bennett, who has given promise of real thespic achievement, should be allowed to vegetate as the inane hero of a play that is sure to run for many months.

*The Arab.*

Of the recreation type of play, *The Arab* at the Astor, is a sanely pleasing example. It is good, unmasquerading melodrama. Sensibly, it places strange happenings in a strange land. One can see it with the same sort of stimulating enjoyment with which one reads *Treasure Island*. They are both romantic fairy tales. The romance of *The Arab* lies chiefly not in its story. But a play is not the manuscript of it; so that is entirely justifiable. It is the pictures and the author-star that furnish most of the delight. I don't know whether they are faithful to the originals. I don't care. I only know that the scenery and the costumes, in their lines and especially in their

colorings, mightily please the eye. And I also know that Edgar Selwyn possesses charm, with all the delight the real brand of that attribute brings. If you are tired of seeing impossible melodramas in the guise of problem plays, if you despair of seeing real drama, if you sicken at the stupidity of the play that is frankly for the "tired man"—in short if you are the tired man or woman, with brains and taste and a brow not immutably high, don't fail to see Selwyn in *The Arab*, and get a night's pleasurable vacation.

*Green Stockings.*

A. E. W. Mason's *Green Stockings*, at Maxine Elliott's, is also a recreation play—tho not so good. It is a farcical comedy, amusing enough in its original conception, and yet, one feels, not carefully enough developed. There ought to have been sufficient in it to let it grow to full size, without putting it



BILLIE BURKE, IN "THE RUNAWAY."



on the stilts of irrelevant and rather playworn comic devices, such as are used in it now and again. But one suspects that the basic trouble is just that it was not allowed to grow. Growth takes time, and no forced child is ever thoroly effectual.

*Gipsy Love.*

This Lehar production is really an operetta—except for an occasional lapse into such pieces as *Melody of Love*, its song-hit of course. Its plot, too, has sense, and suits. Its chorus is, unexaggeratedly speaking, pretty. And some of its singers can sing. Arthur Albro plays the lead with fitting *verve*. And Phyllis who has by now returned to and improved the cast,



MARGUERITE SYLVA IN "GIPSY LOVE"  
After Nov. 13th, Chicago.

fills her role—especially in looks and the acting of listening—very well. Alas, again, for "comic interpolation—!" Mr. George Bickell is the only comic man in the piece, because he is artist enough to make his part. The others—well they are only blots on a pleasing musical offering.

*Bought and Paid For.*

The sign reads: "The Playhouse, Bought and Paid for—by George Broadhurst." And the second part is probably true. If the receipts from Mr. Broadhurst's play have not already covered the cost of Mr. Brady's delightful theater, they bid fair to do so before they cease. And part of the play deserves success. The character of James Gilley, the fourteen-dollar clerk with boundless "cheek," is drawn with telling and at times very pointed humor, and is played even more tellingly by Frank Craven, who, indeed, may have contributed more than acting to the development of this role. And only less well played and written is Marie Nordstrom's character of the clerk's wife.

This comedy makes up really the whole play, tho, technically, only a minor two-thirds. The serious one third is Brioux, robbed of his ideas, and at his most melodramatic.

Hubby is ideal, except on occasional drunks. Then he insists on getting from his disgusted wife what he has "bought and paid for." As a matter of fact he is a gentleman who has married her for love. But that makes no difference to his creator: drink conveniently turns him into a Mr. Hyde. And so he takes a poker and smashes at midnight into his wife's locked chamber to get what he wants. Of course this is

"strong." It is after the model of Brioux in *Maternity*. But then Brioux has something to say about certain indecent marriage laws which offer women no redress. Broadhurst says it too. Only he doesn't establish ground for his hubbub, and therefore one doesn't hear reason, but only a deafening noise. However, it all ends so pleasantly that we know the author doesn't mean it, and so we forgive him his husband for the sake of the clerk and forget the curses in the laughs.

*The Only Son.*

*The Only Son*, at the Globe, has a good idea: a profligate young member of the idle rich brought to time by a sudden knowledge that his own mother has succumbed to lust. Unfortunately, however, Winchell Smith, to work the idea out, has resorted to the *Mme. X.* trick of having the woman immediately turned out of her home—the stage husband again at his intensest. And the rest of the play employs tricks as unreal.

It is unfortunate, however, only from the artistic point of view. New Yorkers want thrills and are crowding to get them from the splendidly incisive lines Mr. Smith puts into this, as he has put into his good play, *The Fortune Hunter*. Also these same New Yorkers are giving a very disgusting self-revelation in the hearty laughs they accord lines which the author very plainly intended to be indicative of the revolting attitude of certain "men about town," in regard to topics they speak of only among what they call men. The author meant the play to be generally very serious. The audience turns it nightly into a comedy. It is instructive to note the change. But it will be good only for the fighters. The weak are apt to become morbid over it.

*The Kiss Waltz.*

*The Kiss Waltz?* Well, you can tell from its title. It is Viennese. But the best Viennese music seems to have been exhausted. And the interpolated humor—it is kind even to call it humor. Yet wait! Two big exceptions must be made. Eva Davenport is a really clever low comedian. And Martin Brown has magnetism and art. To be sure the former descends to horseplay once. But the roars of the audience show she is forced to. The rest of her performance, especially her rendition of her two good songs, show as plainly that she is a capable artist. The applause also points to the fact that Martin Brown is compelled to display his grace in Cohan antics. Yet his portrayal of a "silly" chap throughout the rest of the play, proves, by its refined divergence from the stage standard, that he is an actor of originality and insight.

*Mme Simone.*

The advent of a real actress is a highly important matter—important enough to make it imperative at the last minute to rush a line of copy to the printer, just that theatergoers may know of the pleasing phenomenon and see the actress.

She is Mme. Simone, of the Bernhardt school. That means that she is playing in pieces which are only of the theater, but it means also that she is playing in them in a superlative way.

There is much to be said about this actress. But this is not the place. These are but a few hasty words to notify that at Daly's Theater is a histrionic artist, making theatrical pieces gripping by the medium of her art, electrifying audiences with the sparks of incisive acting, not emotional acrobatics—and, in short, giving New York a treat in thespic ability.



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## A Little of EVERYTHING

### PASSING OF THE COLLEGIATE EQUINE.

A step for a long time contemplated in a number of colleges was taken at Hamilton, October 16, when an agreement was made by the sophomore class and Dr. Cleveland K. Chase, head of the department of Latin, to abolish the use of "trots." It is probably the first definite action taken in any American college.

There has been a growing feeling during the past two or three years that the work of the Latin department was on the decline and yet the exact causes of such a decline could not be ascertained. Dr. Chase, who began his work at Hamilton in September, immediately began an investigation and proved what had been conceded for some time—that the illegal use of translations was being resorted to by a large majority of the students.

A meeting of the sophomore class was called, and after a lengthy discussion the students voted to burn their "trots" on condition that the amount of work be lessened. To this Dr. Chase agreed. It is generally understood that the Latin professors will exercise considerable leniency until the new order of study is well under way. The sophomores celebrated the termination of the case of Chase et 1914 vs. Equos by a huge bonfire in which the "equi" played the leading rôle.

### U. OF P. NEWS ITEMS.

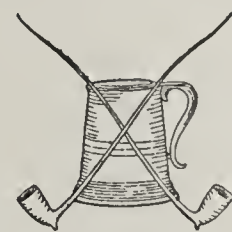
For the first time in years the incoming freshman class won all the fights which mark the opening of the new college year. In the poster scrap the poster was stripped from the back door of College Hall in the record time of less than twenty minutes. Even more disastrous was the defeat experienced by the sophomores in the chapel fights the following morning. One minute was more than enough for the freshman to touch the rear door of Houston Hall, and it required but little longer in the second half to strip the trousers off the sophomore class president. The anti-hazing rules promulgated last spring are being rigidly enforced.

The new Zoological Building is now open. Besides numerous class rooms the building contains a cold storage room for the preservation of anatomical material, a well-equipped machine shop, breeding rooms for insects, rats, mice, guinea pigs, large rooms for breeding birds, an incubator cellar, and a large modern library.

A very great honor was accorded to Dr. Emory R. Johnson, professor of transportation and commerce in the Wharton School, when he was appointed by President Taft as a special commissioner on the industrial and commercial value of the Panama Canal.

### HISTORIC PAPER FOR O. A. C. LIBRARY.

A copy of the New York *Herald* of April 15, 1865, announcing the assassination of Lincoln has just been presented to the library of the Oregon Agricultural College. This old newspaper, brown with age, is in excellent preservation. The front page is, of course, heavily black-leaded, in mourning for the death of the President. Other material of great historic importance is found in the descriptions of the surrender of the Southern armies, Jeff Davis' last appeal to his followers, and the surrender of the chief army of Juarez in Central Mexico.



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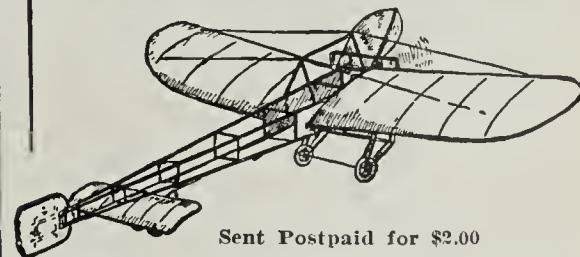
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**PLANS FOR HITCHCOCK FIELD.**

At present the faculty and undergraduate committees are planning to develop a tract of forty acres of land lying to the south of the main campus. This field is to be known as Hitchcock Field, in memory of Dr. Hitchcock, of the class of 1849, whose death on February 15, 1911, deprived Amherst College of a loyal and efficient servant. The field is to be divided into three levels and will be large enough to give facilities for all forms of outdoor sport during the college year. Upon the upper level will be three or four baseball diamonds, tennis courts and handball courts. The middle level, which will be encircled by a quarter-mile running track, is planned to hold fields for football, soccer and lacrosse. The third level will be used as a skating rink and will be left in its natural condition. This huge field is planned strictly for interclass and interfraternity sports and is not intended for the use of intercollegiate athletics. This field will complete the first step toward a more thorough physical education of the students of Amherst College and fulfill one of Dr. Hitchcock's dearest hopes.

**HARVARD AT HARVARD.**

For the first time in the history of Harvard University a student bearing the family name of Harvard has become registered in that institution. He is Lionel de Jersey Harvard, a member of the family of John Harvard.

Lionel Harvard prepared for Emanuel College, Cambridge, at the same school where John Harvard himself studied 300 years before, but Lionel did not go to college, and had begun a business career when it was suggested that he come to America and study at Harvard. This opportunity of entering the institution which his kinsman founded, in the popular acceptance of that word, young Harvard gladly accepted, and he is now a member of the class of 1915.

The young kinsman of John Harvard must have thought himself in a strange country indeed when he stepped off the steamer in Boston and found himself in the hands of the American newspaper reporters. For one day, at least, he had more space in the New England papers than was given to the President of the United States, although that high official was making an important political pilgrimage through the Middle West; even the newspapers remote from Cambridge and Boston treated young Harvard as a most important visitor from across the ocean.

It was an interesting event that, 275 years after the foundation of a great university named for one of his family, an English boy should come across the Atlantic, the first of his name to enter the institution.

**STAGELAND IN SYRACUSE.**

The first musical comedy ever produced by Syracuse students will make its bow to the public on November 13 and 14 at the Wieting Opera House. It will be played by a cast and chorus of sixty men, members of Tamboirine and Bones, a society organized last spring. *Morningstar* is the name of the show, a three-act musical comedy, with book and lyrics by Harry S. Lee, '99, and music by David R. Walsh, '12, considered one of the best students in composition ever in Syracuse. The show is being staged by Henry J. Ormsbee, of Syracuse, Karnival Director of the annual Ka-Noo-No Karnival held every year in conjunction with State Fair week, and identified with the stage as owner and producer previous to his retirement a number of years ago. The last big show he was interested in was *Jack and the Beanstalk*.



### INAUGURATION OF CHANCELLOR BROWN.

Invitations in the name of the Council and Faculties of New York University have been issued for the ceremonies attending the inauguration of Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Ph.D., LL.D., as chancellor of the university on Thursday, November 9. The leading colleges and universities of the United States and foreign countries have been invited to send delegates, and most of them have signified their intention of being represented by their presidents.

The principal features of the inauguration week of ceremonies include an undergraduate ball, inauguration ceremonies, a reception and luncheon by Chancellor and Mrs. Brown, an alumni dinner, and a convention similar to that held by the founders of the university in 1830 for the discussion of the problems of an urban university. Among those not connected with the university who will speak at these exercises are President Lowell of Harvard, President Hadley of Yale, President Butler of Columbia, President Schurmann of Cornell and President Finley of the College of the City of New York.

The career of Chancellor Emeritus MacCracken in connection with the university covered a period of a quarter of a century, and it is stated that "it is to his genius for organization and skill in administration more than any other factor that the university owes its present status." Chancellor Brown, in taking up the work so brilliantly developed by his predecessor, brings to the university the prestige of thirty years' successful educational work. Born in Chatauqua County, New York, in 1861, he graduated from the Illinois State Normal University, in 1881, and has the degree of A. B. from the University of Michigan, Ph.D. from the University of Halle-Wittenberg, and LL. D. from Columbia and Wesleyan Universities. From July 1, 1906, to the date of his assumption of the chancellorship of the New York University he was United States Commissioner of Education at Washington and had many other educational connections. He is the author of various works on educational subjects, including "The Making of Our Middle Schools," "The Origin of American State Universities," "Government by Influence," etc.

### A LARGE LAKE FOREST PRIZE.

In 1879 the late William Bross, of Chicago, left a memorial of his son in the form of an agreement with the trustees of Lake Forest University, whereby there was transferred to the trustees a sum of money, the income of which was to accumulate for successive periods of ten years. The forthcoming presentation, which will amount to \$6,000, will be presented on or before January 1st, 1915. The object of the academy is to call out the best efforts and the highest scholarship of the world to show that both science and biblical revelation coincide. The prize will be awarded to the author of the best work on this subject who submits proof sheets within the time specified. The following rules will prevail:

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In addition to the Bross prize there has been instituted a Bross lectureship, from time to time inviting distinguished scholars to give lectures at Lake Forest College.

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## MISSIONARY CONFERENCE SUCCESS.

Successful in the extreme was the seventh annual Missionary Conference under the auspices of the Eastern Union of Student Volunteers, which was held at Lafayette, Oct. 20-22, 1911. Meetings were held during the mornings, afternoons and evenings, with a continual increase in attendance. The intense interest in this movement is recorded by the registration of over 250 delegates from colleges and preparatory schools.

The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, A. B. Fowler, Princeton Theological; Vice-President, Amy A. Metcalf, Women's Medical College; Secretary, Burrett C. Harrington, Princeton University.

## CHINESE ATHLETES.

At Cornell, Harvard, Yale and Princeton are Chinese whose prowess on the track, field and diamond has won them mention in the college papers. During the summer months the Chinese of the various institutions have been attending an association of the Chinese Alliance at Princeton, and while there they have devoted much time to outdoor sports. M. Y. Chung, of Cornell, and K. S. Lee, of Yale, have won special honors, the former in putting the shot and the latter on the track in the one-mile run. Last Friday the members of the Alliance went up against the Princeton High School team on the diamond and lost by 3 runs to 2.

## ALUMNI CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.

The Association of College Alumni, composed of about thirty-five colleges of this country and others, will hold a convention in New York during October. The headquarters of the convention will be at the Hotel Manhattan, and the social events will consist largely of entertainments at women's clubs and women's colleges. Strangely enough, the men's colleges of New York City have taken almost no notice of the gathering, although Barnard will receive its members and the Women's University Club will hold a special dinner on their account.

## THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCHOLARSHIP.

This scholarship is maintained by a fund of \$120,000 given by the children of the late Frank Thompson, former president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has a proviso that it must be awarded to sons of employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The College Entrance Examination Board of New York City, which conducts the examination, divided the amount of \$1,200 equally between Francis Hohman, of Fortwell, Ind., and John James Caldwell, of New Florence, Pa.; the former is the son of a machinist in the company's shops, and the latter of a freight conductor on the Pittsburgh Division.

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## OFF ONCE MORE

What is the value of travel? Many have called it an education in itself. Emerson has declaimed against it. Both sides have truth in their arguments. Just as a man may devour good book after good book and yet not digest them, so may a man drink in scene upon scene and emerge from the process intellectually drunk. No food is good food unless our stomachs are in a condition to extract the nutriment from it. Travel is not really educational unless our minds are previously prepared to learn from what we see. The battlefield of Waterloo is multitudinously rich in suggestion to the lover of history. To the untaught child it is merely a stretch of land.

In the nature of things, however, if travel means anything to anybody it ought to mean

much to the college student. Not a substitute for what he gets at his alma mater, surely, but a full and extremely helpful complement to it.

Only—travel is so expensive! Many a collegian would spend his vacations in this alluring pursuit were he not deterred by the limitations of his bank account. He has been told that travel costs so much. Does it? Of course, if one frequents only "swell" hotels and purchases for himself transportation facilities in keeping, the price is great. But many there are who can testify to other ways of journey—ways not only less expensive, but more paying to the traveler.

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SELDOM RECEIVED BY A PUBLISHER!

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 10, 1911.  
THE INTERCOLLEGIATE,  
1123 Broadway, City.  
DEAR MR. SMITH:

I think your magazine is cleverly edited and deserves its place in American journalism. You have a wonderful way of avoiding the dullness which suggests itself invariably in connection with academic publications.

Very sincerely yours,  
GEORGE SYLVESTER DIERECK.

ACKNOWLEDGED WITH THANKS!

MAXIM PARK LANDING, N. J., Oct. 21, 1911.  
MY DEAR MR. SMITH:

I thank you for the copies of THE INTERCOLLEGIATE just received, containing a sketch of my life and work.

Your magazine is a bright, snappy periodical and well adapted to the purpose for which it is intended.

The biographical sketches and other writings contributed by Mr. Herts are especially deserving of praise, and I congratulate you both on your excellent piece of publishers' work and for the literary merit of your contributions, not the least meritorious of which are those of Mr. Herts.

Faithfully yours,  
HUDSON MAXIM.

TO WELLINGTON SMITH, ESQ.,  
Editor THE INTERCOLLEGIATE,  
1123 Broadway, New York City.

WE ARE TRAVELLING!

304 BATH STREET, CHARING CROSS,  
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GENTLEMEN—Having heard about your high-class and interesting monthly magazine, would you favor me by mailing sample copy by return, and oblige,

WALTER NEILSON.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 12, 1911.

Editor *The Intercollegiate*.

Dear Sir: I belong to those who believe in sending a good word along. Your magazine has mightily pleased me and, if it will please you to hear it, I reckon it's only fair to let you.

Your regular departments are fine and most of your stories and specials are good. And I certainly am strong for your illustrations. Indeed, I want you please to send me a copy of "The Toss-up" for framing. I'm mighty glad you are selling those covers separately now. It's a good thing and so are they.

And now that I have praised you, may I knock? Why don't you get some real musical poetry? Are you too busy for that? Down here, at least, we'd appreciate it.

I'm hoping for some, and I'm wishing you all greater and greater success.

Truly yours,  
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CHRISTMAS



NUMBER



# The Intercollegiate

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ARTIST N  
CROPP  
1911

DECEMBER  
1911

PRICE TEN CENTS

VOLUME XII  
NUMBER 3



# CONTRIBUTORS

## THE ANNUAL FALL PRIZE CONTEST STARTS

We have just finished one of the most highly satisfactory Summer Prize Fiction Contests ever held by this magazine. Over 218 Mss. were submitted during the three months before October 1st when this contest closed. Naturally this great number was weeded down to only a very few good ones and this number had to be reduced down to the three best ones which we are going to use. The third one is published this month.

From October 1st the annual Fall Contest starts and will close on December 31st. Stirring fiction, but no "blood and thunder" story; jokes with a point or poetry with a meaning; interesting sketches of present and past college men; and last of all, strong articles about your own particular college and life at that college, but no athletics.

A prize of \$10.00 will be given each month for the best all around contribution accepted by us but all contributions are to become the property of the publishers purchasable at the space rates if they are unavailable for this contest. If you wish to submit anything for our consideration at the regular rates and wish it returned if not satisfactory you must so state this fact and enclose the regular return stamped envelope.

These Mss. should be limited in space as follows: fiction—not over two pages in length; jokes—as short as possible and poetry—not over one column; sketches—one page in length; and articles on the colleges—about four pages.

Whatever you contribute, especially if you contribute fiction, bear in mind that we are catering for college men. That means that we want good ideas well expressed. Comes to our office many a good idea so poorly expressed that it is unavailable. Also comes, occasionally, an excellent style, containing in thought nothing worth while. The college reader is intelligent and demands real stuff. The only things we can consider for publication are those which meet that demand. "Fiction" must tell stories worth the readers attention, and must tell them in a manner that commands that attention. We pay for contributions, and contributions that we accept must be worth paying for. If you are one of the thousand who think they can write because they can put pen on paper without blots, and can complete a sentence grammatically correct, but can do nothing more, reserve your contributions for other parts, and save your postage. If, however, you realize that the writing of short fiction is an art which requires ideas, style, brain-work and practice and if you have given to your fiction all these, send it onto us. It will stand a good chance for acceptance in our columns. And it will pay you for your pains in having written it.

Remember many things will be taken into consideration before we award the prize for the one each month. Namely: style or general handling of subject and illustrating by good photographs will prove a strong factor in your favor. Contributions should be in before the 20th of each month to be submitted for next issue. Remember to limit your mss. as specified above. Address all manuscripts:

Literary Editor, *The Intercollegiate Magazine*  
1123 Broadway, New York City

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that place and enclose with the ten  
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DETAILED CIRCULATION STATEMENT READILY GIVEN



# CHRISTMAS NUMBER.



## The Intercollegiate

ESTABLISHED 1899

1123 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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— INCORPORATED 1911 —

WELLINGTON SMITH, Pres. EDWARD GOODMAN, Vice-Pres.  
STANLEY R. SMITH, Sec'y B. RUSSELL HERTS, Treasurer

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

The Intercollegiate Aeronautical Ass'n

NEW YORK OFFICE: 111 BROADWAY.



CONTRIBUTING EDITORS IN EACH OF THE LEADING COLLEGES

### INTERESTED IN POLITICS

¶ The New Year is coming, and we are not making any resolutions. But we are going to keep on trying. We will lead off next month with politics—a "Political Issue" in one sense; there will be a first-rate story, a strike-home article, the expression of a new point of view on aviation, and, we hope, an enlargement of the college news exchange. This is to be a highly important political year. The college man is no longer negligible in politics and so that is why we are not going to neglect this phase of college life. All this, of course, is exclusive of the regular official monthly bulletin of the I. A. A. A., the critical treatment of some important athletic matter, the regular athletic news from the colleges under SPORTIC, and our usual departments: "Man's Dress," "Book Reviews," "Dramatics" and "Travel."

¶ Because we have more available matter each month than we can possibly carry, this month we have omitted "Man's Dress," and "Travel." They will alternate each month hereafter, starting with the January number. Otherwise, we hope and think we have kept steadily on the path of increasing interest. The story this month is fitting for the season. It is happy, and yet not thoughtlessly so. The symposium, giving the views of many of the heads of Collegiate Institutions on the vital question of football and its relation to the college man we hope will prove the captor of interested attention and the stimulator of effective thought. "The Lowly Scrubs," real heroes as they are, have at last been meted out some measure of the recognition due them and long carelessly withheld.

The same may be said, in one way, of SPORTIC. And the departments are keeping in line, as far as earnest effort can make them. If we are missing anything, let us know!

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NO. 3

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Cover Design

"A JOLLY-MOOD FELLOW."

By Arthur N. Edrop

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Mail Matter of the Second Class

DECEMBER, 1911

### TO THE COLLEGIAN WITH A CAMERA

"What no one knows of" sayeth Theophrast "is as if it were not." What's the use of snapping landscapes and looking college feats if the photos are destined to slumber in your breast-pocket? Send them to us, if of any interest to fellow-collegians. They may be humorous, or specially posed, and, if accepted, will be paid for. Pictures of well-known persons are especially welcome. Price adjudged according to merit.

### BOUND HALF-VOLUMES

The publishers of the INTERCOLLEGIATE have bound a few half-volumes in a very attractive way, but they can be secured only at special rates, owing to the scarcity of them. This bound volume includes the first six months since the new management assumed control. They will be used mostly for filing at libraries for reference work and the like. All libraries receiving the magazine regularly and returning their copies for the last six months to the publishers, will be sent these books without additional cost. The publishers will be pleased to hear from any one particularly interested in this volume; but it must be within the next month, since the supply is nearly exhausted already.

### IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS

The Intercollegiate is Published Every Month at 1123 Broadway, New York, by Inter Publishing Company. Terms of Subscription, including postage in the United States or Mexico, \$1.00 each year, or 10 cents per copy. In Canada \$1.50 each year, or subscription to all foreign countries within the postal union \$1.75 each year. This magazine may be secured at any news stand, railroad station, fraternity house, or alumni association. American Agents—American News Company; Foreign Agents—Brentano's. Absolutely no sample copies. Payment, which must be in advance, should be made by check, money order or registered mail. All College Students subscribing should always give their Home as well as their College address. Manuscripts, addressed to the Editor, should always be accompanied by return postage. Business Communications should be addressed to B. W. McClelland, Business Manager of The Intercollegiate. Advertising Rates on Application.—Circulation Statement given





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PRINCETON



CAPT. FISHER  
HARVARD



CAPT. HOWE  
YALE



CAPT. MERCER  
PENNSYLVANIA

### *The Inter-Collegiate Eleven*

Left End :  
White, Princeton.

Left Tackle :  
Hart, (Capt.) Princeton.

Left Guard :  
Wakeman, Navy.

Centre :  
Silbert, Army.

Right Guard :  
Fisher, (Capt.) Harvard.

Right Tackle :  
Probst, Syracuse.

Right End :  
Felton, Harvard.

Quarter :  
Howe, (Capt.) Yale.

Left Half-back :  
Camp, Yale.

Right Half-back :  
Dudley, Dartmouth.

Full Back :  
Mercer, (Capt.) Pennsylvania.



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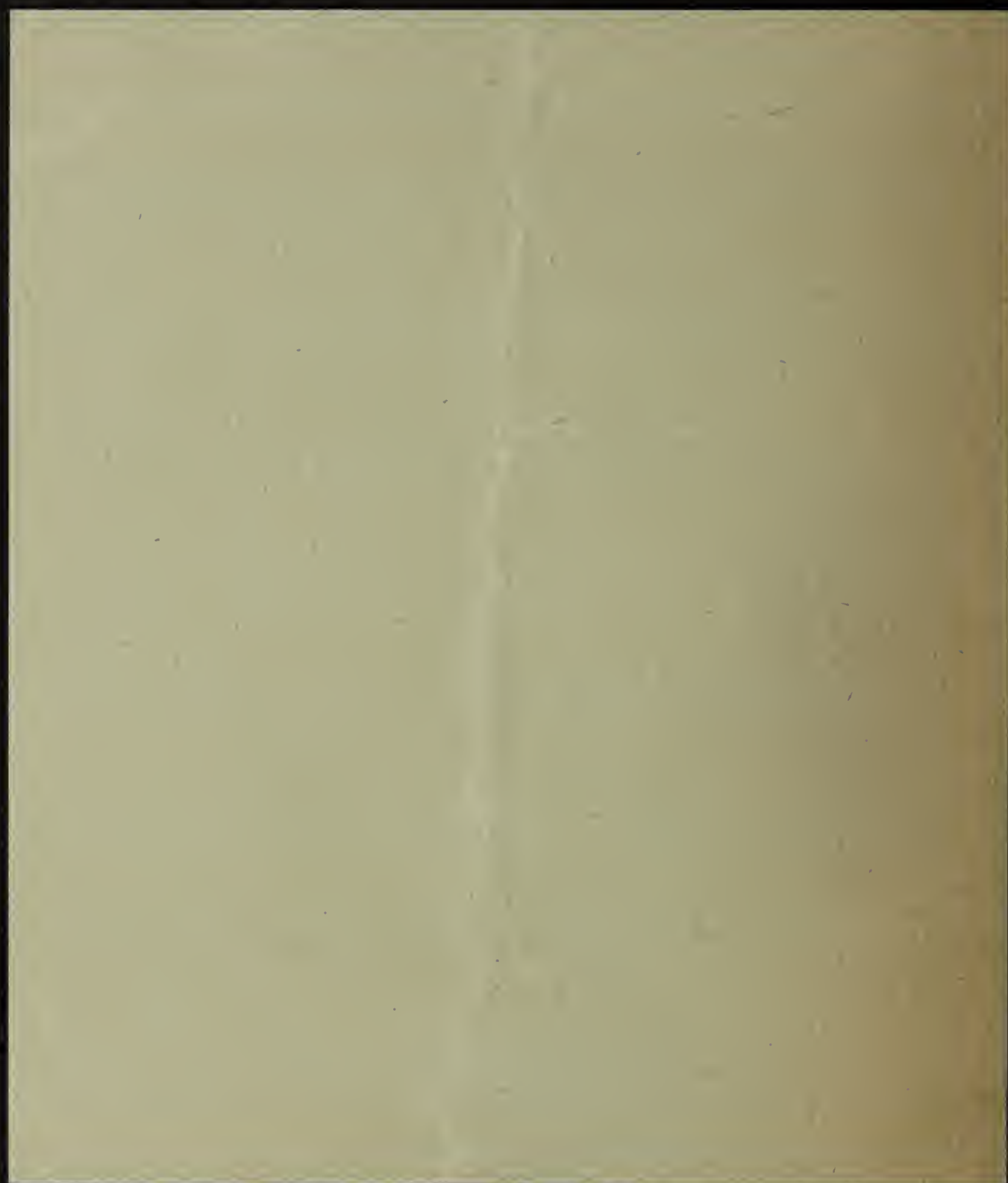
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1123 Broadway, New York







# The Intercollegiate

TOWNSEND BUILDING, 1123 BROADWAY, NEW YORK  
An Illustrated Monthly Magazine Published in the Interest of  
**College Life and Athletics**

Vol. XII

DECEMBER, 1911

No. 3

## FOOTBALL AND THE COLLEGE MAN

### A Symposium by the Heads and Leading Colleges and Universities

Editorial Note:—The heads of the various collegiate institutions were asked for their views on football and its relation to the college man. With the answers are printed some of the regrets received, interesting for implied attitudes. They are printed in the alphabetical order of the names of the institutions represented.

I cannot discuss football without writing a treatise. But I can send you the few sentences below, which indicate my attitude.

Football has its obvious dangers and abuses. But the dangers are not one tenth as great as in swimming. Through accidents in swimming or bathing over 150 lives were lost in New England alone during the past summer. It is not the physical danger, but the development of brutal spirit that we need to fear. Steadily the game is improving in spirit and temper. If it were abolished the task of educating certain young men who need violent physical exercise would be made more difficult. Certainly the development of strenuous sports in the American college has been coincident with the repression of hazing, the cessation of much rough horseplay and a greater care for the property and the reputation of the college.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. P. FAUNCE.

President Brown University.

President Butler asks me to say in reply to your letter of November 3 that he has nothing to add to the statement he made in his Annual Report of 1906 when he discussed the question of football. Our supply of these reports is exhausted, but I have no doubt that you can find a copy of this volume in the New York Public Library.

Very truly yours

FRANK D. FACKENTHAL.

Secretary Columbia University.

There is too much pressure of work at present to send you an article such as you suggest; and indeed I do not have much faith in the value of symposia of this kind.

Regretting to disappoint you, I am

Very truly yours,

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.

President Harvard University.

In reply to your repeated request that I should give you an opinion on the subject of football and its relation to the other activities of college men, I am complying rather reluctantly because I cannot see why in this relation I should pay football such special attention.

I quite agree with a recent writer in the *Educational Review* that, as an "intercollegiate sport" football is a failure. There is in it more battle than sport and the intercollegiate feature, during so short a season, tends to take from it whatever merit it has as a college activity except for three or four, at most, of the large colleges.

With regard to the game in itself, I think that it has suffered most from those who pose as its best friends—the alumni of the various colleges and the coaches and trainers. These men overestimate its claim to consideration, in the relation which you are considering, that is, in relation to the other activities of college men. I do not agree with these men in their exaggerated estimate of the importance of the game any more than I agree with the enemies of football in their senseless attack on the "brutality" of the players and the risk of bodily injury.

These friends of the game lay most stress on the claim that football is a healthy and vigorous outdoor exercise which prevents boys from becoming "mollycoddles," and inculcates valuable lessons in manliness, bravery, honor, self-restraint and fair play. They do not tell us, however, why such a small percentage of the whole student body, and the very portion that seems to stand least in need of such training, should be selected for such special attention at so great an expenditure of time and money, and why the majority of the students are not taught the same lessons.

But while I cannot see much weight in the arguments in favor of what football does for the players I find more to commend it, as a college sport, in what it does for the student body. As soon as col-



lege opens in September, the make-up of the football squad and attendance at football practice give immediate occupation to the great majority of the students, the student mind is occupied, the student body is kept in the open air, free play is given to the lungs, new students become acquainted with the older men and college spirit is aroused. From my experience this is the chief claim that football has to any place among college activities.

Very truly yours,

T. E. MURPHY, S. J.

*President The College of the Holy Cross*

I am a strong believer in Football under proper limitations. I especially think that Football should be a recreation and sport of students and that no man should be permitted to take part in any public game who is not in good standing with his Class.

Very truly yours,

E. D. WARFIELD.

*President Lafayette College.*

Chancellor Brown of N. Y. U. requests me to say, in reply to your letter of November 4th, that he would gladly contribute to your symposium but at the present time he is not prepared to put forth an expression on the subject of intercollegiate football.

Very truly yours,

EMMA F. SCHIRMER *Sec'y.*

*Secretary New York University.*

I am too much engaged now, to accept your kind invitation to write upon Football—Moreover in my work for the Football Conventions which reformed Football, I served my full time for Football.

HENRY MITCHELL MACCRACKEN.

*Former Chancellor New York University.*

It will not be possible for me to send you an article on the subject that you have mentioned in your letter of November 3rd for the simple reason that my time and thoughts are occupied with educational problems.

Yours sincerely,

EDWIN F. SMITH.

*Provost University of Pennsylvania.*

I am very much obliged to you and greatly regret my inability to respond to your request, but it is, at present, literally impossible for me to write anything.

Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

*Governor New Jersey.*

*Former President Princeton University.*

In reply to your question concerning football and other activities of college men, it is not easy at the present to reply categorically.

It is certain that the game of football as developed in our American colleges is still on probation. To me it is equally clear that some such game as football which may occupy the attention of men in the Autumn has decided advantages. I believe that the recent efforts to revise the method of play have resulted in some good, but it is not clear that the

game has yet relieved itself from the criticisms which culminated against it a few years ago.

Concerning the relation of football to other activities of college men, that must be said which applies to every form of non-scholastic student activity; namely, that its place is by nature subordinate to the orderly on-going of academic life, and when it demands major attention, it becomes thereby wholly objectionable.

Very truly yours,

RUSH RHEES.

*President University of Rochester.*

I have not the time to take up the discussion of football. My views upon that subject were delivered in a paper to the Intercollegiate Athletic Association in New York a year ago last winter.

Yours truly,

JAMES R. DAY

*Chancellor Syracuse University.*

I am sending you a short statement with regard to the football situation.

I have just returned from Europe and have not the time to deal with it as I should like to. However, this may serve the purpose.

I am a believer in football and in college athletics generally. They have done much to strengthen the character and to improve the moral tone of undergraduate life. Nevertheless, there is much in the present conduct of football in our colleges which is subject to sharp criticism; this is especially true of some of our larger colleges where the temptation is greatest.

To carry a budget of \$125,000 for college athletics is absurd. To devote most of the time and energy, and nearly all of the interest of the first two months of the college year to the winning of a football game seems to the layman a little out of proportion. The players themselves, in their intervals of sobriety, would agree substantially that the whole thing is overdone. One of the players on a championship team said to me some time ago: "You don't suppose we do it for fun, do you?" As a matter of fact, the benefit to the student body as a whole is very small, and if it were not that it furnishes a kind of centre for the development and expression of college enthusiasm, it would not hold the place it now holds in college athletics.

I suspect that one of the reasons a football game will attract 30,000 people is because everyone in his secret soul loves a fight and a football game under our present laws furnishes the nearest allowable substitute. I confess that one of the most thrilling experiences in the course of the year is to see a Princeton half-back come over the Yale line for a touch down. As an old Princeton man I am sorry to say I have not had the privilege of seeing it every year—simply because it has not happened. I speak of it as a testimony to the fascination of the game. That there is a sinful delight in witnessing such contests no college man can deny; but there are features in the game which its real friends must set themselves to eliminate—most of all the spirit of 'win at any price' must be eradicated, not only from the minds of the undergraduates but from the minds of over-



zealous alumni who have often encouraged doubtful—not to say dirty football—in their respective colleges.

I should regret to see football abolished. Rightly played it is good for body and soul, but at any cost we must cleanse it of the evil repute which it has too often earned if we are to retain it as a sound and wholesome element in our college life.

Faithfully yours,

CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND.

*President Union College.*

Misleading as the predominance of athletics in the college may be, bad as the management of athletics has often been and is today in a few colleges otherwise of repute,—the fact remains that in athletics is a cleansing power. Training means regularity and clean life. Nor can we afford to lose the lessons of self-control, concentrated attention, prompt and vigorous action, and instant and implicit obedience. And while physically athletics affect only a small portion of the students, mentally it affects the whole body of undergraduates. None of the major sports is it wise to abolish. They are too valuable in up-building character.

Football is the most distinctly academic among our national games. It has seemed to me that the fact that it is so strenuous, that it requires so clean a physical condition, and that it demands such readiness to sacrifice individual desire for the good of the team, makes it almost impossible to find other than college men willing to play the game. Certainly, then, such evils as remain in the game should be eliminated, that we may retain it. It is altogether too valuable a sport to let go.

Sincerely yours,

WM. ARNOLD SHANKLIN,

*President Wesleyan University.*

Replying to your letter of November 4th I have the honor to inform you that the enclosure herewith contains the views of the authorities of this Institution on the subject of athletics generally, including football.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS H. BARRY.

Major General, U. S. Army,

*Superintendent U. S. Military Academy*

That the Military Academy is credited with being the first American institution to take the physical welfare of its student body into consideration, and the last of the important ones to venture into the field of intercollegiate athletics, are facts not generally known.

With admirable foresight, the successive authorities succeeded in keeping abreast of the requirements of rational training by establishing a balance between mental and physical effort that more than any other factor assured a product which as a class has few if any equals and no superiors, in general completeness, mentally, morally and physically.

It was contended that so long as winning was made the chief and apparently the only object of these competitions, with teams representing other institutions, the individual needs of the competitors would be taken into consideration only so far as they affected the chances of the success of the team of which they are members, and this it was held would in many instan-

ces result in actual injury by inducing an individual to over-exert himself.

The Academic Board was finally persuaded to recede from its position and by way of experiment to sanction the introduction of this form of athletics in a very modest and restricted form.

This experiment was keenly and critically observed by the custodians of the Academy's traditions, the Academic Board, and the deductions drawn from it may be summed up as follows:

1. That where as much importance is attached to the physical training of the individual student by means of a compulsory course in gymnastics, etc., as there is at the Academy, athletics may be safely indulged in.

2. That they may be made a valuable adjunct to this training by bringing out qualities in the individual that even he himself was not aware of, and that under ordinary circumstances might never have been disclosed.

3. That under proper direction they instill a desire for regulated, wholesome sport and pastime, the success of which is dependent upon physical fitness; thus proving themselves a splendid incentive to clean, hygienic living.

4. That by serving as a vent for the exuberance of youth, which without this opportunity to relieve itself, is apt to spend itself in a much less profitable manner, they become a powerful aid to discipline.

5. That they enhance the value of the product of the Academy to the service, by assisting in the development of those physical attributes upon which more than anything else the success of an officer's career is dependent.

6. That the danger of infringing upon the time devoted to Academic or military duties is minimized by the fact that it requires less time for cadets to become proficient in the various sports than it does students of other institutions, because of their usual good physical condition.

7. That the authorities being empowered to set athletics a hard and fast limit, that of actual benefit to the institution and the individual, all danger of undue license on the one hand and over-indulgence on the other is obviated.

8. And, finally, that under proper encouragement and control, such as can be put into force here, athletics can be made the pastime of the many rather than the serious business of the few, while the evils, the prostitution of the ethics of athletics, the spirit to win at all hazards, that was rapidly becoming the dominant object of college athletics, and that served only to defeat their purpose from an educational point of view, could be made impossible.

The control of these competitions is entrusted to the various representatives on the Council, who act in the capacity of graduate managers, with much more authority than is usually vested in such managers, however.

Under such methods errors of judgment, misconceptions of the ethics of athletics, questionable tactics of unscrupulous coaches, over-indulgence the playing of an individual beyond the limit of his capabilities, and other mistakes due to misdirected youthful exuberance and inexperience, are made impossible.

The introduction of these methods was attended by more or less difficulty, as to the young man of the



present generation, no matter what his own physical qualifications may be, there is but one object in athletics and that is to win; beyond that he cannot or will not see any other. That much of this spirit may be attributed to professional coaching cannot be denied. It is only fair to these coaches, however, to state that their success is dependent upon turning out winning teams, and that this standard of efficiency was invented by those who employed them and not by themselves.

The Council realized that ideal athletic conditions at the Academy could not be brought about by belittling the desire to win, and it made no efforts to make the desire less keen. What it did, however, was to take steps that would bring cadets face to face with the fact that no matter how much prominence was given to winning, there were other more lasting benefits to be derived from competitive athletics. To bring these facts out a change was made from professional to army coaching, and at the present time the only team not coached by graduates or other military instructors is the baseball team. The change has been invaluable to the Corps in general, for without detracting in the least from the quality of the various athletics, the army coaches have given athletics a

much wider significance by inducing large numbers of cadets to indulge in them, not so much for the sake of making a place on the team as for the benefits they derive from them personally.

I much prefer not to take part in any public symposium on football. It is not a very important factor in the life of a large university, taken as a whole. Taken by itself it looks pretty large. It occupies the attention of some students for a quarter of the year, and of a good many others for a week or two. But it is not one of the really engrossing student activities, like college politics or college journalism.

Football, like most other forms of athletics, is a good thing to play and a bad thing to talk about. Personally, I believe that the easiest way to retain the advantages and to lessen the evils is to talk about something else. This is why I have kept out of the public discussion of football problems in the past, and I am afraid that this same reason will prevent me from cooperating with you in your present undertaking.

If you wish to publish this letter it is at your service.

Faithfully yours,

ARTHUR T. HADLEY.

President Yale University



## Inauguration Ceremonies at New York University

Amid the greatest assemblage of educational leaders that has ever been assembled at an affair of this kind, Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown was formally installed as Chancellor of New York University, to succeed Dr. Henry Mitchell MacCracken who resigned on July 1st last after twenty-five years of brilliant service.

Over two hundred colleges and universities both in this country and abroad were represented at the ceremonies which lasted the whole week of November 6—12. On the sixth, Dr. and Mrs. Brown were the guests of honor at a grand reception and ball given by the student body in the gymnasium at University Heights.

Tuesday morning was taken up with visits of inspection by the delegates. In the afternoon New York and Trinity played a 0—0 game of football on Ohio Field. Wednesday was "at Home" day in the several schools of the university, and the deans held receptions and luncheons in honor of the visitors.

Thursday was the day of the great inauguration ceremonies which have not been equalled by any ever held. All the university buildings were draped with flags and banners, the walks and paths hung with strings of flags and electric lights, and the inside of the auditorium where the actual investiture took place was decorated with the coats of arms of the states of the union, and various foreign flags.

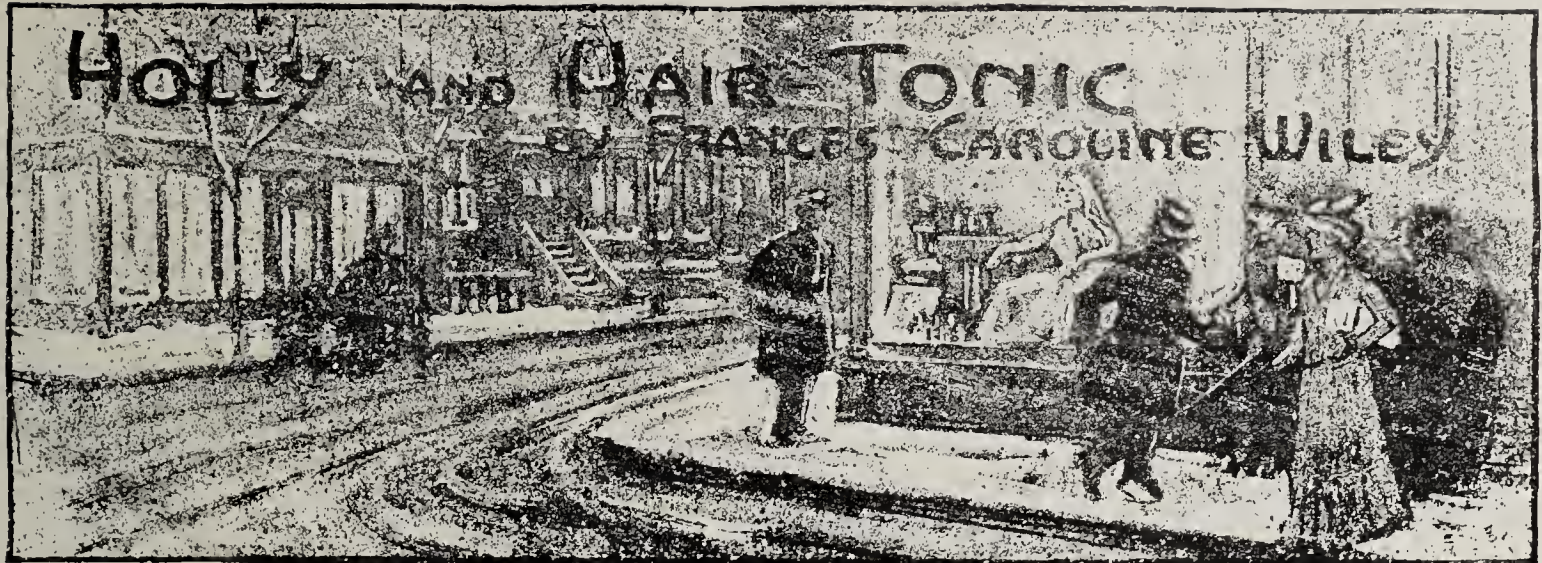
Addresses of congratulation for the new chancellor were made for the state by Andrew Sloane Draper,

Commissioner of Education; for the city, by Mayor William J. Gaynor; for educational foundations; by Senator Elihu Root, as a trustee of the Carnegie Institution; for American Universities by Harry Pratt Judson, President of the University of Chicago, Edmund James, President of the University of Illinois, Mary Emma Wolley, President of Mount Holyoke College, and James Hampton Kirkland, President of Vanderbilt University; for foreign Universities, Ambassador James Bryce for the University of Oxford, William Renwick Riddell, Justice of the King's Bench of Canada, for the University of Toronto, and Andrew Carnegie for the University of Aberdeen.

On Thursday evening, nine hundred alumni of the university, tendered the new chancellor a banquet at the Hotel Astor. Many prominent men were present and addresses were made by, Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University, Paul H. Hanus, Professor at Harvard University, Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, William F. Magie, Professor at Princeton University, John H. Finley, President of the College of the City of New York, and Jacob G. Schurmann, President of Cornell University.

On Friday the ceremonies were brought to a close by an educational convocation held at University Heights and participated in by the visiting delegates. Discussion was held on the problems of an urban university, and their solution.





ALL the world was red and green for Christmas. All the store windows in the little college town were red and green for shopping. And everywhere were hurrying men and hurrying women and great white bundles and spindly Christmas trees and funny little toys.

The College Girl was scurrying down the street. Her young face was pale as the mistletoe berry and her white eyelids hooded eyes that were tired. But the heart of the College Girl was holly red with brave fighting blood and a dear little, queer little smile curled her mouth and mocked the tired eyes. For Christmas leaped in her.

"Joy! joy!" it bubbled, "the joy of holidays; the joy of Christmas! Oh, the fuzzy toys and low white moon and red-bowed holly! Oh, but the snow is wild and pure—the essence of purity and the quintessence of joy! Dear Lord, Dear Lord, make us one with the spirit of Christmas!" The song trilled on. And the tired eyes brightened and some of the red of the holly berry came to the colorless cheeks.

Down the street she rushed until, at last, she paused before a great drug store, brilliant with red and green. glary with lights. And a new, tense line drew down the queer little smile. But her head went up at a daring tilt. And the huge door, plastered with decorations, opened and swallowed her.

Inside it was hot and blary with artificial Christmas, and it smelt of medicine! And there were people buying strange-smelling drugs and ugly red hot water bottles—The College Girl wilted quite suddenly. The really—truly Christmas was outside rubbing elbows with the white-bundled, hurrying, happy people in the snow. And she shivered in the heat.

Then her hat and coat flew to a place in a far corner, and The College Girl's hand began to take hairpin after hairpin from the great, glossy coils of The College Girl's hair. Soon it rippled, sleek as the side of a well-kept mare, down over her shoulders, down, down, to her little weather-stained boots. And she climbed through green leaves and red berries, through Christmas signs and Christmas ribbons, to the very front of the great display window, and sat down there in a chair, with her glorious hair free to the gaze of the

street and the white-bundled, hurrying, happy people in the outside Christmas.

Hour wheedled hour, and time dragged. The red of the holly berry died out in The College Girl's cheeks. And her eyes grew dull and weary and old. For, always, look this way or that, she saw the staring red and green letters that marred the placard above her head. They danced before her sight; they stung her eyes. And finally, a mist crept from The College Girl's heart and blurred the ugly letters. But still she could hear them shouting, always and always:

*"The All-Satisfying Christmas Gift!*

*The Gift of Gifts—Beauty!*

*Beautiful Hair is Beauty.*

*Buy Her a Christmas Bottle of the Wonder-Worker.*

*Onlyone Hair Tonic!*

*Lilac — Perfumed—-- Unexcelled."*

There they were, and there and there, with no getting away from them—the big vulgar print, the lilac, the perfume. They beat out all the joy of The College Girl, and it was a very dazed, a very tired little figure that rose on the stroke of eleven to leave the hot Christmas of the terrifying letters, and escape into the great white open.

The lights and the glary red and green still blurred in her eyes. And she stood, poised uncertainly at the edge of the window platform, little hand rubbing her tired eyes with unconscious pathos, like a child. Then she looked out into the quiet, time-for-closing drug store, and crinkled up and down with cold chills.

For, beside the first glass counter, gazing at The College Girl with his heart in his eyes, was quite the best looking young man in the world. His eyes were satisfying; his nose was satisfying; his mouth was satisfying. He was all satisfying. Like Onlyone Hair Tonic, thought the funny mind of The College Girl with a queer little twist of pain.

But, oh, she saw his look leave her face and travel over her beautiful, unbound hair; she felt him swallow the glary red and green placard letters. And because of a change in the look of the satisfying eyes, a hurt cut into The College Girl's red heart, and The College Girl's working soul began to cry. For the change in the look said as plainly as plain could say: "I am sur-



prised! Onlyone Hair Tonic indeed!" And the girl's face flushed under the white and her brave mouth trembled at the corners like a little frightened rabbit's. And she looped the great coils of hair onto her head with quivering, hurrying fingers, clutched her hat and coat, and stumbled through the door into the really, truly Christmas with aching eyes.

The room where The College Girl slept was not far from the nasty drug store and she set off swiftly down the white street, putting on her hat, pulling on her coat with quick, unconscious gestures. For her heart was tired, and she was tired, and her eyes—Well. There had been too many little red danger signals dancing before them of late. The glary lights and the hideous placard letters of the past few nights had punished them almost more than they could bear. For a working college girl had other need of eyes than staring hours at bright lights and hurting letters. There were midnight studies to be won, and newspaper stories to think, and thousands of tiny words to type-write and—and he had looked, he had looked as if he were ashamed of her! That was the hurtfullest thing of all.

The College Girl came back to Christmas with a jerk. For thoughts like these were not pleasant thoughts, and it was near Christmas, and A Holiday Girl ought to be very glad and very jolly. "Merry Christmas! Merry . . . ." The brave heart of The College Girl began to sing and then dried up all suddenly. For a Big Something was the matter this night. And as she paused to rub her eyes again with that unconscious pathos, like a child, blackness came, a great black darkness. Her feet walked away and left her. And they were far away and gaining distance every minute and, when she tried to catch them, she slipped and fell, tumblingly. And the wild, white street came up to get her.

Even before it struck, a strong arm grasped her and pulled her up, away from the hard white. It held her close and a gentle hand brushed the hurting wet flakes of snow from her hair and from her face. Then the black turned into grey. And some of the sight crept back, very vague, very indefinite, like the sight of a dream. But the hazy face that belonged to the great strong arm, was the all-satisfying face of quite the best looking young man in the world.

"Oh, oh," breathed The College Girl. "Oh, oh, Mr. Drug Store Man!" And then came a whimsical, pitiful thought from The College Girl's funny heart: "Oh, oh," she said, "I am a good girl!"

The strong arm contracted with fierce sympathy. "I know," he whispered, "oh, I know."

And the last wee bit of the spirit of Christmas made a glad smile for the College Girl. But then, the pain and the weariness that had rolled up from weeks and months of work, stretched out and caught her in one awful sweep that huddled her up lifelessly against the strong arm that held her from the street.

The College Girl wasn't The College Girl any more. She was funny and little and light and she watched herself from a far-away distance. She was carried up the walk, down some steps, into a room, into a soft chair. Some queer, pungent smell wrinkled her nose; some cold touched her forehead like a dash of the white, outside Christmas. And slowly she came down from the far away distance into herself and the world turned right side up.

The Drug Store Man stood by her side, finger on

her wrist. Rows of learned books with hard-to-say names frowned at her everywhere. There was a table. There were many chairs. The room held an odor very like that of the drug store of medicines and ugly red hot water bottles. The College Girl sniffed rememberingly, and distastefully. But then, it wasn't The Drug Store Man's fault that the smell hurt her nose, and her heart. So she smiled up at him.

"You're—you're a Doctor Being," she said.

"Mm-hmm" he nodded.

"She never faints," The College Girl informed him, quaintly and triumphantly.

"She came mighty near it," said The Doctor Man. And his finger left her wrist with a gesture of relief. "Pain?"

She shivered funnily.

"Where?"

"It's The Little Man," she explained. "He's been getting very awful bad of late. He wears red and he comes to sit on my nose and stick his little sword into my eyes. He hurts, so much."

Puzzled, the eyes of the young doctor sought hers. Half-inclined to doubt its former assurance, the finger came to feel again upon her wrist.

"No," smiled The College Girl. "It isn't fever. It's just The Little Man. I call him that because he's quite too big and quite too important to be only a Pain." In spite of her whimsy bravery, her smile grew pathetic; half smile, half tear.

The best looking young man in the world smiled a little in pure sympathy. Then he leaned forward and gazed deep into her eyes. "I'm just a very youthful, very plain, Doctor Being," he said, "not anything of an eye specialist. But you are tired; your eyes are tired. The Little Man hurts too much. Why don't you do something to him?"

"Do something to him! Haven't I scolded him time and time again until he crumpled all up and stopped? Haven't I nagged at him until I was sorry for him, he was so miserable? One night, when I told him he was a horrid rascal to hurt me so much, he collapsed, with the pitifullest sigh. 'Oh,' he cried, 'what else can I do? That's what I was made for! That's what I was made for!' So I haven't scolded him since. Why, how can I, Mr. Doctor Man, when he's doing the very best he can?" Oh, but The College Girl could smile and The College Girl was brave, and she was holding something back from those searching, satisfying eyes with all her might.

The hand of the young Doctor Being caught up the hand of the funny girl with the fighting heart and gripped it hard. "What is the trouble," he said, "what is the trouble?"

And then the cause of it all came in a sudden wild little burst of confidence. "Mr. Doctor Man," she said, "it's Money."

"Money?"

She nodded, quaintly, wisely. "Money. I need it so! You hurt me in the glary Christmas window."

"I know, I know," he repeated simply. "I am very sorry."

"One year, two years, three years and a half, she's put herself through college, Doctor Being. She's proud of that!" Pride rang in her voice. "You see college doesn't come to some people who want it; so they just have to reach out and grab it. She kissed her mother and her grandmother. (They're the only family she's got.) And she came away from the big

(Continued on Page 66)



# THE LOWLY SCRUBS

By LINDSAY ROGERS, (Johns Hopkins)

THE college football season is over and the 'varsity elevens have played their last games. Their fortunate members are college heroes, and perhaps are famous the country over through spectacular plays or selection by the experts for an all-star eleven. But how about the poor fellows who came out day after day and worked to make the first team, but failing in this, self sacrificingly and loyally played on the scrubs? They played football for the game's sake, without hope of reward and all that they have to show are a few bruises and perhaps more serious injuries, inflicted while they were helping to give the 'varsity men practice and whip them into shape for the big games.

At some institutions, indeed, there is definite recognition for the scrub eleven. It is dignified by the name of "second team," and mid-week games are arranged. But in general, the day of the big game is the one the scrubs look forward to. They have had their applications for tickets honored ahead of anyone else's; they see the great struggle from the sidelines, and with a knowledge of the signals can follow it with an interest which is unknown to those whose acquaintance with the teams is confined to sitting in the stands and watching, it seems aimlessly to them, twenty-two men fighting for victory. Perhaps, too, there is a chance that the 'varsity may walk away with the game, and then the kind coaches, anxious to save the stars for coming contests, may pick out one by one these blanket-shrouded figures crouching in the hay on the sidelines, and make of them heroes for a few minutes. Or perhaps the coaches, seeing that the 'varsity has done its best, but to no purpose, will send scrub after scrub into the game, and hope that these men, untried in championship battles, but made of the real stuff, as is shown by their daily struggles with the first eleven, may turn the tide. And it has happened, at times not once or twice, but often, that a man sent in on this forlorn chance, has played a game which put the 'varsity men to shame, and has succeeded in staving off the pending defeat.

But these instances are rare. The chances of personal glory for the scrubs are small. But once at least during every season there comes a time when the scrubs, as a whole, have their hour of triumph. The 'varsity is in the throes of a slump and the second eleven is getting the better in the daily scrimmages. The coaches spur it on; they threaten to pit the whole scrub team against the opposing eleven in the next big game, if there is not marked improvement shown. An avalanche of graduate coaches descends on the training quarters, almost one for every candidate. Those who are not showing form up to their usual standard are taken off the 'varsity for a few days, and then the scrubs have their chance. There is always the possibility that one may show up brilliantly and make a permanent place on the first eleven.

But this fine glow rarely lasts. Eating humble pie and being driven back by the scrubs nearly always has its effect on the 'varsity and soon the slump is over. Perhaps one or two of the second string men have proved their mettle and have been promoted, but

nearly all remain where they were at the beginning of the season and continue to serve as material for the 'varsity to practice on. But all honor to them! They rarely complain. None ever bewails the fact that he came to college in an unlucky year, when the football calibre was especially high, and wishes that he had postponed his coming until some of the football men were graduated. No senior, still to play in a big game and win his letter ever complains. And yet it is a real, tho not officially recognized tribute to these lowly and unsung heroes of the gridiron when the 'varsity sweeps all before it.

And, too, it is not everyone who can be a scrub. It is a heart-breaking moment for many when, usually after the first two games, the list of acceptable candidates is posted, and some find that they are not even good enough to remain on the squad and help train the first team. And tho for every scrub who is not a senior, there is the hope that next year he may improve and make the 'varsity. At any rate, that is the ultimate aim of all, but their immediate aim is success for the 'varsity team.

There have been scrubs ever since football was taken up as a college sport, but the buffers for the first eleven were not designated by name until the late eighties. At first the coaches thought that the second team could be made stronger and better able to hold the 'varsity by adding more men. Fourteen, sixteen and sometimes twenty opponents were put against the eleven on the first team. In their play there was no method. All the signals were the same and the work of the scrubs was almost wholly of a defensive character.

It was at Yale that a change was first made. Football tradition says that along about 1887, there were two brothers who had football aspirations, but who knew that they would never be able to make 'varsity timber. One of these played center and the other quarterback, and it occurred to them that if they organized their eleven, invented a set of new signals, and achieved some semblance of machine play by private practice, they might be able to make a better showing against the 'varsity, which at that time was showing bad form.

Even the coaches were not in the secret, but when that raw, light scrub eleven went on the field and simply walked away with the 'varsity by a comfortable score, the coaches knew that a better system of training had presented itself. The result has been that since that time every college of any football prominence has had its well organized and seperately trained scrub eleven.

One thing which the coaches at the smaller colleges are constantly bewailing is that there is a small student body and that therefore, they can't get a good second eleven. At some institutions, the 'varsity substitutes and regulars have to practice against each other. In some cases, former stars come back and get into the lineup, so that the strongest possible front can be presented to the onslaught of those who will play in the big games. "By their scrubs ye shall know them," is a football axiom which dates back to the first organized second eleven, and it is true. The school



with the strongest scrubs, other things being equal, has the best chances of winning.

Of late years there has been more recognition for the scrubs. They now eat at the same training table with the regulars. They go on all the trips, and no effort is spared to hammer into them as much knowledge of football as is possible and to keep them in the best possible physical condition. Some of the scrubs too, have turned out to be great coaches, one reason being that while their fellows were on the field fighting hard, they could sit on the sidelines and interpret the strategy of the coaches and quarter backs and watch the methods used to hold back and advance the ball. It doesn't take 'varsity field experience to be a great strategist. The scrubs know football and it is no mean achievement physically to buck up against the 'varsity day after day. Many a scrub eleven could defeat the smaller teams which are taken on to give the regular practice, but they never get the chance.

In after life, no one regrets that while he was at college he was a scrub. They all go back each season to see the big games, and their interest in football is still retained. Unconsciously, they offer one of the best answers to the argument that American college football as it is now played is only for the few. For every man who makes the eleven at the big colleges, there are five who try and fail, and all play football. They play it for the game's sake; they watch it for the game's sake, and lowly, unhonored and unsung, they are real heroes.

## MY GLANCE AHEAD

A JANUARY JOLT

The bright New Year was dawning!

I glanced along its days,

And saw myself the hero

In Sportland's limelight rays!

I saw my name upstanding

On every Extra's page,

While rooters wild proclaimed me,

"The wonder of the age!"

I bested Cobb and Wagner,

I stopped the rush of Yale,

I won Olympic honors

Without a chance to fail!

I vanquished Gotch and Nelson,

And never touched the rope,

So all the sports declared me

To be "The White Man's Hope!"

I fought with Mistah Johnsing

To please the picture men,

And so of course I let him

Lambast me now and then.

His blows were slightly jarring,

When taken on the head,

And soon,—What! Only dreaming?—

I tumbled out of bed!

"Wake up!" my wife was shouting,

"The fact'ry whistle blows!

See, baby's laughing at you,—

He banged you on the nose!"

"JAC" LOWELL.

## HOLLY AND HAIR TONIC

Continued from Page 63

city to the little town where college was. You understand, Doctor Man?"

"I understand."

"These merry holidays! Graduation is near, but it's really awful far. The newspapers don't like my horrible spook-house stories in their Sunday sections at holly time. And the senior law theses were abolished this semester, and there isn't much outside typewriting to do, and The Little Man loves to come and—And Merry Christmas!" Oh, the heart of The College Girl was as red as the holly berry.

Then a queer feeling that was crying and laughing and Christmas all jumbled up, took away the breath of The College Girl. For there was a Big Thing beginning to shine in The Doctor Man's eyes.

"You dear little girl," he said, "you dear, brave little girl!"

The tongue of The College Girl scampered on recklessly. "Oh, listen, Doctor Being. It happened one day, in a dry goods shop, where The Onlyone Hair Tonic Woman was buying something. And she heard the big, black man who owned the store, tell me that he didn't want me for a Christmas counter girl. And she gave me a card, and told me that my hair was very beautiful, and that I might work in the evenings to help her. And—and, I did, Mr. Doctor Man. I sat in a lonesome window with red and green placard letters—"

For a second the brave heart stuttered over the nights of the nasty drug store and the ugly red hot water bottles.

The hand of the young doctor gripped the hand of

the funny girl with the fighting heart, and gripped it hard.

"There's a mighty strange thing, a mighty big thing, going on in me tonight. I feel so new, so—so sort of as if I were getting all cleaned up—to love you. For I am going to love you," The Doctor Man said.

The hand of The College Girl twitched once.

"Oh do you feel that way, too?" she whispered. "You—you hurt me in the glary drug store window, Doctor Being."

"I know, I know. You told me you were a good girl," he nodded, wisely, tenderly, humorously.

Then The College Girl smiled at quite the best looking young man in the world and he smiled back.

There was a little pause. Somewhere a clock said midnight. The College Girl shook her head regretfully. "She must go." She spoke slowly. "Good-night and—and thank you, Mr. Doctor Man."

Her wee figure grew tense as if to gather every atom of its strength and unsteadily, very unsteadily, came to rest upon its feet. "Oh, oh," she breathed, and swayed with sudden faintness. "Oh, oh—she's no good at all!"

For an instant he gazed at her with all his heart in his eyes. And then the great strong arm that had held her from the street, went out and steadied her tenderly.

"No good at all? Oh, I'm going to take you home, you dear little girl, you best little girl," he said.

And they passed through the door and down the hall into the really—truly Christmas.





## THE UNEXPECTED IN FOOTBALL

As Evidenced by the Games Played at Princeton This Year.

The unexpected in football is what makes the game so interesting to the spectator, and proves so fortunate, or disastrous, to the players. In looking over the Princeton season thus far (Nov. 16) the Lehigh game was the first to produce a surprise. Others in turn were the Harvard and Dartmouth games. The first of these which brought Lehigh into the limelight, was practically a defeat for Princeton. Penfield, standing back of the line scrimmage as if for a kick attempted a forward pass. Two Lehigh forwards came tearing through and smothered him. The pass was not intercepted, in the general sense of the word, but blocked as a kick might be. But here is where the unexpected part comes in. Ordinarily on a blocked pass or kick, the ball would strike the ground and roll along until somebody picked it up. In this case however it bounded from Vela's hands into those of Knox, who was coming through at full speed. All he had to do was to hold on to the ball and run for he had fully ten yards start on anybody. The entire Princeton team had charged forward to help the awaiting receiver of the pass. This unexpected score made the game a struggle to see whether the Lehigh defensive was stronger than the Princeton offensive. In the end the latter prevailed for Baker got through for a touchdown and kicked the goal.

In the Harvard game the turning point came when Harvard was within ten yards of scoring a touchdown. Princeton held for two downs and Holister dropped back to try a drop kick, and Sam White gobbled up the ball for his long run. Here once more with a team on the verge of scoring, the whole situation was changed. In this case, however, if the Harvard team

had been more alert they would have had just as much of a chance to recover the ball as Princeton. As it was, the faster man got to the ball first and the faster man won in the race down the field.

The Dartmouth game, however, eclipsed all breaks of luck, and unexpected happenings. With the two teams about as evenly matched as possible, it was only the mistake of one which could result in the favor of the other. Indirectly this happened when Baker dropped on a fumbled punt on Dartmouth's 40 yard line. De Witt fell back for a drop kick, and met the ball squarely. It just cleared the line of scrimmage and struck the ground on the 25 yard line. Not a Dartmouth man attempted to stop it for it had enough force to roll behind the goal line, where Llewelyn was waiting to fall on it and make a touch-back. The ball however kept on its courses rolling and bounding along until it reached the three yard line, when it gave a huge leap and cleared the cross bar. A field goal had been scored according to the rule book, but the referee's decision surprised the players as much as the spectators. In this case the "unexpected" took all the spirit out of the game instead of calling forth loud cheers from the fortunate side.

In all of these three instances luck may be said to have figured. In every one of them it was the peculiar twist or bound of the ball which turned the tide of victory from one team to the other. It is becoming more and more important all the time that a team should be able to cover up its mistakes, if it has to make them, for just one inopportune happening is enough to bring defeat to what may seem to be the better team.



## FOOTBALL RESULTS

September 27.

Carlisle, 32—Muhlenberg, 0.  
Dartmouth, 18—Norwich, 3.  
Cornell, 35—Allegheny, 0.  
Yale, 21—Wesleyan, 0.

September 30.

Princeton, 37—Stevens, 0.  
Yale, 26—Holy Cross, 0.  
Harvard, 15—Bates, 0.  
Pennsylvania, 5—Gettysburg, 3.  
Cornell, 6—Colgate, 0.  
Carlisle, 17—Dickinson, 0.  
Dartmouth, 22—Mass "Aggies," 0.  
Syracuse, 6—Hobart, 0.

October 7.

Yale, 12—Syracuse, 0.  
Princeton, 31—Villanova, 0.  
Pennsylvania, 9—Ursinus, 0.  
Harvard, 8—Holy Cross, 0.  
West Point, 12—Vermont, 0.  
Cornell, 15—Oberlin, 3.  
Dartmouth, 12—Colby, 0.  
Carlisle, 46—Mount St. Mary's, 5.

October 14.

Harvard, 18—Williams, 0.  
Princeton, 31—Colgate, 0.  
Yale, 33—Virginia "Poly," 0.  
Pennsylvania, 22; Villanova, 0.  
Syracuse, 6—Rochester, 5.  
Dartmouth, 6—Holy Cross, 0.  
Carlisle, 28—Georgetown, 5.  
West Point, 18—Rutgers, 0.

October 21.

West Point, 6—Yale, 0.  
Princeton, 0—Annapolis, 0.  
Harvard, 11—Amherst, 0.  
Cornell, 6; Washington & Jefferson, 0.  
Dartmouth, 23—Williams, 3.  
Carlisle, 17—Pittsburg, 0.

October 28.

Harvard, 20—Brown, 6.  
Yale, 23—Colgate, 0.  
Princeton, 20—Holy Cross, 0.  
Cornell, 9—Pittsburg, 3.  
Army, 20—Lehigh, 0.  
Navy, 0—Western Reserve, 0.  
Carlisle, 19—Lafayette, 0.  
Dartmouth, 12—Vermont, 0.

November 4.

Yale, 28—New York, 3.  
Harvard, 6—Princeton, 8.  
Army, — Georgetown, —  
Pennsylvania, — Carlisle, —  
Cornell, — Williams, —

November 11.

Army, — Bucknell, —  
Yale, — Brown, —  
Pennsylvania, 23—Lafayette, 6.  
Syracuse, 16—Vermont, 0.  
Princeton, 3—Dartmouth, 0.  
Cornell, — Michigan, —  
Harvard, — Carlisle, —

November 18.

Princeton, 6—Yale, 3.  
Harvard, 5—Dartmouth, 3.  
Syracuse, 12—Indians, 11.  
Navy, 0—Penn State, 0.  
Army, 12—Colgate, 6.  
Cornell, 49—Coe College, 0.

November 25.

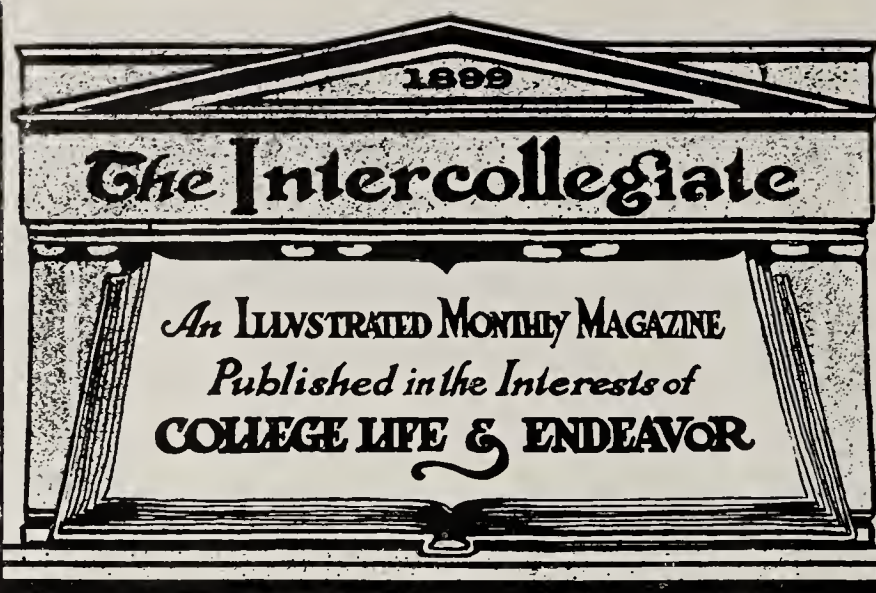
Yale, 0—Harvard, 0.  
Navy, 3—Army, 0.  
Syracuse, 6—Ohio State, 0.  
Carlisle, 29—Johns Hopkins, 6.  
Army, 0—Navy, 3.

November 30.

Syracuse, 23—St. Louis, 0.  
Pennsylvania, 21—Cornell, 12.



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#### OUR AIM

This magazine believes that the college man has certain duties to the world and to his fellow men; that among the chief of these duties is his leadership in every movement tending to establish truth and justice; that equality of man is not merely proverbial; and that the college man should be concerned with these things while in college.

The Intercollegiate believes that activities both of mind and body are essential and that the achievement of both should be recorded, so that others may aspire to excel; and thus competition for real success may be fostered among men.

## A KICK AGAINST KICKING

It seems that there is a justly raised question as to whether or not the football "ruthers" have spoiled the intercollegiate game when they increased the yards to gain on three downs from five to ten—this was to lessen the chances of a strong team to win on old football by straight line plunging and give the other team an equal show. It was found by careful study that any team by line plunging could hardly ever gain a distance of ten yards. Thus, they figured, the new "tricks" such as the forward pass and onside kick must be resorted to. This was certainly creditable in one way as the game would be more open by these methods. But this past season especially has seen many teams trying to make the required ten yards, as the forward pass and the onside kick are not as easy to perfect as it might appear. When they found that it was impossible to gain these additional yards, naturally the regular punt was resorted to, and not these new "tricks." And so most of the games this year have been kicking feats and not good old football. To be sure, many a time it was the quarter-backs fault. He would figure that his team should kick if they had made only a couple of yards on the first down, instead of trying the line again or until the third down.

A great deal of discussion has been provoked by the newspapers by this unlooked-for condition, but strange to say no college periodical has yet advocated a change or remedy in the rules. One well-known New York newspaper advises increasing the number of downs to four while a famous past football star of Yale advocated changing the yards to seven to be gained by the three downs as before. In the case of the first suggestion, if the quarter-backs get scared on the first down if no great distance is gained, as they have done this year, why would they not resort to kicking again next year? So the last suggestion is really the better of the two. It is simple and a good compromise. But there must still be another way for not changing either the yards or the downs! We would suggest this as worthy of consideration: if any team gained a total of six yards on three downs the ball should remain theirs, but if they failed to gain this amount a fourth down could be allowed them for a punt—in this down kicking alone must be used. This seems to remedy to a great extent the prevailing condition and is a mixture of both of the two rules now generally discussed for adoption.

Princeton this season was one of the leading teams which was undoubtedly favored by the present rules of the game. They had a good kicker and an able defense—and they knew it. They also knew one team can profit by another's mistake. Generally she is considered by the "fans" to be this year's champion, but athletically, if we may use the word, she is not.

## CONCERNING FOLLY.

*DE mortuis nil nisi bonum.* Otherwise we might be tempted to say something of our late contemporary, the *College World*. *Going to College Folly?*, the article contributed to last month's issue by Mr. Nelson of Harvard, which we found after printing to have appeared in the previous issue of the *College World*, we have learned was submitted several months ago to the latter publication. After considerable time, when he had not heard from the editors, Mr. Nelson, since he had neglected to enclose with his Ms. return postage, took it for granted that the *College World* would have none of it and submitted it in all good faith to us. Undoubtedly Mr. Nelson was guilty of some slight folly—or rather, let us say, carelessness—in not first making absolutely sure that the *College World* was not going to print his article. But shall we also call it "folly" for the late lamented to have printed the article, without paying or even notifying its author, without appending his name to it, and with the impression conveyed to readers that it was the pro-



duct of its own editorial mind? Shall we call it folly—or some uglier name? No. The *College World* has past, at least temporarily, out of existence, and we shall bear in mind the goodly Latin proverb. The incident is closed. We would not have mentioned it at all but that we feel an explanation due our readers. From mistakes arise experience; from experience arises an ability to avoid similar mistakes. Mr. Nelson has our sympathy in this matter, as he has been kind enough to inform us we have his. And our readers have our regrets and our apologies for the inevitable. No editor can ever be absolutely sure that his contributions have never appeared in print elsewhere. Honorable contributors, such as Mr. Nelson, may have to learn that *they* have to make absolutely sure of this fact, for themselves and for the publication. Mr. Nelson has probably now been taught by an unfortunately disagreeable experience.

"A sadder and a wiser man  
He rose the morrow morn."

## REAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

SOME of us may find it unpleasant, in the midst of our enjoyment of Christmas festivities, to be reminded that for everyone, Christmas is not festive. But the intelligent man would, we believe, rather stare straight at disagreeable facts, than be blind. And the man whose heart is, at this season, really celebrating a Great Birthday, will do the utmost that he can—even though that be very, very little—to spread cheer into otherwise empty places. Of course, we realize that this cheer-spreading is only a temporary palliative. And our extreme respect and admiration go forth to those who strive to strike at the roots of misery, and destroy them. But destroying roots is a slow process, and we never can quite believe that while such work is slowly progressing, many plants should be allowed to die without an occasional glimpse at the sun. That charity is but temporary relief does not seem to us a valid argument for its abolition. The work of the reformers and that of the relievers *can* proceed together. The Salvation Army provides Christmas dinners for hundreds who would otherwise go without them. That is not going to change conditions for any time. But it is going to lighten hearts by filling stomachs on a day when most of us like to think of full stomachs. Are we sentimental in believing that we can digest our food a little more comfortably on that day if we have helped the weest bit to give a few others some food to digest? If we are—we are! The pleasure of giving is a sentimental one. But a large part of sentimentality is made up of sympathy. And let us not abolish sympathy at this time, at least. It may become infectious, and spread to other times.

Of course the Salvation Army is not the only means of "sentimental satisfaction." There are so many others that space permits only of the suggestive mention of this. But there is one that makes such little demand upon us, that it seems too important to pass over. "Early Shopping" has become a shibboleth. It is to be hoped that it may more and more become a practice. If you stop to think that in this way you are giving those who wait on you in the stores a gift of Christmas cheer, it may help you to make the little sacrifice necessary to determine upon your purchases earlier. And early shopping means also shopping as early in the day as you can. Maybe you are forced by circumstances to shop late, even in the night. But if you are not, leave that procedure to those who cannot get out of it.

## THE ILLUSIVE AVERAGE.

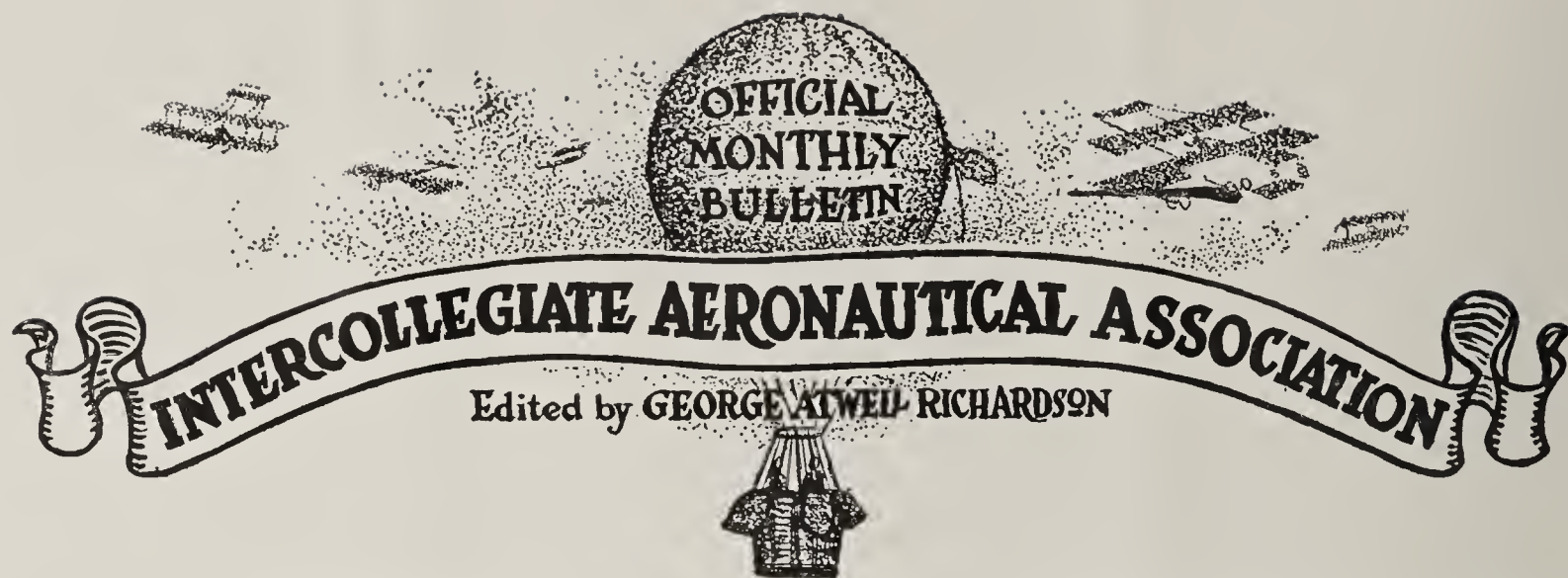
THE most insistent specter that haunts a great many purveyors to the public is the "Average Man". It is their respect for him that produces puerile plays, ridiculous romances, and slushy stories. The manager, the publisher, the editor, are in real awe of him. And if any unaverage members of the public should object to the results of his demands, they are sent on the fool's errand of meeting this average man and blaming it on him. THE INTERCOLLEGIATE has decided to grow, and to grow strong. And it has furthermore decided that to grow strong one must rid oneself of fear. So we are hereby announcing that we intend to shake off this superstition of the "Average Man".

Do you know what "the average college man" is like? He dresses in flashy clothes; he is always carrying and waving his college flag; he has no interests beyond that of the team on which he plays—of course he plays on a team and is a model of perfect physical form; he never reads anything except what is written about his team, or the most inspired and unreal romances. Do you like the picture? Are you the average college man? How many of them do you know?

Yet "there is no smoke without fire." This specter has been manufactured from all the extremes to which some of us at times go. And it has been kept alive by the pose of others of us. Someone once stated that the rah-rah man was the result of a pose before his female friends, visible or invisible.

We do not think it worth while to rob real college individuals of their due, in order to sustain this pose. So we are going to remember that college individuals think. And we are going to attempt to give them a periodical that will help to foster thought. We believe that fiction dealing with real human beings, even, at times, without a back-ground of college pennants, will appeal to them. We believe that articles that really have something to say will appeal to them. And we are going to act on our beliefs. If we are wrong, we are willing to mend our ways. If we are right, we would feel happier with confirmation of our beliefs. Let us know.





## EDITORIALS.

**W**E wish to extend our heartiest congratulations to Mr. Robert Collier, the newly elected President of the Aero Club of America.

Within less than a year Mr. Collier has passed from being absolutely new to the aeronautic world has become one of America's most enthusiastic amateurs.

Mr. Collier's debut in aeronautics was made when he accepted the Presidency of the National Council of the Aero Club of America last winter. The impartial and fair-minded way in which he handled the affairs of this organization at a time when its members were more or less divided won the approval and good-will of all concerned.

It will be remembered that it was Mr. Collier who furnished the government with one of the aeroplanes used on the Mexican border during the recent revolution and out of his own purse he has done much to forward the cause of aeronautics in other directions.

On October 31st the offices of the National Council of the Aero Club of America in the Engineering Society's Building on West 39th Street, New York, were vacated, thus bringing to an end an organization that included in its membership practically all the aero clubs of consequence in the country. It was formed at a time when differences between the rival organizations seriously threatened the progress of aeronautics in the United States.

With this change the Aero Club of America once more becomes the controlling body in aeronautical matters in this country. It is not a step backward, however, if present indications count for anything. The Aero Club no longer is the same self-centered body that it once was. The members have awakened to the demands of the aero clubs and it is now a representative body governed by representative men from all over the country.

This is a change that has been needed. From the very beginning the Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association took the stand that trivial differences should be overlooked and all the clubs gotten together. It was for this reason that the Association joined forces with the National Council which, at the time, was the most representative organization.

The National Council served its purpose and was undoubtedly the factor which led to the present harmonious conditions. Without the formation of the Council, aeronautics would still be disturbed by the bickerings engendered by rivalry and bad feeling.

While there have been a few aero shows in this country in the past couple of years there have been no really very large ones. At last, however, a "really big one" is assured. From May 9th to 18th, 1912, the Aero Club of America will hold one in New York City. Plans are now well under way and exhibitors are being approached. It is hoped to have a truly representative show and with this in view special freight rates on all the steamship lines will be arranged for and it was hoped to get an act through Congress allowing the foreign machines to come in duty free. Such concessions would be big inducements to the foreign exhibitors.

The progress in aeronautics in the last year or so has been so great that a show of this sort will have a tremendous educational value, showing as it will all the latest developments and improvements.

### THE NEW WRIGHT GLIDER.

In the new Wright glider the operator, instead of lying down, as was the case in the earlier types, is seated in the same manner as in the power machine, and similar control levers are provided.

The glider has no front elevator and both the vertical and horizontal rudders are located twelve feet back of the following edge of the main planes. The rudder is large and of the same size as that used in the large power machines.

The model EX Wright power machine is closely copied with the exception that the skids are shorter. The dimensions are the same, namely 32 foot span, and 5 foot chord, and the carrying surface is the same. News from the College Aero Clubs.

University of Pennsylvania Aero Club

On Thursday evening, November 23rd, President Richardson of the Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association repeated his successful lecture on aviation at Houston Club, University of Pennsylvania. A large and interested audience was present and the numberless views and moving pictures elicited a great deal of enthusiasm.

This lecture was the first of a series of public lectures which the Club plans to give in the course of the winter for the purpose of arousing interest in its work.

### CORNELL AERO CLUB.

It is reported that nearly forty men have registered in the Cornell Aero Club's course in glider construction and are now engaged in building a "teacher machine." After learning on this beginners will take up gliding in one of the regular gliders.



On or about December 15th a model contest for prizes will be held. Syracuse University.

An aero club is being formed at Syracuse University. No further information has yet been received. Colgate University.

It is also reported that an aero club is in the course of formation at Colgate University.

#### Aeronautical News Notes

People often wonder how long an aeroplane can remain in the air without being forced to descend. In this connection it is of interest to note the latest American endurance record made by Howard Gill at Kinloch, Mo., on October 23rd. His total flying time was 4 hours 16 minutes 35 seconds or a quarter of an hour better than the previous record of the late St. Croix Johnstone.

Probably nothing has excited greater interest in aeronautical circles than the recent experiments of the Wright brothers with their new glider. Some very remarkable results have been obtained with this contrivance which is very similar in shape to the model EX power machine. On Tuesday, October 24th, Orville Wright remained aloft for nearly ten minutes in a fifty mile an hour wind and in another flight the same day he succeeded in keeping the machine poised in the air without any forward motion for nearly five minutes. This is the first time that such a feat has ever been accomplished.

On November 5th, C. P. Rodgers landed at Pasadena, Cal., completing the longest cross-country flight that has ever been made. Leaving New York on September 17th, he covered the 4500 miles or more in forty nine days. His actual flying time was three days, ten hours and 41 minutes and his average speed 51.9 miles per hour.

En route to Pasadena, Rodgers passed Fowler on his way eastward. Fowler it will be remembered attempted to start from the Pacific Coast earlier in the season but he was delayed by accidents which led him to choose a more southerly path.

Darkest Africa is to be the scene of one of the latest mail carrying schemes. Two Englishmen are about to attempt to institute regular carrying service by aro-

plane between Cape Town and Johannesburg which are about one thousand miles apart. One man will use a biplane of his own construction and the other a Gnome-Bleriot of the latest type.

A. B. Lambert, President of the Aero Club of St. Louis, has the distinction of being the only President of an aero club who holds a pilot's license. He has qualified for both balloon and aeroplane pilot's certificates and does a great deal of flying.

The War Department has decided to establish a winter aviation camp at Augusta, Ga.

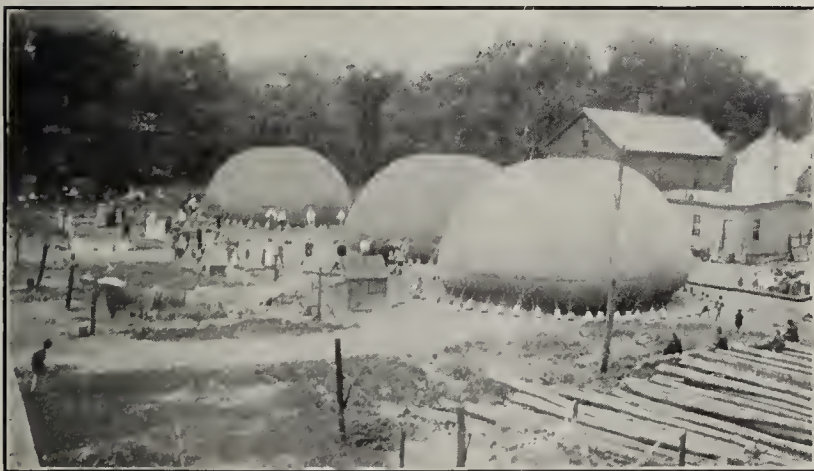
The much-heralded trip across the Atlantic Ocean has once more failed. After months of work the Vaniman dirigible was tried out the other day, only to meet with difficulties of such a nature that no further attempts will be made this year.

#### CURTISS GIVES EXHIBITION.

During the present season the Curtiss Exhibition Company has contracted for, and carried out, exhibitions at thirteen state fairs, viz,—South Dakota, Vermont, Montana, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Missouri, Maine, Alabama, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Georgia and North Carolina. Contracts are coming in to the Company's office every day from secretaries of state fairs throughout the country, particularly fairs in the southern states.

#### COLGATE SOARING.

At a recent meeting of the student body, of Colgate those interested in aeronautics spoke at length on the sport and a plan of organizing a co-operative aero club was discussed. About one hundred students are interested in the project and it is expected that by spring the club will be well organized. Whittie '15 has had experience with air-craft and behind an enthusiastic air-man has worked up considerable enthusiasm. The plan is to issue stock and when the members of the club become adept in the art, to give exhibitions on the campus for a small admission price. Already considerable money has been subscribed and it is thought that the venture will be a success.



INFLATING THE BALLOONS.  
U. OF P. BALLOON IN FOREGROUND; WILLIAMS NEXT; DARTMOUTH EXTREME REAR.



A VIEW OF THE GLIDER HANGAR.  
INTERCOLLEGIATE MEET.



# SPORTS

## JOHNS HOPKINS CHAMPION OF MARYLAND.

Johns Hopkins won the intercollegiate football championship of Maryland on Saturday, November 18, when it handily defeated St. John's College in the annual football battle of the two institutions. The score was 16 to 0 and this walkover gives an undisputed title to the black and blue eleven.

## LEHIGH'S MOST SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

At the present writing two games remain on the Lehigh schedule. On the 25th comes the clash with their old rival Lafayette, and on Thanksgiving day is the Georgetown game. Regard thus far passed through the most successful season of recent years. There have been some defeats but there have also been some great victories. That 6-6 score with Princeton will long be remembered. Although the defeat by Swarthmore was deplorable, nevertheless it is felt that it served to waken up the team and remove some of the over confidence. According to the plans laid down at the beginning of the season there has been a gradual development of the team week by week. Secret practice has recently been held and at night there have been blackboard talks in the gym. Coach Ruter and his five assistants are rounding the team into the best of form.



REILLY AND TRAINER MACK, YALE.

## RENSSELAER'S NEAR NO-SCORE RECORD.

When Rensselaer plays Carnegie Tech. at Pittsburg next Saturday she will wind up one of her most successful seasons. In the nine games already played R. P. I. has been scored on only once, Rutgers turning the trick in the last few minutes of a game which was all in Rensselaer's favor until a touch-down was made by Rutgers on a forward pass which is said to have gone at least thirty yards. A no score game with Williams and defeats over Rochester and Hobart more than fulfilled the most hopeful expectations. Much credit is due to Jack Inglis, the former Rensselaer football star, who has been coaching the team. They are working hard now for the last game with Carnegie.

## KICKER AT ROCHESTER.

Brown, the University of Rochester half back, made a record which is unique in minor college games by kicking four goals from the field in the game with Union at Schenectady on November 14. These tallies were the only points scored, the game standing 12-0 in Rochester's favor when the time-keeper tooted the hour. The first goal was made in the first quarter on a placement kick from the 35-yard line. A second attempt from the same chalk mark failed because the ball struck the goal-post above the cross-bar and bounded back. In the second quarter another place-kick was made from the 30-yard line. In the last quarter Brown drop-kicked the ball through the uprights for two more goals from the 35 and 30-yard lines respectively.

In two other games this punter has scored on kicks from the 47-yard line, both being made at difficult angles.

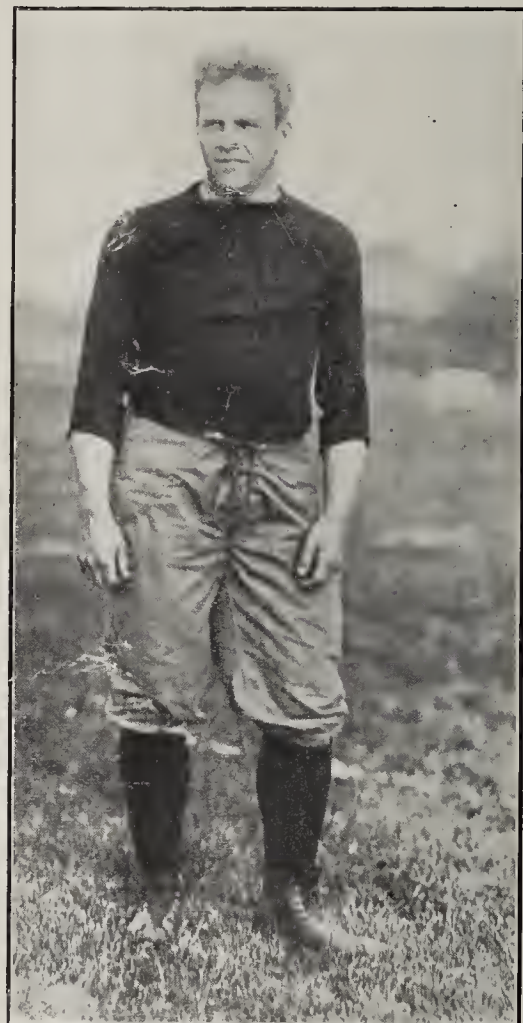
## HARVARD DEFEATS BROWN, 20 to 6.

In one of the most spectacular football games seen in the Stadium for a long time Harvard defeated Brown last month, 20 to 6. Open play, long runs, forward passes, punts and drop-kicks gave variety and excitement. The game was disappointing, however, because the Brown eleven was not so strong as its record this season seemed to indicate; its defeat of Pennsylvania on the previous Saturday and the large scores made against other teams had led the Harvard coaches and players to expect a very hard contest. But Brown, in spite of occasional brilliancy, was decidedly outplayed. Harvard's score was the largest it has made against Brown since 1903 and only three times since 1897 has it been exceeded in the games between the two elevens.

## UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The first Rugby football match of the season will be played with the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn. Games are also scheduled with several other clubs.

Prospects for a successful basketball season this year are very bright. Only one of the regulars has failed to return and there is lots of good material in sight.



WENDELL, HARVARD.

## WESLEYAN REVIEW.

With a veteran team under Coach Vorhis (Penn. State) to start the season, Wesleyan, enjoyed the brightest prospects in years. The first game was lost to Yale by a close score but the Connecticut "Aggies" on the following Saturday, were overwhelmed by 56 to 0. This victory was followed up with a no-score tie with Amherst; a game in which Wesleyan gained three times as much ground as her ancient rivals. Union University and Tufts College were easily defeated on the succeeding Saturdays.

Now came a series of most heartbreaking defeats which all but wreck-



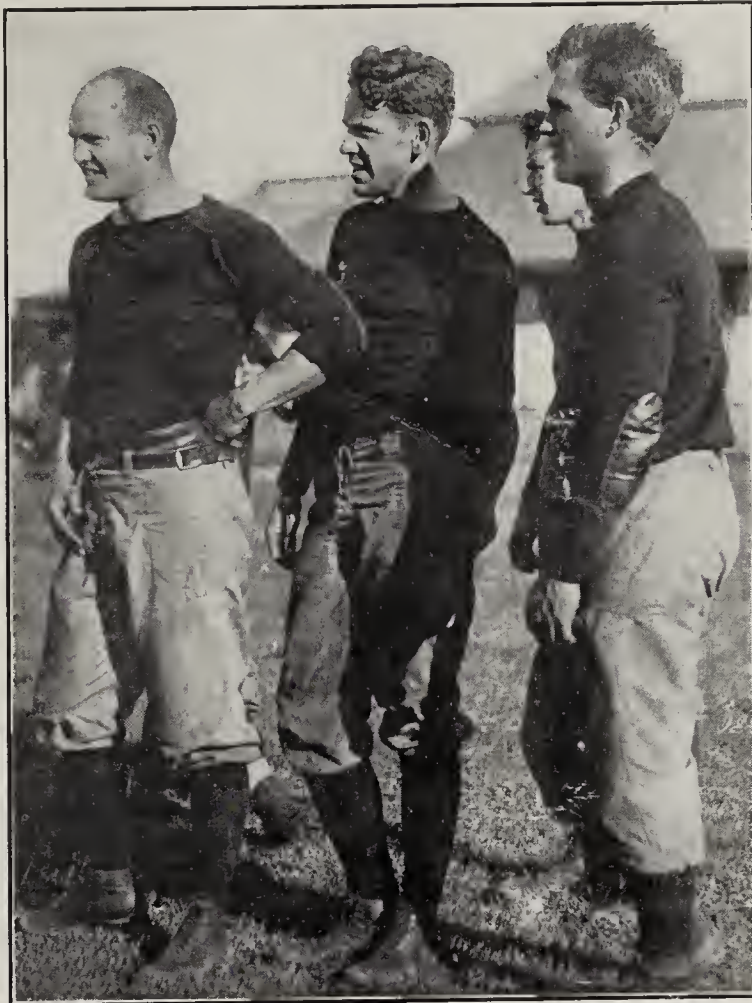
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ed the season. Trinity College with an undefeated team for the past two years, was completely outplayed and carried off her feet. With the score 13 to 3 against them, Trinity came back during the last six minutes, with a renewed attack and within thirty seconds of the final whistle, the score

downs during the game and played on the defensive throughout, her only two chances for drop kicks were successful, so again Wesleyan lost by failure to gain the additional point for the goal from touchdown.

But these reverses were capped by a glorious victory over the strong



LESLIE, FELTON, AND GARDNER, HARVARD.

stood in Trinity's favor 14 to 13. Failure to kick either goal lost the game for Wesleyan. Then Colgate won a well-earned victory by a single touchdown. The team's third reverse came in the annual game with Williams College by a score of 6 to 5. Though Williams only made half as many first

New York University team of 6 to 2. The score by no means indicated the relative strength of the contesting elevens. No men will be lost by graduation and with this added experience, Wesleyan University will be prepared to force any team to the limit.



SMITH, HARVARD END, TACKLING DUMMY WITH PAUL WITHERINGTON COACHING.



# "MILESTONES OF PROGRESS"

By EDWARD GOODMAN

The art of try-to-make-believe, which is our general substitute for the art of acting, has been pushed gloriously into the background here during the past month. With the advent of the Irish Players, Mme. Simone and the Drama Players, New York has been given some real acting and some real plays; and, tho the old stage manufacture of a life that never was on sea or land (and, fortunately, never will be), tho that old stage manufacture still flourishes, gradually, very gradually of course, the field of its activities is being narrowed to make room for the production of the necessities of artistic dramatic life. These players and these plays have brought to the theater audiences of intelligent people. They will pass; and rushing in after them will come the usual thing again. But the demand of the intelligent will have been created. And it will be strange if this demand remain for long without satisfaction. It may be argued that the Irish and the Drama Players are endowed. But New York is as capable of raising endowment as Dublin or Chicago. Once the need has been demonstrated, it is not being too sanguine to hope this city, too, will meet it.

## *"The Irish Players."*

The most important message that the Irish Players bring to us is just how easy supplying for such demand can be. To see men and women conducting themselves on the stage in a manner that represents life and living—and does not force on us the consciousness that it is only "playing" we see—that is the requisite of real dramatic art. Occasionally we have been treated to it by an actor or an actress so supremely gifted and so intelligently trained as finally to have reached the goal. But theirs is the greatness that astounds and awes. It does not encourage to hope for general acting. For geniuses are rare. And we are apt to feel, therefore, that for the most part we must perforce be content with unsatisfying work. But the Irish Players are of that mold of greatness which is democratic. Chesterton has said that the greatest make us feel we too are great. And so it is with these actors. There is nothing of the loneliness of genius about them. Instead there is the inspiring impetus of understanding. They have realized that acting is not an occult mystery. Instead of going the longest way about to life, thru the mazes built by traditional fetish, they have touched life by not departing from it. It has been said they are only glorified amateurs. They are. Glorified amateurs are the solution of thespic art. Give an amateur a part which he thoroly understands, and you will have a performance of that part that represents life far better than the usual professional portraiture, because the true amateur is not obsessed by arbitrary and artificial rules of technic. And the glorified amateur is he who can bring himself to understand various parts. Almost all of us can do that in some measure. It is only the strongest and rarest individualist who has not the desire to live more than his own life.

The immense number of private theatricals is proof of the attempt partially to satisfy that desire! And that way, as the Irish Players show us, lies the salvation of our stage. We need a different brand of actors. Actors who will regard acting as simply living on the stage, to whom technic will be a growth from experience not a previously tabulated, unalterable code of mystic rules, actors who will really be "amateurs"—lovers of their art! And it won't require millions to find them or support them. Yeats has found them among the Irish common people, with the aid of understanding only. Simple as when Columbus made the egg stand. Simple as great discoveries always are. That is why the visit of the Irish Players "can" mean so much more than a wonderful interruption in our dramatic annals.

But whether or not we profit by the example, surely those of us who delight in real acting should profit by the opportunity these players are giving to see it. Such perfect ensemble, such absolute fidelity to truth of character, are wonders that should not be missed. It is difficult to select from excellence. And yet the ballad singer of J. M. Kerrigan in "The Rising of the Moon" is such exquisitely controlled poetry that it commands distinction. Mr. Kerrigan's voice and face and eye are great natural aids. But many an actor among us has blighted similar aids, especially in like parts, by extravagance in portrayal. "The Rising of the Moon" reads as rather sentimental. The patriot hero here is played so really, and the sacrificing sergeant in the hands of Arthur Sinclair so naturally, that the spectator himself feels the patriotic thrill that causes the denouement and wonders whether the sentimentality has vanished. In "Birthright," a tragedy by T. C. Murray, Fred O'Donovan displays the same sort of artistic reserve—which is really but abstinence from artificial exaggeration—and thus makes the older brother even more lovable and tragic a figure than the author drew him. In "Spreading the News" his excellent performance of a small "character" role shows the possibilities of the "glorified amateur" in versatility; as did too, Kerrigan's playing of the younger brother in "Birthright" and "Ryan" in this last comedy. Sydney Morgan's hard father of the tragedy and strong, simple "Red Jack Smith" in the last play were also two widely divergent and equally virile characterizations.

But the most brilliant performers of the organization are Arthur Sinclair and Sara Allgood. The incisive comedy of the former is deliciously telling and unexaggeratedly true. His sergeant in "The Rising of the Moon" and his Fallon in "Spreading the News" especially, were irresistibly droll. And yet in "The Well of the Saints" he compassed tragic disappointment, longing, hate—as masterfully. In the last play he performed a feat unique on the American stage: he showed the passion of a man for a woman. And it thrilled and inspired in its reality more even

than the stilted subterfuges of our actors in like scenes disgust. It demonstrated the truth that nature, in spite of Mrs. Grundy, is more beautiful than prudery. Cathleen Nesbitt helped the demonstration by acting, instead of shrieking and fainting in the approved gymnastic method of our heroines.

And as for Sara Allgood—oh well, why continue indefinitely? Her Mrs. Fallon, in her anger, and her blind beggarwoman, in her age and bitterness, were lessons to our actresses of the power of sincerity and reality.

Space forbids really analyzing these performances as they deserve; as it also forbids consideration of the plays produced. With the exception of Shaw's "Blanco Posnet," included in the repertory as a mark of the gratitude of the organization to the author, they are the only sort of pieces these actors can do justice to, they are pieces that can be done justice to only by this sort of acting. For they, too, are absolutely real. "Birthright" does not stand comparison with the comedies of Lady Gregory or the tragedy of Synge, because it lacks in poetry and novelty. But compared with our products it is a masterpiece, for in its lack of sentimentality and artificiality its rather well-worn theme of opposed brothers and partial parents takes on a meaning that raises it from the commonplace. As for the delightful satire in "Spreading the News" and the bitter, informing tragedy in Synge's poignant and poetic "Well of the Saints"—well, we simply must break off abruptly here, not halfway thru the enthusiasm or the criticism called for, because—well—

## *Mme. Simone.*

Because Mme. Simone must not be utterly neglected.

She is of the superbly gifted artists. She has that power of genius to express a whole state of mood in the flash of an eye, the slight move of a finger, the intonation of a phrase, the almost inaudible coming or going of a breath. And she makes use of all her power. So that where the usual emotional actress is forced to employ, unreal, broad strokes, to convey her feelings as best she may across the footlights, and to lose thereby all the finer differences of mood, this French actress can bring forth each subtlest, most fleeting emotional change, and at the same time seem wholly natural. Hers is the combination of great endowment and splendid study. Let not our actresses follow too quickly. For, tho shrieking and ranting are bad enough, in emotional roles quiet that is not palpitating reserve is flat, stale and unprofitable. Mme. Simone has power and intelligence in stupendous degree. They are necessary to the accomplishment of her aim. Whether or not she could play less dynamic characters is uncertain. She has followed the traditional path, but she has gone beyond it. The height of her achievement is shown by the contrast with her associate players, and her ability to make live the Bernstein plays of artifice in which she acts.





THE IRISH PLAYERS · A SCENE FROM "BIRTHRIGHT" A TRAGEDY

*The Drama Players.*

"The Drama Players," bound like so many good things of the stage, for Chicago, is an organization highly commendable for its aim—to give real plays. "The Lady from the Sea," and "The Learned Ladies" were excellent selections. In "The Thunderbolt" they chose one of the least artificial pieces of Pinero. But Pinero's reality is at best but surface deep. No man who makes his characters talk in such elaborately sustained periods as he does, could possibly get far beneath the surface. The Ibsen and Pinero pieces were marred by the very overacting that tradition has made inseparable here from what we call dramatic art. But in the Moliere comedy—which proved the genius of its author in the surviving freshness and truth of its humor—the whole cast (with the exception of Edward Emery) worked together with an art that produced a novel and invigorating delight. It was a splendidly hopeful portent that this piece—in its excellent translation by Curtis Hidden Page—so successfully entertained a fairly general audience.

And it was delightful to see with what fidelity to truth Donald Robertson, freed from impossible "Beethovens," portrayed the father in this comedy, and the noblest character Ibsen ever created, Wangel, in "The Lady from the Sea." It is disappointing to find that Hedwig Reicher resorts to stagey impersonations, all the more noticeable in contrast with Mr. Robertson's fine, natural reserve.

"The Drama Players" have among them actors too "trained" to reach the summit. But under Mr. Robertson's direction they may unlearn much more than they already have—tho even he should go further and eliminate the arbitrary "crossing" of the stage, the one marring feature of the Moliere production. It is to be hoped they will suc-

ceed in ridding us of our ignorant fear of lifelike drama, and especially that they will be able to find some of that drama on American soil.

*The Price.*

The plot of "The Price" is excellently built. The characters are fitted into the plot. George Broadhurst knows how to produce a thrill; and in this piece he has succeeded in doing it with less sacrifice of the plausible than ever before. But it is of the stage—with our well-known old stage friends with us once more: the unforgiving husband and the wife with a secret that must out at the climax. Of its type, tho, it is excellently done; the scene of the disclosure being handled with great mechanical skill in cumulative effect. It is planned for inevitable popular success. And Helen Ware in the emotional lead, refrains wisely from overemphasis; while Jessie Ralph gives a vivid performance of one of those characters (which Mr. Broadhurst always seems incongruously to let slip into his pieces) that smack of real life.

*The Garden of Allah.*

The Century Theatre is still imbued with the scenic character it possessed when it was the New. "The Garden of Allah" is a series of such very pleasing and colorful pictures of places in and around the desert, that it becomes an interesting entertainment in spite of its lack as a play. It is annoying to find the problem it propounds (as vital)—a seeking for peace—and the solution of that problem, crushing sacrifice. It is annoying, and very un-American. But it could nevertheless be a play if its characters were written as people who would seek peace, and in that way. However, we have only Mr. Hichens' word for that. His people do not bear out his word. And Mr. Lewis Waller and Miss Mannering do

not help him in their portrayal. Both are artificial; the man ridden by the heroic tradition, the woman by the emotional. So Mr. Tyler has saved the situation by his staging.

*Hippodrome.*

Fine staging of foreign scenes is to be found at the Hippodrome too. The problem of its show has been solved by making it, as it always should have been, almost wholly a scenic one. Some of the scenes are poor, but many of them are very effective. And so at last the production here is not a bore, even to those who are not artistically children.

This institution, tho, primarily, is meant for New York's great mass of children—adults and not. And it is a clean, unharmed catering to their pleasure which should not go without praise (except for the perilous thrill produced by seeing life-endangering feats). If you are not a child, and yet would enjoy one's pleasures, take a child to see. A wholly joyous time can be guaranteed to you—from experience.

*The Littlest Rebel.*

And while you are hankering after old and unrepeatable pleasures, if the amusement of seeing a Third Avenue melodrama is one of them, don't miss Edward Peple's "The Littlest Rebel." Moving pictures are said to have murdered the gallery god's delight. Well, here is its very vigorous ghost on the stage of the liberty. There is fire and sword aplenty. There is the Civil War and all its hell. There is a wonderfully precocious seven-year-old girl with golden hair and a smile that wins a Union officer to noble treachery (cheers!), and later to pardon. By God, he is a man! And if he had to choose again between endangering his country or bringing misery to this poor little girl—he'd be treacherous again! Fortunately the war is nearly at an end; else Virgie Cary might have changed the course of history. It's a ripping show—and the Farnum brothers act it fittingly to its full. Also, enthusiastic audiences show that moving pictures cannot murder primitive traits of human nature.

*The Quaker Girl.*

The Park Theatre is housing a musical comedy that is in good taste. The entertainment is mild, but not unpleasing. The appeal is to the ear, and to the sense of humor. Clifton Crawford is so good a comedian that he ought to play in a straight comedy. He has the ability to ring the serious note truly as an interlude. And for a comedian in musical comedy to accomplish that, artistically, and yet hold his audience, is no mean feat. Maisie Gay is another of those rare comediennes of operetta who can be genuinely amusing without being either stupid or unreal. Hers is really—especially in Act 1—the best performance in the piece.

*The Enchantress.*

Kitty Gordon's beauty of form, some of Victor Herbert's best musicianship and some of his worst, a bit more coherent plot than usual, Arthur Forrest talking and stalking heavily, and a very, very great deal of the acrobatics that is just now such a popular substitute for dancing—that is "The Enchantress," which is making money at the New York.



# BOOKS

"Ethan Frome," by Edith Wharton; Harper & Bros. \$1.00 net.

Mrs. Wharton and her work stand as important signs of the more solid worth of present-day American literature. Unostentatiously, almost without any manner of advance notice, her books are published, and steadily the importance of her contribution increases. Her latest book is from certain aspects her biggest achievement.

"Ethan Frome" is little more than a lengthy short story; but for condensation and force of treatment one should more

justly call it a short novel. This particular genre of the condensed novel is not quite a new form with Mrs. Wharton. "Madame De Theymes," published in 1907, is work of similar proportions, but "Ethan Frome" is a more important accomplishment in so far as its appeal is more universal and the force of its art is more intense.

Mrs. Wharton has always stood for a subtle interpretive quality and a manner of restrained charm and finesse. In an early story of hers, "The Duchess at Prayer," there was a promise of unusual

tragic power, and in her latest book this promise is fulfilled and we are given one of the great tragedies in American literature. The scene of the story is laid in the outskirts of a lonely New England village. The dramatis personae are narrow, visionless New England types, terribly stern people, slaves of a choking, merciless conventionality. Into the soul of one of these people comes a great longing, but the crushing traditions are invincible and the terrible people are enmeshed in tragedy through a strangely cunning twist of Fate. We are given this sombre theme with almost Greeklike simplicity and intensity, though, whereas in the old tragedies fate plays the play to an interpretive chorus, here in these fruitless frozen hills the ancient story stalks in silence under the foreboding skies.

Mrs. Wharton has given us a truly great piece of work and all those who cherish the tradition of what is best in American literature and who hopefully glimpse its future should turn to "Ethan Frome" as a promise and at the same time a fulfillment of what is fine in workmanship and superior in worth.

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TEAR OFF, SIGN, AND MAIL TO-DAY.

"Mona" by Brian Hooker: New York, Dodd Mead and Co., \$1.25 net.

"Mona" by Brian Hooker, is the libretto of the Parker opera which recently won the Metropolitan prize. The story, laid in ancient Britain, is in these times, not inappropriate, in a limited way. The heroine fails in her great mission because she has not lived her full life.

I have had dreams—

Only great dreams . . . . .  
A woman would have won.

There are doubtless some women so bent on great dreams that they are cutting themselves from the lives due them.

But a greater significance lies in the very evident fitness of this verse for song. A profusion of open vowels and an absence of hampering consonants—as may be seen from the quotation above—will give English its place in opera. The poetry is not great—but if operatic verse is superbly poetic it tantalizes. It serves well its end, and the play seems to offer opportunities for impressive setting and sound.

"The Second Boy's Book of Model Aeroplanes" by Francis A. Collins: Century Co., \$1.20 net.

Model-aeroplane construction is not to be considered a negligible quantity in the science of aeronautics. To be sure it is a pastime for boys, and often nothing more. But boys become men, and sometimes their pastimes grow with them into hobbies. The boy who experiments in aviation with a model, may develop into a man who can add something important to the invention of flights. So "The Second Boy's Book of Model Aeroplanes," written, as it is readily to interest and instruct, will at least profitably amuse your boy friends, and may, in occasional cases, prove indirectly advantageous to real aviation.



# SANCTVM

## MAKING MONEY.

The financial report of the 36th, annual meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America recently issued by Richard C. Floyd, the manager of the games, shows that all previous financial returns have been beaten, the income from this year's games amounting to over \$5800.00. It is indeed most gratifying to the Association, that this set of games, which is held to be the most wonderful ever conducted by the I. C. A. A. A. A. not in history in so many respects, but it was also a leader from a financial standpoint. It will be recalled that five intercollegiate records were bettered and three more were equalled, while J. P. Jones' record, the Cornell wonder, established a new world's amateur mark for the one mile run.

The last number of the Intercollegiate is games for the past ten years have been as follows:

1901 — Mott Haven .....	\$ 603. 65
1902 — Mott Haven .....	\$1380. 04
1903 — Mott Haven .....	\$1404. 74
1904 — Philadelphia .....	\$2363. 01
1905 — Philadelphia .....	\$1612. 24
1906 — Cambridge .....	\$3912. 91
1907 — Cambridge .....	\$4248. 49
1908 — Philadelphia .....	\$ 994. 87
1909 — Cambridge .....	\$5559. 07
1910 — Philadelphia .....	\$4322. 76
1911 — Cambridge .....	\$6782. 42

## ROBERTS' AERIAL TORPEDO.

This latest aeronautical product is the invention of A. T. Roberts, of New Zealand. An exhibition of it was given in a theatre in Boston, in which the dirigible airship was at all times under perfect control by his wireless plant.

Mr. Roberts had a small model dirigible about 15 feet long by 4½ deep. The gas bag was made of 4,000 pig skins. After the spectators had satisfied themselves that there were no wires around, Mr. Roberts sent a spark from his wireless coil and the machine started out into the audience.

By means of two small propellers in front, mounted on a swinging arm, the dirigible was directed. By sending forth a certain spark from his coil the inventor caused one or the other of these propellers to revolve and thereby determine the direction of the machine. Beneath the framework were two other propellers, which made the dirigible ascend or descend.

The inventor asserted that he can manufacture an aerial torpedo at a cost of \$25,000 which will put an end to the threatened invasion of modern warfare by aeroplanes. He can, with this aerial torpedo, he says, put any of them out of business in short order. He can control his machine as far as the eye can reach.

## FOOTBALL, FAVORITE GAME.

Football was played at London as early as 1173.

Game was revived among university men in 1860.

American Football Association was organized in 1884.

Eleven as the number in a team was adopted by Harvard and Yale in 1880.

To prevent the decadence of archery in England football was prohibited in 1365.

## CORNELL FIRST IN GENERAL ATHLETICS.

Compilation of statistics on athletics for the past year in intercollegiate circles places Cornell in first position for the first time. This season's results not included.

Counting each sport as one point, the scores of the first eight institutions are as follows: Cornell, 5; Yale, 4½; Princeton, 2½; Harvard, 2; Columbia, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Haverford, 1, and the Navy, 1.

### SPORT.

Football .....	Harvard
Baseball .....	Princeton
Track .....	Cornell
Rowing .....	Cornell
Cross country .....	Cornell
Basketball .....	Columbia
Association football .....	Haverford
Golf .....	Yale
Tennis .....	Yale and Princeton
Gymnastics .....	Yale
Lacrosse .....	Harvard
Hockey .....	Cornell
Fencing .....	Cornell
Swimming and water polo .....	Yale
Shooting .....	Yale
Wrestling .....	Princeton

### COLLEGE.

## CORNELL SUPREME.

If the relative importance of the four major sports and the minor ones is considered, the consensus of opinion must concede that no other college has a claim for the lead.

Yale and Pennsylvania are the only other universities that ever won such high honors in a single year, and when it is considered that Cornell made a hard stand for the baseball championship as well, it may be stated that Cornell's 1911 record is superior to anything ever done by either Pennsylvania or Yale.

## YALE BEST IN MINORS.

The statistics show that Yale's strength was centered in the minor sports. The football title was given to Harvard, although she did not defeat Yale. With the exception of Yale, however, Harvard won over every team she played, while Yale was distinctly below the standard. Columbia has an undisputed claim to the basketball championship, and the New York team has failed only twice since its organization to win this honor.

—"Evening Mail," N. Y.



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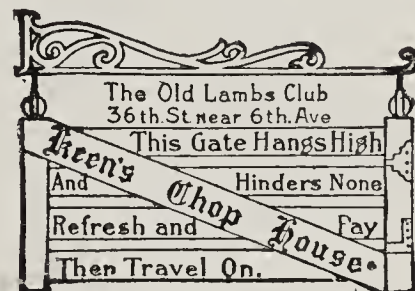
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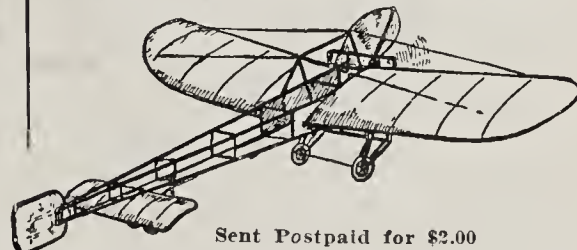
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## A Little of EVERYTHING

### STUDENTS WIN STRIKE AT CORNELL.

Cornell men working their way thru college by waiting on the "fair co-eds" at Sage Dormitory, struck because of the food that was served to them. The co-eds requested their re-instatement, and the matter was settled by giving the waiters \$4.20 a week and the right to take meals where they choose.

### GIFTS TO YALE AND COLUMBIA.

Four folios and thirty eight rare quartos of plays and poems by Shakespere (from the Huth Library) the value of which is estimated as near \$200,000, are to be given to the Elizabethian Club at Yale, by Mr. Alexander Smith Cochran.

E. H. Sothern has presented to the dramatic museum of Columbia University several theatrical curiosities, including David Garrick's walking stick, a pair of his shoe buckles, Edmund Kean's "Macbeth" sword, Forrest's "Hamlet" brooch, Edwin Booth's "King Lear" wigs, and the elder Sothern's "Dundreary" whiskers. Most of these were the property of Mr. Sothern's father. Scene models of several Shakesperean productions are included in the gift.

### HONOR FOR LOWELL AND HARVARD.

President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University, has been created an officer of the Legion of Honor, for distinguished services to humanity.

The ranks of the Legion are: grand cross, grand officers, commanders, officers and chevaliers.

### AMHERST PRESIDENT RESIGNS

On account of age President George Harris tendered this month his resignation to the Trustees of Amherst College, to become effective not later than the next commencement.

### SYRACUSE SOPHOMORE GETS CARNEGIE MEDAL.

Walter E. Baker, '14, of Burlington, Vt. was one of the fifty nine who recently were awarded Carnegie medals for heroism. In addition to the handsome bronze medal he was given \$2,000. to use toward paying for his education. Baker is enrolled in the College of Liberal Arts, taking the classical course, with the intention of entering the Baptist ministry.

It was on the afternoon of July 20, 1908 that Baker saved Miss Ethel Brush, of Stowe, Vt., and Miss Thera Douglass of Syracuse from drowning in Long Lake in the Adirondacks. The two young women were paddling around on a raft which tipped over in deep water. Baker was employed as a waiter in the Hotel Sagamore, and hearing their cries he jumped into the lake and swam to their aid. Assisted by a boy friend he finally got the girls to shore. The rescue was a heroic feat and Byron Clark, secretary of the Vermont Y. M. C. A. set to work to obtain the award for Baker. The medal arrived in Syracuse on October 20.

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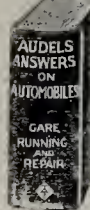
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## HARVARD'S PLAYWRIGHTS.

"The End of the Bridge", a three act play by Miss Florence Lincoln, of Radcliffe College, which won the Craig prize last year and ran for 100 performances at Castle Square Theater, Boston, has been revived at that theater. At the same time the play which was second choice for the prize, Mr. Edwin C. Ranck's "Commonwealth" or "The Night Riders" is being rehearsed by month under Director Francis Powell. This play alone will be given this winter by the club, but in accordance with its custom, several one and two act plays written also by Harvard men will be produced next spring. Mr Ranck is a Harvard student.

## VOCATION LECTURES AT C.C.N.Y.

On Nov. 14th, under the auspices of the student council, Mr. Jenkins, formerly secretary to John R. Mott gave the first of a series of lectures on "Vocations."

The remainder of the lectures will be given by men prominent in their respective fields.

They are to be practical and are intended to give the student a fair idea as what to expect to meet in his particular vocation and what, in the minds of these experts, are the qualifications for it.

No work undertaken by the student council can compare in importance with this new endeavor. Especially is this true of City College where only a limited number of technical courses are given. There are many undergraduates who go through this college with only a hazy notion as to their future. It is expected that these lectures will send many on to the right vocations.

## U. of P. NEWS.

The University wireless club is in a very prosperous condition this year. Election returns were received over its instruments at the late city election.

The bible study and religious discussion movement started by the Christian Association of the University several years ago has been taken up this year on a much broader basis than ever before. Study groups are being enrolled in all the dormitories, fraternities and class-rooms and it is expected that the membership will total nearly fifteen hundred men.

Plans for a new graduate School are now being prepared by Cope and Stewardson, the University Architects. Over \$200,000 is available for the building itself in addition to a large endowment, the income from sible through the generosity of the late Colonel Joseph M. Bennett, a resident of Philadelphia. His object in making the bequest was to provide for a co-educational department.

One of the biggest demonstrations held in years by the students took place when the football team left for Michigan. More than four thousand undergraduates forming a line three blocks long marched from the University to the Reading Terminal in order to give the team a rousing send-off. The day before the Michigan game a special train carrying more than one hundred students left for Ann Arbor. The University band and members of the Scrub team went along at the same time and formed an aggregation that gave the greatest support to the team.

The annual pushball fight between the Sophomores and Freshmen this year resulted in a draw.

The Combined Musical Clubs of Cornell University and the University of Pennsylvania will hold a joint concert at the Bellevue Stratford hotel this year on the eve of Thanksgiving. Never have the university clubs faced a more successful and prosperous season.

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## CORRESPONDENCE

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Hanover N. H., November 17, 1911.

Dear Sir:

The last number of The Intercollegiate is the best proof that The Intercollegiate is climbing. Comparison by contrast only can be made with the issues of a year ago at this time.

Very truly yours,

Karl H. Fulmer.

New Haven, Conn.,

Nov. 13, 1911.

My Dear Mr. Smith:

If you will kindly send on 200 copies by express to me at the above address I think I can arrange to have them sold outside the gates under the conditions you suggested in your letter relative to the proposition.

I have just received my copy of the last issue and I certainly believe it is an "improvement number" in the best sense of the word. The cover is a corker and every article (leaving my own out of consideration) is interesting and thoroughly worth while. You most certainly are to be commended for what you have made the magazine in the last few months, and I can appreciate the effort and ability the undertaking required.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Joseph MacCarthy.

Middletown, Conn.,

November 16, 1911.

Gentlemen:

I met the committee that has charge of the College Library relative to The Intercollegiate this afternoon! Results: Your paper is subscribed to, and I was instructed to order it sent to the College Library and for the bill to be sent the College Librarian.

I like the latest issue by far the best yet, and that seems to be the general consensus of opinion.

Very truly yours,

Ruthvan B. Nichols.

New York, Nov. 17, 1911

Dear Editor:

I am not under the impression that The Intercollegiate is being run for City College students only. I think that it would be of great value to me when I started my subscription hunt to appear with City College well covered. In short, pardon and use entire copy if possible.

The only suggestion I can offer is that you publish more photos of college teams. Otherwise I must say, the improvement in your recent issues is noteworthy of commendation. Will get busy soon as I get the December issue.

Yours respectfully,

Lewis Drucker.

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POLITICAL NVMBER



*The Intercollegiate*

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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS IN EACH OF THE LEADING COLLEGES

TO THE COLLEGIAN WITH A CAMERA

“What no one knows of” sayeth Theophrast “is as if it were not.” What’s the use of snapping landscapes and kodaking college feats if the photos are destined to slumber in your breast-pockets? Send them to us, if of any interest to fellow-collegians. They may be humorous, or specially posed, and, if accepted, will be paid for. Pictures of well-known persons are especially welcome. Price adjudged according to merit.

BOUND HALF - VOLUMES

The publishers of *The Intercollegiate* have bound a few half-volumes in a very attractive way, but they can be secured at special rates only, owing to the scarcity of them. This bound volume includes the first six months since the new management assumed control. They will be used mostly for filing at libraries for reference work and the like. All libraries returning their copies for the last six months to the publishers, will be sent these books without additional cost. The publishers will be pleased to hear from any one particularly interested in this volume; but it must be within the next month, since the supply is already nearly exhausted.

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CONTRIBUTORS.

We have decided not to offer any more “prizes” for the best contributions received each month as there were times it appeared to us, at least half the country wished to write for *The Intercollegiate*! So we will pay hereafter only our regular rates. And only the best in fiction or articles will be considered.

Please do not bother us with “blood and thunder” stories. Or editorials embodying your “ideas” for reform or the like. Our office boy can do that! Send us in an interesting sketch of a present or past college man; jokes with a point or poetry with a meaning; stirring fiction of the kind an average college man takes to bed with him to finish; or a strong article about your own particular college or life at that college—but no athletics, our Contributing Editors do that!

Whatever you contribute, especially if you contribute fiction; bear in mind that we are catering to college men. That means that we want good ideas well expressed. The college reader is intelligent and demands real stuff. The only things that we can consider for publication are those which meet these demands.

All these points will be taken into consideration before we publish the contribution. Style and general handling of subject will prove a strong factor in your favor especially if they show originality. Also, illustrating with good photographs will make it more interesting. Remember to enclose a stamped return envelope in case the manuscript is not acceptable. Contributions should be in before the 20th of each month to be submitted for the next issue.

IMPORTANT TO READERS

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# The Intercollegiate

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An Illustrated Monthly Magazine Published in the Interest of  
College Life and Athletics

Vol. XII

FEBRUARY :: 1912

No. 4

## Political Candidates of 1912

“Of The Multitudes These Are Few”

BY B. RUSSELL HERTS

ILLUSTRATIONS BY ARTHUR N. EDROP

TO every public spirited college man as to every socially conscious citizen generally, the most important event of 1912 will be the selection of a new President of the United States. This year of 1912 may, in fact, go down in the history of this country as one of the most important, politically, that will occur during the lives of our generation. We have completed sixteen years of varying Republican regimes, during which the nation through its government has maintained a consistently conservative policy toward the problems of the time. Now for the first time since Mr. Bryan's first nomination, those interested in political questions, but not in any one political party, are feeling genuinely doubtful for the outcome of this year's decision.

Under ordinary circumstances an election is not a very important matter. We have been told again and again, with a good deal of truth, that whichever party obtains a majority, affairs are likely to go on just about as they have. The condition is, however, a little different to-day; the time is more critical; the demands of the people are greater. Whichever political party succeeds in electing its candidates this year will have to face issues which have not previously presented themselves with the intensity which they now possess. The more active and liberal magazines and newspapers, along with some other influences, have been responsible for placing squarely before the people the data on several important questions with which it will be one of the functions of the next administration to deal. There is, for instance, the question of the relation of our great trustified industries to the state and to the people; the great increase in what is popularly known as “the cost of living”; the questions of child and woman labor; the question of employers' responsibility for the risks of danger and disease taken by employees; the question of the state's responsibility for public health generally; the vast corruption in official circles and the conservation of public resources. These are only a few of the problems that have arisen vividly in the public mind as

a consequence of the written and spoken preaching of men and women to whom the public good is a vital issue.

The people of this country demand the solution of these problems. It is the belief of political thinkers that they are going to elect a man to the presidency whom they feel will solve these problems for them. Of course no man can solve these questions for the people. Their genuine solution, if it is ever to come, will result from years, possibly decades, of development, of education, and vigorous constructive thought. The public, however, does not grasp this condition of affairs, and regards as its chief function for this political year, the choosing of a man as president on whom it can depend for the propagation of such constructive measures as it believes are needed.

Five candidates loom largest in the field. The nomination of two of these, and the election of one of them, will result from this year's campaign. It will be, in all likelihood, a campaign of personality against personality, more than of party against party. The people in general have ceased to care for the old issues for which the two parties distinctively stand, and which have not been of moment for the last quarter century.

“They All Are Noble Men”

WITH women voting in five states, the election of a president this year is likely to be far more influenced by the attitude of the sex than ever before in the history of the country. Not only will the millions of women recently enfranchised in California add to the feminine effect, but also the still greater number of states, like Wisconsin, who have not yet adopted woman suffrage, but which are so close to doing so, that the intelligent women of the states have become alive to their problems, and whether they are opposed or in favor of voting, feel it their duty to take issues in case the suffrage should be granted them.



Besides the effect of the present voters, and those who are likely within the next two or three years to become voters, there is the vast, and always growing, body of women in all our states who, although there is no likelihood of their receiving the suffrage for a number of years, are still very active politically. This number is continually growing and its influence on affairs in even such backward states as New York cannot but be felt in all parties this year. We have not heard exactly what action the various women's organizations mean to take, but they will certainly adopt some means of letting their power be felt. As soon as nominations take place, we shall find the women bombarding the candidates with questions as to their attitude toward what, to the women themselves, is more or less naturally the most important of all social problems.



THE President has had three distinct periods since his election four years ago. At first he enjoyed wide popularity. He was Roosevelt's chosen successor, and while the latter was diverting attention of the magazine reading public from the field of big game to that of big game, the President-elect was allowed to do pretty much as he pleased without criticism, and he pleased to follow pretty much in his predecessor's foot-steps.

The second period started when the President began to play a little too much golf, and came to a head with the failure of the Canadian Reciprocity arrangement and the veto of the revised tariff schedules. These political errors caused unusual attention to be diverted to President Taft, and contributed to what was then a growing unpopularity.

The third stage has existed only during the past few months—weeks, one might almost say. It has been one of unusual popularity. From the President's standpoint it must be somewhat regrettable that this period has not been of longer duration, for his possibility of renomination depends almost entirely upon the continued growth of that kindly feeling of the public which has been going on since his suggestion of the peace treaties.



THE virtuous and versatile "Teddy" has loomed up as a serious possibility only in very recent days. Everyone knew that he would have some effect on the election, but many supposed that personally he was politically dead. He was assumed to occupy in the Republican ranks much the same position that Mr. Bryan occupies in any Democratic

convention; it was supposed that he could not himself be nominated, but that no one else could be nominated without his support. Now, since the publication of the Steel Trust editorial in "The Outlook," Mr. Roosevelt has been thrust upon us as not only a likelihood, but as almost an assured nominee, provided he agrees to run. That he will do so is still uncertain. He has stated that he is not "out" for the nomination. He has not stated that he would refuse the nomination if it were offered.

Almost overnight this Roosevelt obsession has risen and spread, we are told by "Current Literature," until it has become the dominant feature in the political discussion of the country. It has been for the last few weeks in nearly all the headlines over the Washington despatches, and it has been the theme of countless editorials. The cartoonists have, with great joy, rushed again to the familiar figure, with its spectacles, its teeth, its big stick, its rough-rider costume, and the spear that knows no brother. We are told that it is again a happy newspaper world. The interviewer goes forth rejoicing, knowing that he has questions to ask that will insure "hot stuff" for the forthcoming number. The editor no longer cudgels his brain for a topic that will make the reader stop and look and listen. Our valued contemporary, above referred to, gives us the title of recent editorials in the New York World: "Taft or Roosevelt?"—"Is Roosevelt Morgan's Candidate?"—"Who Can Beat Roosevelt?"—"Why Wall Street Prefers Roosevelt?"—"Mr. Roosevelt's Unflattering Friends"; and so on indefinitely.

This revival of the Roosevelt talk may cause the collapse of La Follette's boom. It has certainly been a blow to Taft's friends. It will mean, among other things, that the President can no longer count on a solid delegation from his own state.

### The Senator's Chance!

THE Senator for Wisconsin has been discussed in a previous number of this magazine. His possibilities were larger before the Roosevelt boom started than they seem to be at present, although he is still backed by a strong insurgent body in almost every state, in the North at any rate. If Mr. La Follette does not appear as a likely Republican candidate, the support of his followers will go to Mr. Roosevelt as opposed to President Taft—unless of course, their leader should decide to stand on an independent platform of his own. Mr. La Follette is a genuine and consistent radical, although his attitude is somewhat that of the radical of a generation ago.

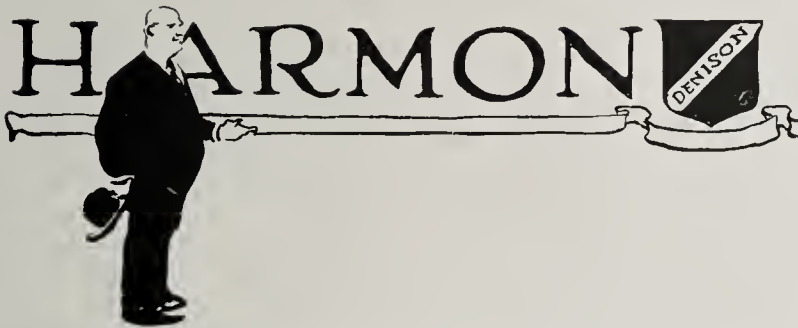
### A Million Socialists

EUGENE V. DEBS will, of course, be the nominee for the Socialist party for next autumn's election. His importance as such will not be limited to his possibility of obtaining office. The work of the socialists for the present is limited largely to education and to keeping the other parties in line; except, of course, where as in such cities as in Milwaukee and Schenectady they have obtained a sufficient vote to enable them to work out some minor problems in municipal life. As an educational force the Socialist party has been given vigorous support and has received wide recognition. The vote for Mr. Debs in 1912 is almost sure to exceed a million.





PROF. WILSON has also been discussed in a previous number of this magazine. He is a man of great intellectual integrity and of rare ability for casting out old ideas when he finds new ones that are better. This has endeared him to free thinkers and brought him the opposition of conservatives. In almost every essential respect Mr. Wilson is closer to Mr. La Follette than he is to the "stand patters" of his own party. This condition of affairs has led many to believe that by 1916 there will be, instead of a Republican and Democratic party a Liberal and a Conservative party, each of them made up from members of both existing parties. The Democratic nominating convention will have to consider whether Mr. Wilson has gone too far in a direction which is undoubtedly desirable, to which the people, as a whole, may not yet be ready to accept.



WE are told that Judson Harmon is conducting the underground campaign for the Democratic nomination, and that he has the support of Wall Street. He is not a radical, and therefore not what the people appear to desire. His friends tell us, however, that he is also not a conservative. Some people call him a conservative radical, and others a radical conservative. Mr. Harmon himself assures us that he stands on the Constitution. He is for "regulation" of the tariff, the trusts, railroads, and foreign immigration. He uses a series of vague phrases about "dealing with these problems

in a spirit of justice and commonsense, not allowing ourselves to lean toward government ownership, socialism, or any other ism that is at variance with the spirit of our constitution."

In spite of his expression of these common-places we are told that Mr. Harmon is a man of intellect, and that he has had the consistent opposition of Tom Johnson during the latter's life time, we are assured that he has had considerable administrative experience, and that his record is a good one.

The Governor of Ohio is one of those big men physically, of whom Americans seem to be so fond. That he has a reputation for being a big man intellectually and politically goes without saying. It seems to be necessary for a man actually to get into the White House before the people begin to question his various bignesses. If there is a fatality which shapes our lives in some consistent manner, Mr. Harmon is likely to be questioned before many years are gone, for his destiny has been strangely linked with that of his close friend, our present President. It is said that where one goes, the other is destined to follow. "It's funny about Bill Taft and me," said Mr. Harmon years ago: "I don't know whether he is following in my footsteps or I in his, but it is certain that we have been close on each other's heels for a good while. When I resigned judgeship in Ohio, Taft was appointed. Later he resigned judgeship and became solicitor general during Harrison's administration. Then I was appointed district judge, and Taft succeeded me, and now here I am in the department of justice where Taft was. I wonder whether he will land in somebody's cabinet later after I am gone?" Everybody knows that Taft did land in "somebody's cabinet," and now has a cabinet of his own. Well, after all, Ohio may have a chance to hold her own.

We are told that Harmon is a long, loose-limbed, broad-backed man, six feet in height, and weighing two hundred and ten pounds, light-legged and heavy armed. "Harper's Weekly" told us some time ago that he had a hand bigger than the hand of Jim Jeffreys, a great, broad, thick, bony paw, developed by chopping, plowing and reaping. His keen, gray eyes, set far apart, twinkle genially from beneath bushy brows at the base of a broad, high, well-rounded forehead. Here, we are told, is a man, who evidently will fight to the last ditch. Mr. Harmon is a clever boxer, and for years was a pitcher in the baseball nine in Cincinnati, composed of business and professional men, who had a game with other similar nines once a week.

## My Poems

(With no apologies whatever)

If all the poems I've sent to thee  
Should come back through the mails to me—  
Ah! then, my heart should fill with pain;  
I'd have to send them forth again;  
If all my poems came back to me.

If half my poems came back, ah! me!  
I should then still quite troubled be.  
My stamps are getting oh! so few;  
(Some poems are quite heavy too).  
I should not often eat, you see—  
If half my poems came back to me.

If but one poem came back to me,  
I'd bear that with humility;  
If all my others with you stayed,  
And with your coin I was repaid;  
And I should oh! so happy be,  
If this one comes not back to me! —*Russell Edgar Smith.*



# Cooking The Continent

## A Fly-By-Night Tour

BY ROBERT CARLTON BROWN

WHEN William Washburn Greene blows back to the campus this fall, wearing his Ingersoll on a sprained-wrist strap and says, "Oh, ripping good things, these wrist watches! All the rage in London; an American heiress gave it to me over there!"—just look Bill straight in the eye and reply, "What brand are you smoking now?"

I don't like to be the prune in the plum-pudding, but let me put you wise to something that's straight:

Bill's a four-flusher. When he floats back to the campus with an Alpine hat and a suit case covered with trading stamps and turns on this tap of his soda fountain: "Oh, yes, had a bully good time across the pond. Dropped a wad at Monte, had a great party at Brighton for a week, where I met the American heiress I told you about. Say, you ought to have seen me at Maxime's licking up the bubbles at five a throw, with one of the Champagne Girls on each knee. Some class to that Maxime's! Oh, gay life!"—don't believe everything Bill whispers to you with his wisdom tooth.

First time I saw Bill I thought he was one of the stokers that had floated up to the surface for air. He was very sick and very quiet. But after a while he blossomed out and began to look like Little Rollo bound for England. He had a string to his hat, like a freshman, and his mother had made him take along a pair of ear-muffs. His presence had a detached aloneness about it which made many think he had just casually strolled up from the storage. But Greene was the real thing; he went second class like the rest of us, nothing was too good for Bill.

The minute we hit Liverpool I lost sight of Bill. Two days later I met him at the post office in London. He had a big bunch of postal cards, each bearing a beautiful picture of Westminster Abbey. Twenty of them were already addressed and I noticed him writing in the correspondence spaces, "Dear Ike," "Deary Mary," etc: "Here's where I'm stopping in London."

Oh, Bill became a model tourist in less time than it takes a grand opera singer to pluck the golden fleece from a millionaire.

It was at the post office Bill met the American heiress and he couldn't talk of anything but her for a week.

When we left the post office a newsboy rushed up to Bill and shouted in headlines in his ear:

"Great Disaster! All about the Brooklyn Bridge Caving In!"

It was the first news from home and Bill fell for it, buying the paper at twice its market value.

I saw him look through it in a puzzled sort of way. Of course there was nothing in it about the Brooklyn Bridge.

Then a divine light broke over Bill's countenance and he smiled, realizing that he had been sized up as an American and had fallen "tuppence" worth for the horrible Old World graft as it is practised on us rash Westerners.

The next time I saw Bill we came together on one of those Fly-by-night Tours. It happened to be to

Killarney and back in forty-eight hours and seventeen third class coaches. Bill was still talking about his American heiress and the hit he had made with her. I'm sure he had vivid visions of capturing her and either burning his fingers or popper's millions.

The speed of that Killarney excursion reminded me of what Rose Stahl said last summer when speaking of a closely-planned Continental tour of her brother's, "Why, he's got things laid out so fine and fast he'll miss five towns if he stops to get a cinder out of his eye."

Poor Bill was running around trying to get a timetable before the train started. At the booking office they told him he could get one at the book stall; at the book stall they assured him there were plenty to be had at the booking office. They had Bill doing a Marathon around Charing Cross for half an hour. Finally he gave it up and came back with a Sam Lloyd Puzzle Book.

We didn't have to worry about over-sleeping our destination; we left at nine o'clock at night and a different ticket-taker came every ten minutes to look over our credentials.

The talk was small, very small. Everybody asked me separately and individually if I was on one of those Cook's Tours to Killarney. "Yes," I would reply sheepishly, wishing I was on a desert island or most anything else.

"We ought to have learned to sleep on the installment plan before we started," said Bill, when the tenth ticket-taker appeared.

At ten-forty a guard awakened us to ask if we would have breakfast in the car in the morning. At eleven-forty he came back to tell us we could. At twelve-ten another ticket-taker, who remarked, "Ah, all tourist's tickets," and went his way, being the only one rejoicing.

At one-twenty a guard awakened us to ask if we'd have a pillow for a shilling. We assured him we'd rather have a murder for a sovereign. At one-thirty same man returned to tell us he'd looked it up and found that murders were not allowed on that run, it being only an accommodation train for the excursion.

At one-forty-five same guard came back to say he'd looked into the matter further and found that while we couldn't have a murder at any price we could get a stop-over at Fishguard for a day.

Two o'clock came and another ticket-taker ushered in the hour. Two-fifteen the train arrived at Fishguard.

We tried to wash the sleep and cinders from our eyes before boarding the channel boat and found there were but three towels for twenty faces, so seventeen of us went unwashed.

Straggling along behind the steerage, we boarded the good boat "St. Patrick."

"Looks like a fine start," remarked Bill.

"It's the finish that counts on a channel passage," I replied, big with worldly wisdom.

A heave-ho hearty stood in the gangway bellowing at us, "This way third class, this way third!"



We walked a mile and finally got down into the musty bowels of the ship, each of us being presented with a ten cent tin wash pan as we passed a steward at the door. Bill had the decency not to ask what the pan was for.

An hour later Bill looked up from the center of a tangled heap of writhing tourists and said weakly, holding the pan handy as he spoke:

"I don't—I don't see how the English ever had nerve enough to cross the channel, and it doesn't seem possible they licked the Irish after they did get across."

When we landed next morning in Killarney naturally everything looked green to Bill and me. We even noted that the patriotic switchmen waved green flags to stop the train.

The tourist tickets allowed a morning meal, so we all filed into a third class hotel in a drove; but Bill couldn't eat until he'd despatched a postal to the American heiress, beseeching her to meet him in Paris, where he was going next, if he ever got back across that Irish channel.

They were patriotic enough to give us potatoes for breakfast, and one egg for the two of us.

"What's one among so many," said Bill, helping himself to the egg. Beside being an imaginative four-flusher he had a very practical side to his nature.

We got into a sort of band wagon after breakfast and they drove us around one of the lakes.

The driver stopped to point out a "dell," Killarney being more or less famous for them. Bill couldn't see it, and asked if that was the name for a grove of shamrock trees.

When we got to the other end of the lakes they put us in a row boat and started us back across the emerald waters.

"Remarkable lake, this middle one," said the guide, who also rowed the boat, as we reached the second body of water, "unlike every other lake in the world it has its outlet at the side, not at the end." Nobody could see the difference, but they suspected it was an Irish "bull" and never said a word.

On the way back to the hotel the party stopped before a curio seller's shack and the guide showed us a shillelah, explaining that it was the oldest Irish weapon extant.

"Gee!" said Bill, fingering it gingerly. "that thing don't look as though it could shoot more'n a block."

Bill fell for a bunch of shamrock from the curio seller and when we got back to the hotel he took out his traveling flask and wet the green stuff with whiskey.

"What are you doing that for?" asked a man who had stayed in the hotel addressing picture post cards to fond friends at home, instead of taking in the delights of Killarney.

"So they'll believe it's the real article back in Kalamazoo when I show it to 'em and tell 'em to smell of it," Bill replied in his most matter-of-fact manner.

During the ride we noticed a lot of shrubbery with linen scattered all over it in the process of drying. It's the usual custom in Ireland, the guide told us.

"Say, it must be swell to live here," remarked Bill. "When I get married to that girl back in London we'll come here and live, then all she'll have to do will be to go out and pick her lingerie off the bushes."

A week later I met Bill at Notre Dame, in Paris,

by appointment. He'd been making one-night stands through Belgium and Germany. The main thing he learned in Berlin and Strassburg was that beer looks much the same in Germany as it does in Ann Arbor, and is invariably seen in the presence of the polygamous pretzel.

Bill said, after a day in Paris, that he thought it was the cheapest and at the same time the dearest city in the world.

He bought a sugar-coated bun in the Latin Quarter for one-fifth of a cent, and a creme de menthe "bun" in Monte Marte for twenty-seven dollars and a half.

In Paris Bill added four phrases to his foreign vocabulary; "*Merc'*," meaning "thanks!" "*Merci*," meaning "thank you." "*Merci beaucoup*," meaning "Thank you again and again; a thousand thanks, thanks muchly." And the fourth sounded like "*Merci beaucoupoooo*," it was always accompanied by a low bow and evidently meant, "A million thanks; I thank you graciously; I thank you on behalf of the Citizen's ticket; I thank you, and my mother thanks you—the whole world is indebted to you, *monsieur*."

There are many degrees of politeness in Paris. The above is waiter talk. They say "*Merc'*" for a five centime tip; "*Merci!*" for twenty centimes; "*Merci beaucoup*" for a franc, and "*Merci beaucoupoooo*" for anything over that—because then they know you are an American.

Bill bought several things in the champagne city; from post cards to silk stockings. Everytime we went into a shop he would pick out his goods and say "*Combien?*" Which means, the way Bill pronounced it, "Will you be good enough to soak me the very top price for this. I am an American, and my father is very rich."

He tried it a score of times, but the answer always sounded like this:

"Swa swa centime, *monsieur*," or "Swa swa franc, swa swa centime."

There were only two answers and as the articles varied in value from two cents to ten dollars Bill always took out his pocket-book and offered the dealer *carte blanche*, allowing him to pick out such coins as caught his fancy.

The American heiress showed up in Paris and I didn't see Bill for several days while he was having quite a gay time with her. It seems she went on alone to Paris to wait for her father and mother and Bill's money gave out so he had to leave her, still waiting for the old money-bags.

Bill left Paris only because he couldn't take it along with him.

We returned to London by Holland. At this stage of the game Bill blossomed out as the Model Tourist. He was a finished traveller, had learned how to dodge porters and had picked up a grand collection of hotel stamps on his suit case—including the ones he bought in Paris.

We landed in Amsterdam and took a trip almost immediately on the Zudder Zee. There were more boats out on the Zudder than there were in the Hudson-Fulton parade. Whole families took to water like drink. Many of the boats we passed contained select specimens of Dutch humanity from great-grand-father, enjoying his pipe on the bow, to two-year-old baby, tied to a mast on the stern by a strip of tarpaulin.

"What is a boat without mother?" queried Bill, as



we passed a little fishing smack with the weekly wash under full sail amidships.

The Captain of our sight-seeing boat found nothing beneath him, not even money. He acted as mate, engineer, cook and cabin boy with equal grace.

"That Captain reminds me of the fat butcher-boy on the Ann Arbor train at home," remarked Bill as Cap. came around with a box of pretty postals and a bunch of grapes for sale.

The Hollanders are right up to the times.

When we landed at the Island of Marken a host of youngsters with wooden shoes met us and shouted as we went down the gang plank:

"Oh, you kid!" "Dere'll be one hot time in der old town tonight." "Hello, Billie Ta-aft!" "Three cheers Billie Ta-aft!"

One of the lads, smoking a cigar almost as long as himself, spotted Bill Greene coming down the plank and hollared: "Ah there, Kermit!"

There's nothing slow about the Hollanders when there's an American with money in sight.

The Captain took us through a few Dutch houses, showed us a wind-mill and a chesse, then led us to a little hut in the center of the island and gave us a most proper introduction to a Marken bride.

She was at least sixty, and one of the party assured us on his honor that when he'd visited the island thirty-three years before the same bride had been on exhibition, with the same bridal clothes and the same suave manner of selling souvenirs. He said he was sure of it, though she didn't seem any more wrinkled now, but he remembered the mole on her nose.

We had ducklings for dinner that night and mosquitos afterward. The mosquitos lasted much longer than the ducks.

During the night I awakened as a pillow suddenly smashed on my features. Thinking of the little princes smothered in the tower, and not wishing to undergo the same fate, I struggled from beneath the pillow and found Bill, slamming everything he could get his hands on at a drove of mosquitos, holding a council of war near the window.

"Do you know why they have so many mosquitos in New Jersey?" he asked suddenly, pausing in his labors to mop his brow.

"No," I admitted.

"Well, when the Jersey Dutch went across they took along a handful of mosquitos to the new country."

"What for?" I queried, as he paused and slapped the back of his neck, where three of the little fellows were at work.

"So they wouldn't get home-sick," he answered.

"The mosquitos or the Dutch?"

"Each."

We managed to cross from the Hook of Holland to Harwich next night and took a train to London in the morning.

The trip was great; we rode through fine fields of grain and I became quite enthusiastic.

"Did you ever see such good-looking hops?" I asked Bill, as we passed a nice strip of cultivated land.

"Don't know hops when I see 'em," Bill answered. "That is, I couldn't recognize 'em till they're put in a bottle and labelled 'Pabst.'"

"But don't you know anything about farming? Don't they grow a lot of stuff around Kalamazoo?"

"No," he yawned, with extreme ennui, "nothing

but breakfast food plants; that's the only vegetation. All I know about green stuff is that when we have lamb at home they always serve mint sauce with it."

I gave up. Bill had already become too cosmopolitan for me.

When we finally struck Liverpool to take the boat home the American heiress was there waiting for a vessel on another line and also waiting to "touch" Bill.

She told the truth at last. She was no heiress and had no millionaire father. In fact she had no father at all, the poor old fellow had been shot in a pool-room raid in Brooklyn, and she, poor girl, started out to support herself. She had joined a Wild West Company and gone with them to London, where they got stranded; and she'd just been playing Bill for a good thing, relishing his meals and entertainment.

Bill rallied from the shock like a sport, loaned her all he had left, which just paid her passage back in the steerage, and asked her to marry him.

"Sorry, but I can't, what would my husband say?" she replied.

Then she came out with more of the truth and told about the four little ones back in the flat in Brooklyn, crying for her.

Bill was a sport to the finish. He liked that girl even if she had deceived him, and I had an awful time getting him aboard our boat and he leaned over the ship's side for an hour while we were pulling out, wig-wagging the flirtation-by-handkerchief code at her while she stood on the pier, weeping for her husband and four children.

Most people thought I was Bill's keeper, and those who didn't admitted he ought to have one.

I suppose when Bill gets back to college this fall he'll swell around telling how he almost captured an American heiress in Paris. Well, he did—almost.

I say, I don't like to be the Perennial Kill-Joy and I don't care to be the Colonial knocker on the mansion door, but when William Washburn Greene blows back to the campus this fall and starts handing out the *pate de fois gras* talk, just look him calmly in the eye; tell him the four-flush doesn't even beat the lowly pair, and ask him when he's going to pay back that two dollars he borrowed from me to tip the bed-room steward when he arrived in New York broke.

#### There's More Than One Trade to a Trick.

Larry—I like Prof. Whatshisname in Shakespeare. He brings things home to you that you never saw before.

Larry—Huh, I've got a laundryman as good as that.—*Jack o' Lantern.*

#### All in the Name.

Guest—By the way, what kind of a sandwich is this? I enjoy it, but I can't figure out what it is made of.

Hostess—That is what we call a magazine poem sandwich. You like it, but you don't understand it.—*Chicago News.*

SEE THE  
BACK COVER



# The Irish Visit

BY EDWARD GOODMAN

THERE were those who deplored the riot that occurred at the opening performance of *The Playboy of the Western World*. And doubtless it was born of little sense and less taste. Yet, however conceived, it served a purpose so useful as to transcend its breach of etiquette. New York showed itself delightfully young or delightfully human—there is a smack of identity about the terms—in its treatment of the Irish Players. At first, rather than follow the lead of Boston's enthusiasm, it sullenly deprived itself of the pleasure of seeing their plays. But there happened (or was arranged) the riot; and, childlike, the city's curiosity overcame its pride. It forgot that Boston had said, "Go see these players." And it went to see them.

All in all, it saw performances of eighteen plays—all, with the exception of Shaw's *Blanco Posnet*, plays of Irish life; and, which is far more important, most of them, too, plays of life.

Six of Lady Gregory's *Seven Short Plays* were produced, the seventh, in which appeared the figure of Christ, succumbing without a struggle to the city's great and amusing unofficial censorship—Comstockery. Lady Gregory is an important figure. In many ways she has been an indispensable aid to the growth of the Abbey Theater, which, in spite of what *The Gaelic American* may think of it, has been the closest approach to a successful answer to the modern question, "How to develop a national drama?" But her importance as a playwright is subservient to her importance as a fosterer of playwrights. Most of her plays are comedies, and most of them are clever. The humor of them depends, not on some factitious situation, but on some well-known general foible of humanity—as, for example, the artistry in most of us that gives rise to gossip (in *Spreading the News*); or (in *Hyacinth Halvey*), our craving for finality, which produces unalterable reputations and makes as true as "Give a dog a bad name," the unwritten proverb, "Give a lamb a good one—." Added to this pleasure she gives us a multitude of certain peasant, racy turns of speech. Yet in the very noticeability of these turns lies the crux of the criticism of her plays as works of art. One hears the turns, one delights in them, because there is little or nothing to separate one's attention from them. One feels that Lady Gregory has gone among the peasantry and set the speeches down upon her "tables," as Shaw has told us Shakespeare did. And these speeches, together with these famous human foibles, she serves to us in amusing one-act portions. True they are, as the very skin of life—but not as the core. In her characters we see the humorous attributes of men and women we know, artistically exaggerated and condensed. But into her characters, as human individuals, we rarely see at all. When, as in *The Image*, she goes to longer drama, and applies to less obvious truth the same quality of super-vision, we tire. There

are fleeting moments in this play when we see *into* people. But for the most part, the "clever" attack persists, incompatibly with the material. This is not meant for hypercriticism. Limitations do not unmake an artist: they only place him. And now that the Irish Players have come and gone, now that they have shown us what splendid dramatic things can be accomplished, with simplicity and toil, it is but wise to get a general view. Seven plays of Lady Gregory have been produced, to only four of the dramatist next most often played. And it is necessary to value that production. It points to the importance in the nurture of such an institution as The Abbey, of a reliable, comic and prolific playwright. It shows that Lady Gregory, even as dramatist alone, was requisite to the endurance of the work. But it shows us more as regards her plays. They are clever. And the price of cleverness is the surface quality. Perhaps God could make a "clever" play from the heart of humanity—some are who think He has. But we mortals are of the play, and we are too ignorant and too interested when we touch the vital things, to be capable of cleverness. The audience at a farce may laugh at it. But the characters in it can not. It is serious to them. That is why art that cuts to the heart of life is never clever. That is why the clever dramatist must accept as compensation for our delight, our surface emotions. We may say of the characters he portrays, "How true to life!" We never say, "How living!"

But it is just this last that we do say of Synge's plays. His characters are not individualized in the Ibsen sense. We do not know their little tricks of speech or manner. Tesman, in *Hedda Gabler*, has an habitual phrase, "Fancy that!" which is a window to his soul. Nora, in the first act of *A Doll's House*, munches candy on the sly, and that is one of the signposts to her ego. But Synge has not to do with these outward phenomena of an inner meaning. Instead of showing us the risings in the covering by which we know the form beneath it, he tears off the covering at once and displays to us directly the quivering body. In *The Shadow of the Glen*, we know nothing of Nora Burke's material habits, but in these two speeches, for example, explaining her marriage to a hard, old man and her feelings thereafter, we learn deeply of her individual soul and the life soul. "What way would I live and I an old woman if I didn't marry a man with a bit of a farm, and cows on it, and sheep on the back hills?" she asks. And when she is told she was "no fool," she answers, "I do be thinking in the long nights it was a big fool I was that time, Michael Dara, for what good is a bit of a farm with cows on it, and sheep on the back hills, when you do be sitting looking out from a door the like of that door, and seeing nothing but the mists rolling down the bog, and the mists again, and they rolling up the bog,

and hearing nothing but the wind crying out in the bits of broken trees were left from the great storm, and the streams roaring from the rain." There is exquisite poetic diction. And yet it is not the words we think of, but the being in the words. And so it is in all the plays of Synge. Naked, individual souls are in them, merging into the universal soul. That is why there is a momentous awe in all his plays, as in the best of Maeterlinck—tho Synge, possessing what the Belgian knows not of, a sense of the Meredithian comic spirit, has in these plays, besides, a virile humor which, however grim it may seem, strengthens them, since Synge saw too deeply ever finally to be bitter. And that is why Synge is not only the greatest of the Irish dramatists, but one of the very greatest of all modern dramatists. If the Irish Players had done nothing but present the four of his five published plays which they did, they would have more than justified their visit.

But they also produced St. John G. Ervine's *Mixed Marriage*, which, on the realistic plane (in everything except an unfortunately artificial ending), is the best work they have done. The author has given here an insight into character which at times rises to the poetic, and was sustained there by the equally splendid acting. *Harvest*, too, by Lennox Robinson, was an interesting piece, altho it fell far short of its possibilities in its somewhat inartistic protruding of one part of its preachment, and its far too cursory treatment of another part (aside from the fact that its author was so absorbed in his theme as not to bother about smoothing out some clumsiness in construction). With a few simple changes this play could be transformed into one of the most virile and important in the repertory—the education of the farming class—its subject—being a matter the moment of which is by no means confined to Ireland. Besides, there was *Blanco Posnet*, which critics will tell you is not American; but that doesn't in the least matter. Surely Shaw did not think it was. He meant it only as a vehicle for the humorous yet unrelenting magic mirror which he holds up to nature. And such it delightfully is. He meant it also to show us he could write crude melodrama. And such it is. As preachment it may be taken seriously. As art, it can never be, for its author has turned the trick of the crude too well. And then there was *The Building Fund*, by William Boyle, a gem of the biting comic, with its main character of the miserly old woman providing a role of ever-growing possibilities, of which one feels Miss Allgood, the portrayeur, has been increasingly reaping the advantage.

That the same author could be guilty of *The Mineral Workers* might be due to a desire to please the commercial manager; but that the Abbey Theater should have accepted this play, so full of the machinery of stage

(Continued on Page 102.)



# College Presidents And The Coming Campaign

BY LINDSAY ROGERS

COLLEGE graduates have been plentiful in the political life of the United States, but until very recently the college president or even the college professor was almost an unheard of quantity. For the last decade, university instructors have been taking a more and more important part in politics, but most of the offices which they have held, and are holding, have been appointive, and ones in which expert technical knowledge was required. Only one president of the United States, James A. Garfield, has ever been a college professor or president. Garfield was first instructor in Hiram College and later president of the same institution.

In the approaching campaign, however, college presidents are going to play prominent roles. Two candidates for the Democratic nomination for president are Governor Woodrow Wilson, who resigned the presidency of Princeton University when he was nominated and elected by New Jersey Democrats to the position which he now occupies, and Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, who was formerly president of Marshall College, West Virginia, and who, according to his autobiography in the Congressional Directory, "for twenty-two years held the record of being the youngest college president in the United States." Another ex-teacher, now very much before the public, is Governor Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, who before his election in November, 1910, was professor of constitutional and international private law in Yale University. It is interesting to note that all three men are Democrats.

A few years ago, this entrance of scholars into real politics was unheard of. Governor Hughes had taught law at Cornell and the New York Law School, but he was pre-eminently a lawyer and it was not as a college professor that he sought political preferment. Andrew D. White went from scholastic life to politics and then back again. He was first a professor in the University of Michigan, then a member of the New York State Senate and then president of Cornell University. John D. Prince, professor of Semitic languages in Columbia University, was a member of several New Jersey Legislatures and then Speaker and State Senator.

Some other interesting cases of the professor in political life are illustrated by Seth Low, who after having been Mayor of Brooklyn, became president of Columbia University, but was defeated when he ran for Mayor of Greater New York. Charles E. Merriam, professor of political science in the University of Chicago, ran for Mayor of that city, but his opponent, Carter Harrison was successful. Col. William Libbey, professor of physical geography and director of the museum of geology and archaeology in Princeton University was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fourth New Jersey District a year ago, but he lost out by a small majority. President Cleveland, after his second term, became a member of the Princeton faculty, and ex-Mayor McClellan is now a lecturer at Princeton. These few isolated cases complete the list of college professors who are in real political life, but the prominence of Governors Wilson and Baldwin and Speaker Clark at the present time, makes the

scholar in politics a more important factor than ever before.

There is a widespread movement on foot to make use of Governor Wilson's academic record to further his campaign and to make the college men throughout the country help to nominate and elect him. So far, the fact that Champ Clark was once the youngest college president in the United States has not been used in his support, but already an organization called "The Woodrow Wilson League of College Men" has been formed, with headquarters at the University of Virginia and the University of South Carolina, and clubs under the direction of this parent body, have been formed at many colleges. Princeton leads, with a membership of 300. Others are as follows: South Carolina, 200; Muhlenberg, 100; William and Mary, 75; University of Ohio, 150; Columbia University, 200; University of Montana, 100; Emory College, 100; Berea College, 75; Clubs, no reports as to the membership of which have been furnished the League's officers, have been founded at Brown University, Newberry College, Charleston College, Grinnell College, Fargo College and others.

November 15 was set for the organization date, but the suggestion was not followed in all cases. In some instances, clubs have been started and no notices sent to the league's officers, and so the information is meagre. It is reasonably certain, however, that before the date for the Democratic nominating convention, there will have been established clubs in nearly every college of note in the country. What the League aims to have its student supporters of Wilson do, is set forth in the following suggested constitution:

## CONSTITUTION.

Slogan—*We Want Wilson.*

Article I. The name of this organization shall be: "The Woodrow Wilson League of College Men."

Art. II. The object of this organization shall be to unite college men in promoting the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson for the presidency of the United States.

Art. III. The officers of the league shall consist of a president, a vice-president, a second vice-president, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, and a treasurer, whose duties shall be such as commonly attach to such offices in organizations similar.

Art. IV. The league in furtherance of its design, shall (1) conduct correspondence, (2) solicit the support of the college press, (3) submit articles for publication in the Democratic organs of the country, (4) interview delegates to the Democratic conventions, (5) seek and follow instructions from the Wilson Bureau; and (6) by all these means endeavor to get college men squarely behind the college men's candidate.

As this is the first time that any organized attempt has been made to rally college men to the support of any one particular candidate, it is impossible to forecast the result. In Connecticut, Governor Baldwin's colleagues on the Yale faculty and the students voted for him almost to a man, and besides this did



much to stir up sentiment. In New Jersey, the Princeton students worked hard for Wilson. In Chicago, the undergraduate publications and students supported Professor Merriam, but without success.

That last little clause of the above constitution which says that each club "should endeavor by all these means to get college men squarely behind the college man's candidate," to my mind, is going to be productive of harmful results. There is only one man in every 750 reaching the age of 21 who is a college graduate and certainly a president of the United States ought to represent a larger proportion of the voters. Possibly Woodrow Wilson does, but the constitution of the league certainly ought not to make him such a restricted candidate.

The candidacy of two college presidents for the Democratic nomination, and the strong possibility that one of the two lands the position, or gets second place on the ticket, is going to inject a new element into the presidential campaign this year. The value of the Woodrow Wilson League of College Men remains to be seen, but it is certain that the success of Wilson is desired by many college professors and presidents, many of them his personal friends, and

the support of these scholarly men who stand high in their committees, will mean much and turn many votes.

On the Republican side of the campaign, the college has little significance. President Taft is a Yale man; Senator La Follette is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and while studying there edited the student publication. All of the other prospective candidates for the nomination, Republican and Democratic, are college graduates. So far seventy-five per cent. of the presidents of the United States have gone to college.

In Congress the presence of college professors has been infrequent. The earlier Congresses numbered two presidents of Harvard, Josiah Quincy and Edward Everett, among their members. In more recent years, the college professors have been represented by William L. Wilson of tariff-bill fame, who was professor of Latin in Columbia College from 1865 to 1871 and president of the University of West Virginia in 1883, and the late William Everett, sometime Harvard instructor and head master of Adams Academy. These with Champ Clark about complete the list. But will 1912 put another college man in our highest office?



## His Schedule

On the first school day the professors each say,  
"My lad, what course will you take?"  
And one lad replied, feeling hollow inside,  
"A nice and juicy beef steak.

Some apple-sauce cake like ma used to make,  
And dozens and dozens of pies,  
And all kinds of fruit with apples to boot  
Like winesaps, greenings, and spies.

Some crispy fried ham and rye bread and jam,  
And plenty of bacon and eggs,  
And a chicken that's fried with the jiblets beside  
And the meat very plump on the legs.

A course of roast pig with a mellow pulled fig  
And plums for its nose and its eyes,  
Some dressing of sage with sauce of green-gage—  
More dozens and dozens of pies.

A little boiled lamb, spiced pears and grape jam,  
And peas and potatoes boiled fine,  
Some buttery greens and yellow stringed beans,  
And a vegetable salad for mine.

The soups I forgot—I'll take 'em all hot,  
With barely and carrots and rice,  
A nice Irish stew and a bullion or two  
With celery fresh from the ice.

A hogshead of drink, I'll take—and I think  
There's nothing that's better than cream.  
A barrel or two of cider will do,  
And sodas that flow in a stream.

The cake course comes next—and I'll sure not be  
vexed  
To have dozens and dozens of cakes,  
And quarts of fine creams and puddings like dreams,  
And hundreds of egg and milk shakes.

These courses this year I'll take my dear sir—  
I am sure you will think they are wise.  
Remember the ham, the eggs and the jam—  
And sir, remember the pies."

—Evelyn M. Watson.





## Socialism and Suffragism

THESE two "isms" are more than passing fancies now-a-days. And they will not be side-issues in the coming campaign. Undoubtedly the Socialist candidates will endeavor to influence the enormous labor vote of the country; but, on the other hand, all parties will endeavor to secure the acknowledged influence that the Suffrage party already has. In the former case, the Socialists will do the seeking; in the latter case, the influence of the Suffragists will be sought!

Judging by this, suffragism is the stronger of the two. But we do not wish to be impartial to either. Just our views! In the recent elections for governors, a greater socialist vote was polled than their own party thought was possible at the present time. With the result: several men believing in government control of all large industries and, to a certain extent, an equal division of wealth, are now holding some of the biggest offices in the United States. But there will be many an election before they can boast of a nation-wide control such as the Democrats and Republicans alternately have at present. Not that Socialism does not deserve it in some ways, but because this old-fashioned New World is slow to turn to anything out of the ordinary.

Pardon us for dealing with you last, ladies, but we do not know what to say! Although during this past month two college Suffrage Clubs for men have been formed, one of them in one of the largest institutions in the East, this belief, fad, recreation or ism has been "backed" by the women of the country with a little sprinkling of men here and there. This fact accounts to a certain extent, for the great influence the Suffrage Party now wields!

Why do we favor both?—we take off our hats to the ladies (bless 'em), and the Socialists believe in a more general circulation of the almighty dollar—that's where we come in again! However, we are yet to be shown the disadvantage, if any, these two parties would make, if both were incorporated in our national politics.

## The Magazine and its Mission

IT may be asked by those on the outside what field there is for *The Intercollegiate*, and the question is a legitimate one requiring very few words to answer. No college can hope long to remain the best college, if it keeps its eyes shut to what its rivals are doing. That is the field *The Intercollegiate* fills—the field of keeping the under-graduate's eyes open and of broadening his outlook on college life, just as he will have to broaden his outlook when he leaves college and enters the keen competition of the world. In fact the back-bone of its existence is to be an intercollegiate parliament of ideas, and as such we always aspire to keep it.



Now the first step for perpetuating this intercollegiate parliament of ideas is by securing the hearty co-operation of the average college man and all the colleges. We want you to write us and frankly point out our faults. If not that, what we should do. We want to make *The Intercollegiate* a strong power for improvement—a strong power for the colleges. A power to wield for your good as well as our own.

## The Need of Bluff

WE are told, to become successful one must have a certain amount of bluff in his make-up. But bluff is also used by many successful people. Hence, the difficulty lies in distinguishing bluff from the "real thing." This applies to magazines as well as human beings.

This is not an editorial. We find that we have been struggling along without any "bluff." To be sure, this seems to have always been the creed of *The Intercollegiate*. Since the new management assumed control the circulation has been actually doubled; we now have without "bluffing," over six thousand interested readers each month. As for the actual improvement in the magazine we believe it now should become a permanent part of a man's education! Speaking of the financial end—a subject right next to our heart—any magazine carrying as much advertising each month as this issue contains is bound to "keep a-going."

But we shall still try to disprove the old theory and run along without bluff. Our deceased contemporary, *College World*, has been laid to rest in the past month. The funeral was private. But in the same graveyard with *College World* are many other magazines who have "fought a good fight" and lost. And mainly because too much bluff was in their makeup. Put that in your pipe and smoke it and the next time you indulge in liquidating your thirst, let the suds settle before you drink!

## College Men in Politics

IT may be a little premature to start the "ball a-rolling" for the next presidential election away off in November, but we cannot awaken your enthusiasm in this direction any too soon. Possibly we shall devote some little space now and then before the election, to the progress of the candidates in what generally becomes a National Political League. But hail now the one and only "Political Number!"

The truth of the matter is that the college man is waking up to the fact that his education has brought with it increased responsibility and increased demand for effort. As the campaign waxes hot you will see in the daily press more or less prominence to the fact that graduates from Such-and-Such Universities are organizing to support So-and-So in the election. College men are not only realizing their increased responsibility, but they are anxious to accept it. But the man in college naturally is not in touch with political happenings as much as the man in business is.

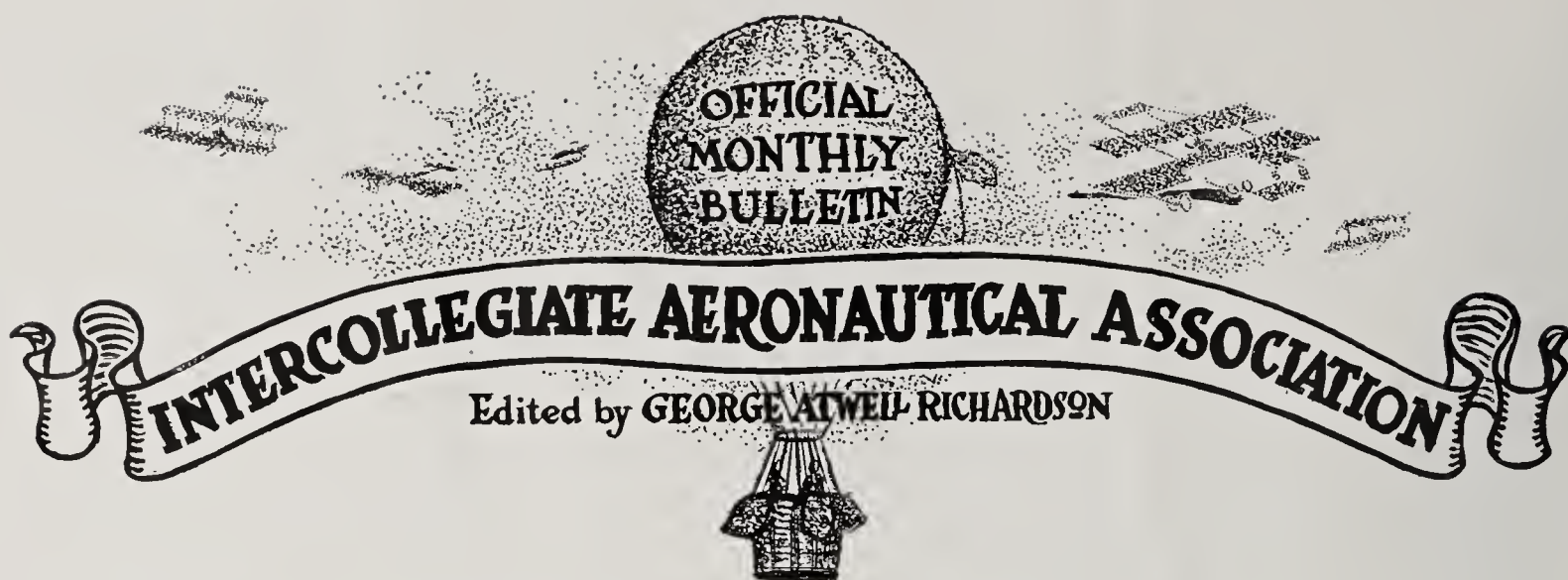
It was formerly considered that politics was beneath contempt; that it was restricted to the bar-keeper, the new ward healer, and similar types. For many years our legislatures and our boards of aldermen have been populated by these types. Even the Congress of the United States is still largely made up of them. We are, however, reaching the period to-day when thought and training are becoming, if not requisite, at least advantageous, in obtaining the higher political offices. We do not imagine that every college man is much addicted to thought or much inconvenienced by training. Do not assume that we go that far afield. No, it is simply our belief that the average college man thinks more and has better training than the great mass of men.

It is the exceptional man who gets these bits of training. But then, after all, it is the exceptional man who is really worthy of consideration, who comes up as a possibility in politics as in everything else. The average man is only to be thought of in statistics.

Possibly the loyalty which the average college man will display in "backing" the president of his alma mater, will ingrain in him some interest in our national politics of which, at present, he knows about as much as the average politician knows about the dead languages!

Let us "use in closing" the words of ex-President Roosevelt: "The country has a right to demand the honest and efficient service of every man in it, but especially of every man who has the advantage of rigid mental and moral training."





## Review of American Aviation in 1911

THE past year has whirled by so rapidly that at first glance a recounting of its events seems a simple task, but in reality its events have been so numerous—its improvements so great—that one is almost overwhelmed with astonishment when he attempts to consider them. A year ago cross-country flying amounted to nothing, speed records stood far below those now in existence, and the whole thought of the American aviation world was directed on exhibition flying. A year ago the hydroaeroplane was unheard of, and governmental appropriation for military aeronautics was purely experimental.

When 1911 opened, the world was just recovering from the shock of losing two of its best pilots, John B. Moisant and Arch Hoxsey, on that dark December 31, which brought 1910 to a close. Had anyone then spoken of the possibility of crossing the country in less than 50 days, he would have been laughed at, and the man who suggested that it would be possible to poise for ten minutes in the air in a motorless machine would have been hooted. Passenger carrying was then remarked upon as difficult, and wholesale progress in this work was entirely unexpected.

Schools were few, and poorly conducted, and for a time it was almost impossible to secure training. Pilots' licenses were a rarity in America, and any man who could make a quarter of a mile hop was allowed to call himself an aviator. Men whose names have since become identified with world's records were then unknown.

But each month brought its changes and its developments. Slowly the dreams of quick fame and easy money faded from the eyes of the fliers, and the watchwords became progress and honor. That this work, directed toward a good end, brings its results, is made evident by the fact that the memory of such flights as those made by Calbraith P. Rodgers and Harry N. Atwood will live when the prize winners and money grabbers of the great guarantee meets, popular a year ago, will be forgotten. Who thinks of Atwood now but for the fact that he flew from St. Louis to New York? The numerous meets and exhibitions in which he took part are, as a rule, already forgotten.

The *Intercollegiate* wishes to express its appreciation of *Aero Magazine* for furnishing it with the facts in this interesting recount of the more important events of 1911, and which has appeared in *Aero* during the past year.

### January.

January a year ago was a busy month. The Grand Central Palace Aero and Automobile Show opened on New Year's eve, with the Los Angeles meet a week old, and plans laid for the San Francisco meet, which opened on January 7. There were in all about 13 full sized planes on exhibition at the Palace Show, and it brought a great number of the eastern enthusiasts together for the first time, and set them to talking and arguing aviation questions. The Wright company actually sold three machines during the show, and, as all of their exhibition machines were busy on the Pacific coast, the plane exhibited was one already belonging to Russell A. Alger, of Detroit.

The Los Angeles meet had been running since Decem-

ber 24, and with 20 aviators entered, including Hubert Latham and James Radley, was making a mark as a representative flying exhibition. The interesting part of the history belongs properly to 1910, for it was on December 26 that Hoxsey made his great altitude flight, and five days later that this wonderful flier was killed. In all, \$10,525 in prizes was distributed to the fliers at Dominguez, and then the flying took a quick change of scene to San Francisco.

There the meet opened with long flights over the city and the harbor by Latham and Radley. The flying lasted practically until the end of the month, the meet proving a great factor in the development of military aeronautics. This meet, which helped Congress to make the appropriation for military aeroplanes, which might have been delayed for another year had not the value of the flying machine been so impressed upon the Pacific coast soldiery that it sent hurriedly enthusiastic endorsements to the officials of the War Department.

On Tuesday, January 17, Eugene B. Ely startled the world by making a flight from the shore to the deck of the U. S. cruiser *Pennsylvania* and return. A few days later, on January 22, P. O. Parmelee broke the American duration record by flying for 3 hours and 39 minutes above Selfridge field. After Ely's flight the meet was conducted almost entirely for the benefit of the military, and scouting parties were the order of the day. Among the military scouts who distinguished themselves was Lieut. G. E. M. Kelly, who made many photographs from Brookins' machine.

On January 10, Didier Masson, a French novice in California, flew 75 miles, carrying a small packet of non-governmental mail. Just as the San Francisco meet closed, and it appeared that there would be little happening for some few weeks, J. A. D. McCurdy brought attention to himself by breaking the over-sea record in an attempt to cover the 95 miles between Key West, Fla., and Cuba. Although his oil supply ran short while he was within sight of the Cuban coast, the trip made another mark in the year's progress.

Also on January 26, after a long series of experiments that were not talked of, came Glenn H. Curtiss' first public flight in his hydroaeroplane. For several months more this machine was developed on the coast until it became the eminently practical machine which is being sold in foreign countries to-day.

### February.

At about the same time the first inkling of the remarkable flight developments that were to come later along the Mexican border was made when Harry Harkness, on February 7, flew from Fort Rosecrans, near Los Angeles, Cal., to Fort Tia Juana, which is situated on the boundary line between California and Mexico.

On February 11, the Moisant aviators began an exhibition in El Paso, Tex. While none of the flying was official, yet it paved the way to later events, for during an interesting week on the border, Rene Simon and C. K. Hamilton made flights across the Rio Grande and over the camps of rebel and federal forces.



From February 20 to 25 the most important indoor exhibition of the year took place in Boston, when the aero show opened in the Merchants building. There were 25 or more full-sized, practical machines on exhibition, and everyone who visited the hall remarked upon the evident progress made since the show in New York. The exhibits in the hall were complete to the smallest detail, and practically every firm using space has since felt the good influence of the advertising gained in Boston.

On February 23, Lieut. Benjamin Foulois and P. O. Parmelee were ordered to Laredo, Tex., for scouting duty, Parmelee being released temporarily by the Wrights for this purpose. They spent a week or two in scouting work, and then suddenly, on March 4, Parmelee, with Foulois beside him, made a flight which can still be called remarkable, traveling 116 miles from Laredo, to Eagle Pass, Tex., over a rough desert with no landing facilities.

### March.

On March 5 the Washington Aero Show opened with about 15 man-carrying planes on exhibition. While this show did not equal the Boston exhibition in point of size or magnificence, it was nevertheless important in its effect on Washington society. A prominent feature of this exhibition was the old June Bug, Glenn Curtiss' first machine. On March 11 it was announced that the show which originally intended to run one week, would be continued for another week because of delays in getting it started on time.

From then on, for some two months, aviation affairs assumed a quiet, progressive tone. All over the country, on the west coast, at Mineola, in Texas, in Havana, and in Washington, D. C., the work of training and experimenting was going on. Soon after the San Francisco meet several fliers returned to the New York fields to build and make practice flights whenever the weather was suitable. At San Diego, the Curtiss hydroaeroplane was being developed rapidly, and a number of army officers were being trained on the Curtiss flyer. At Washington, steps were being taken to form a national school for military fliers, at College Park, Md. There was still a great deal of excitement over the Mexican situation, and four aeroplanes were kept there constantly for scouting work. Throughout all of this time there was considerable exhibition flying in the south and in California.

In Havana, Cuba, toward the last of March, the Curtiss aviators, headed by J. A. D. McCurdy, made several fine flights. Notable among them was a cross-country over-water trip by McCurdy around Morro castle for a \$3,000 prize. On the heels of the Curtiss fliers came the Moisant team, with Barrier, who bettered McCurdy's time about the castle, and was finally awarded the prize after a long controversy as to the time when the contest closed.

### April

On April 6, came the first big meeting of members of the Aero Club of Illinois, at which was planned the great international meet which has since become the most prominent of American meetings. At this banquet the plans and prospects of the affair were discussed, and several committees were appointed to examine the possibilities of obtaining financial backing. The Aero Club of America was at this time making plans for a National Elimination race for the Gordon-Bennett aviation cup, which later was abandoned.

The exhibition season opened early in April, although it was April 15 before the first really big meeting took place at Salt Lake City, Utah. This affair was the first to bring the Curtiss and Wright aviators together for a joint exhibition, and it was a great success. This was also one of the first public exhibitions of the Curtiss hydroaeroplane. Only the well-known Wright aviators, Walter Brookins and P. O. Parmelee, took part in the flying in Utah, and very little came out about the vast amount of training work then going on at the Wright camp in Dayton, O. As a matter of fact, this was a busy month there, and a number of new fliers were developed.

By the end of April, California was practically deserted, except for novices and non-qualified amateurs. The exodus of aviators from this section began early in the month, and it was over when Glenn H. Curtiss left to take part in the Salt Lake meet.

### May

The month of May began auspiciously, and yet somewhat sadly, for while the return of Capt. Thomas Baldwin, with Tod Shriver and J. C. Mars, and the arrival of Earle

Ovington in New York made the Long Island flying fields much more lively than ever before, aviation suffered a loss in the death of Lieut. G. E. M. Kelly, on May 10, at San Antonio, Tex. Preparations for the summer went on rapidly at Dayton and other camps, and many new schools were founded, all of which have by now become established factors in the development of the country's flying.

On May 29, in America, the first intercollegiate meet took place on the Harvard Stadium, with Cornell, Tufts, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology sharing first honors among the students. From the preparations now going on at eastern schools this event is destined to become a spring fixture.

### June

On June 8 the first important piece of aero legislation passed the Connecticut legislature in the Forbes aero bill. Throughout the month exhibition fliers were busy in every state. During the Waltham meet, a successful exhibition near Boston (on June 21), Harry N. Atwood began the first of the series of long cross-country flights that in one summer placed him among the most prominent American fliers. Leaving Waltham, he flew 135 miles in 185 minutes, from Waltham to Pittsfield, N. H., carrying a passenger every foot of the way.

### July

On June 27, Lincoln Beachey flew over Niagara in a Curtiss. June 30 he flew from Waltham to New London without stop, and the next day, July 1, while Charles Terres Weymann was breaking speed records and winning the Gordon-Bennett cup for America at Eastchurch, England, Atwood drove from New London, Conn., to New York. By this time the New York fields were filled with fliers, and the army corps was busy at College Park, Md.

On July 10 the National Elimination race for the balloon team for the Gordon-Bennett cup took place at Kansas City, Mo., Lieut. Frank P. Lahm winning, with a distance of 480 miles in 23 hours 26 minutes. On July 30 St. Croix Johnstone, who had made his public debut in March with the Moisant aviators at Havana, increased the American duration record to 4 hours 1 minute 54 seconds.

### August

On August 5 the Curtiss double-control was first advocated for use on army planes, and on the same day Lincoln Beachey in a Curtiss won the New York-Philadelphia race organized by the owners of the Gimbel stores in New York and Philadelphia. At Mineola, on the same day, Miss Harriet Quimby qualified for her pilot's license, becoming the first woman pilot in this country.

The principal event of August was of course the Chicago International Aviation Meet, which took place August 12-20. The enormity and the success of this affair are still common talk, and may be passed over quickly. The following records were made during its ten days of flying: The world's altitude record, by Lincoln Beachey, on a Curtiss, of 11,578 feet; the world's weight-carrying record, by P. O. Parmelee, on a Wright, of 458 pounds; the American speed record, for 10 kilometers, for an aviator and a passenger, by Tom Sopwith in a Bleriot, of 7 minutes and 50 seconds; the American speed record for an aviator and two passengers, over 5 kilometers, by Tom Sopwith, on a Bleriot, of 5 kilometers, in 6 minutes 56 2-5 seconds; the American speed record of aviator with one or two passengers, by Tom Sopwith, of 57.78 and 31.49 miles per hour, respectively, and the American duration record for an aviator and two passengers, by G. W. Beatty, of 1 hour and 18 minutes.

On August 14 Harry N. Atwood started his 1,295-mile flight from St. Louis to New York, and he finished 12 days later, on August 26, perhaps the most remarkable cross-country flight ever made in point of continuous flying and lack of accidents. He also figured prominently in the Harvard meet, which took place at Squantum, from August 27 to September 6. This meet contrasted strongly the earning power of aviators as compared with 1910, for while Grahame-White made \$30,000 during the first meet, he was forced to be content with \$5,000 this year.

### September

From September 23 to October 1 the Nassau Boulevard meet took place at New York. At this meet United States mail was carried for the first time. It was the first meet

(Continued on Page 103.)





## What's What in Athletics!

### Dartmouth Events

**B**ASKETBALL is taking a more prominent place in the winter activities than ever before because of the interest in the Intercollegiate League games. The Green team is without doubt one of the fastest teams that has ever represented the College, and in the only game played before the Christmas recess showed considerable championship form. A recent loan of the Trustees has made it possible to complete the gallery above the gymnasium floor and this with the bleachers that are placed on the floor provide ample accommodations for more than a thousand people, a capacity which will be taxed at every game.

A new hockey rink constructed west of the gymnasium will afford the best practice facilities ever enjoyed by the hockey men. A squad of thirty is now practising under Coach Hogan. Captain Wells has been active in getting out for practice many new candidates, especially football men.

Training for spring track work will start this month. Coach Harry Hillman will hold a series of interclass meets similar to those held last winter in the gymnasium. These meets were one of the determining factors in the remarkable success which Dartmouth met on the track last spring, for some of the best point winners were new men developed during the series of contests. A new cinder track is now being laid in the gymnasium to provide facilities identical with outdoor work. Above the cinder track the board track and gallery are now being completed to provide better facilities for the winter track work.

In the indoor meets Coach Hillman carries out his policy of developing new men. Events for novices and also a large number of handicap races were held in order to give the untrained the best possible opportunity. Cups and medals are awarded at the close of the meets.

### Brown Athletics

**H**ARRY E. PATTEE, of Providence, a shortstop on the 1903 team has been appointed coach of Brown University baseball team for the season of 1912. Pattee succeeds Fred Woodcock, who has had charge of the team for the past two years, and who developed a championship club last season. If experience counts for anything in baseball, Pattee should turn out a nine fully the equal of the team of the past season. He played with Jersey City, Rochester and Buffalo in the Eastern League, with Harrisburg in the Tri-State League, and with Brooklyn in the National League. With most of the veterans of the past season back in college and some excellent material in the entering class, Brown should

cut another wide swath on the diamond during 1912.

Russell G. Ashbaugh, who for the past three years has played at end on the Brown football team, has been elected captain of the team for next year. He will succeed W. E. Spracklin who will graduate next June. Ashbaugh was chosen end by Walter Camp for his third All-American team this year. He won intercollegiate recognition this year through his ability to receive forward passes in which he was greatly assisted by Capt. Sprackling. He made a remarkable record in kicking goals from touchdowns, being successful in 25 out of 26 attempts. It is believed that this record has never been equalled in college football history. In fact, all through the season his playing has been earnest and brilliant, and he has been a tower of strength to the eleven particularly in critical moments.

### Syracuse Schedule

**B**OAR'S HEAD presented "The King Pin," an original play by Carl Oswald, '14, at the Wieting Opera House on December 13. The play was the winner of the club's \$75 award. Seven were entered in the competition and "The King Pin" was the only one which dealt in a non-college theme.

The plot told of love, politics and the fourth estate with the setting of a carnival theme in the background. Who was to be king and queen of the carnival was one of the points of interest. The carnival represented was that of Ka-Noo-No held every year in conjunction with the State Fair.

An unpleasant aftermath of the affair came when Chancellor Day suspended two co-eds for reaching the dormitory late. The fault was not their own, for nine of the taxis were stuck in the soft mud at the side entrance and the parties were forced to wait almost two hours before they could get service. The failure of a livery concern had put a bad crimp in the supply of cabs.

Syracusans were pleased with *The Intercollegiate's* choice of Captain-elect Rudolph W. Probst's choice on their All-American. Probst played a magnificent game this season especially against Carlisle. "He would have been easily first choice if the experts could have seen him work," says one of the Orange coaching force.

Walter Camp's choice of Kallet on the third team was a crumb thrown to the Saltines. Detroit sport writers who saw the Michigan game stamped him the greatest end ever seen on a western gridiron.

Syracuse has a hockey team for the first time. This year the students adopted the game with the completion of the Arena Rink, one of the biggest in the country. Cornell plays its inter-collegiate hockey contests at

the Arena and with Syracuse in the field and a semi-pro team representing the Arena it looks like a big year.

Blaine A. Damon, of Buffalo, was chosen president of the Hockey Association with W. A. Munro, of Cohoes, as manager.

Syracuse started the basketball season with a victory over Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute on the gymnasium court, 27-19. The speed of the Orange team in the last five minutes overcame the tie score which the visitors had established through sensational basket tossing.

The schedule has been limited by faculty action to twelve games. The remaining dates are: Jan. 6, Toronto at Syracuse; Jan. 12, R. P. I. at Troy; Jan. 13, Union at Schenectady; Jan. 19, St. Lawrence at Syracuse; Jan. 26, Oswego Normal at Oswego; Feb. 2, Union at Syracuse; Feb. 6, St. John's at Brooklyn; Feb. 9, N. Y. U. at New York; Feb. 10, West Point at West Point; Feb. 16, Oberlin at Syracuse; Feb. 22, Pennsylvania at Syracuse.

### Rochester Basketball

**T**HE University of Rochester basketball season started on December 16, when Rensselaer "Poly" was defeated to the tune of 21 to 9. A successful season seems assured, although it is doubtful if the quintette will measure up to the standard set by the championship team of 1909-10. The only new man on the team is Benzani, a "prep" school star, and a worthy mate for Carey at guard. Captain Kaiser and Schoen on the forwards, with Neary in his old position at center.

Athletic relations have been opened with Princeton and that team will play at Rochester for the first time on December 22. The big games of the year with Pennsylvania, C. C. N. Y. and Oberlin are scheduled as usual. The management this year has substituted for the customary New York trip, a Western tour on which Ohio Wesleyan, Ohio State, and Oberlin will be met.

The remaining games scheduled are:

February 3—Alumni at Rochester.

February 8—Ohio Wesleyan at Delaware.

February 9—Ohio State at Columbus.

February 10—Oberlin at Oberlin.

February 15—Oberlin at Rochester.

February 24—Pennsylvania at Rochester.

February 24—Union at Rochester.

### Bowdoin Review

**O**NE of the things of greatest student interest at Bowdoin during the winter months is the activity of its debating teams. The emphasis placed upon debating is due partly to the fact that the college has no winter sports to absorb the interest of the student body and partly to



the fact that through past successes the college has established a reputation of which it is more or less proud.

Arrangements have already been made for a debate with Wesleyan in the spring, although neither the date nor the question have been decided upon, and negotiations are now under way for a triangular debate with Wesleyan and New York University. It is probable that such a debate will be arranged for the first part of April.

Bowdoin has two experienced debaters in Burleigh C. Rodick and Charles F. Adams this season and has the largest debating course enrolled in New England from which to draw new material.

Lacking both an opportunity and an inclination for hockey, Bowdoin is sadly deficient in the matter of winter sports. Baseball cage work which lasts from Thanksgiving until spring practice and an interclass indoor meet held in March compose the sole sportive diversions of the students during the winter months.

An unusually large and promising baseball squad went into the cage after the Thanksgiving recess and the coach should be able to develop as strong a team in the spring as the college had last season, unless so early a view of the situation is misleading.

### Lehigh Life

THE minstrel show this year was something novel and entirely different from anything of previous years. The scene was laid on the deck of a ship off the coast of Florida. In the opening chorus were introduced songs from Pinafore and the Mikado. Coon songs and ballads followed mingled with up-to-date jokes. The songs were particularly good and the singers at their best. Heretofore the show has been given in the Opera House, but this year it was decided to make it shorter and give it in Drown Hall. A dance followed lasting until midnight.

There is a movement on foot to introduce soccer at Lehigh. This will provide a sport for those men who desire outdoor exercise during the lapse between the close of the football season and the beginning of the spring sports. The success of this movement will depend largely upon the number of men showing interest in this activity.

A new idea is being formulated at Lehigh whereby all students will be required to take some kind of exercise regularly. This will not only be an inducement to proper exercise but also will be an incentive to men to try for the various athletic teams as the participant will receive one term hour credit. At present, the number of term hours required for a man to stay in college is ten. The idea is to have this exercise count as one of the term hours or else, raise the standard to eleven and have it count as two term hours.

No one sport is designated as the proper exercise, a choice being given to the man himself. Credit for the exercise chosen will be given on the basis of attendance, interest, and efficiency, the relative importance of the three being in the order named. The matter was presented to the faculty by a committee appointed by the stu-

dent body and the result rests with the faculty.

The basketball team is making a fine showing this season having lost but one of the six games already played. The defeat was at the hands of the Princeton five, the winning goal having been shot in the last minute of play. The team seems to be a settled matter now with A. K., and P. J. White as forwards, Muthart at center, and Cole and Captain Cook at guard. In case of injury to one of the regulars, there is a long string of capable substitutes from which a good man can be chosen at short notice.

### U. of P. News

THE University of Pennsylvania enters its one hundred and seventy-second year with a total registration which is well above the 5,000 mark. The gross figures are, according to the most recent compilation, 5,366 or a slight loss from last year. This loss is due to the increased strictness in entrance and other requirements.

The memory of Benjamin Franklin, founder in 1740, of the University of Pennsylvania, is to be honored by the erection of a bronze statue, on the tenth anniversary of the Class of 1904, College. The statue will be of heroic proportions and will represent Franklin as he first appeared in Philadelphia as a runaway printer's apprentice. It has been modeled by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Professor of Physical Education and Director of the Department of Physical Education, who has modeled several medallions for the University and figures of athletes which have attained celebrity for their lifelike postures.

The annual meeting of the Athletic Association of the University was held on December 11th. The report of the Treasurer shows that the only sports giving a profit the past season were football which netted \$23,488.21, and basketball which gained \$593. The loss for the year was \$8,267.97 on all branches of athletics. The report covers the year ending September 1, 1911.

According to some religious statistics just completed by the Christian Association of the University of Pennsylvania, 21 per cent. of the students are Presbyterians, almost 19 per cent. Episcopalians, 14 per cent. Methodists, about 13 per cent. Catholics, a little more than 8 per cent. Lutherans, 8 per cent. Hebrews, 5 per cent. Baptists, 3 per cent. Reformed Church, 2 per cent. Congregational, and a little more than 1 per cent. Friends; the rest of the denominations are represented by a fraction of 1 per cent. These statistics represent more than 65 per cent. of the total registration of the University, with the Graduate School, Summer School, Evening School and Teachers' Courses eliminated.

In the fourteenth annual debate between the University Zelosophic Society and Swarthmore College on the subject: "Resolved, That Greek letter fraternities, as now existing in undergraduate colleges, are detrimental to the best interests of the Academic world," Swarthmore, representing the affirmative, successfully maintained its side of the argument.



- AMHERST COLLEGE.  
C. C. Benedict,  
Psi Upsilon House, Amherst, Mass.
- BROWN UNIVERSITY.  
Harry G. Brown,  
4 Traverse St. Providence, R. I.
- BOWDOIN COLLEGE.  
Robert D. Leigh,  
9 Main Hall, Brunswick, Me.
- BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY.  
H. A. Van Dine,  
Box 96. Lewisburg, Penn.
- CORNELL UNIVERSITY.  
Warwick F. Thompson,  
116 Cook St. Ithaca, N. Y.
- COLGATE COLLEGE.  
R. J. McCoy,  
c.o. The Madisonensis, Hamilton, N. Y.
- COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.  
George W. Matheson,  
609 Nostrand Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.
- CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK.  
Lewis Drucker,  
City College, N. Y. City, N. Y.
- DARTMOUTH COLLEGE,  
Karl H. Fulmer,  
6 Richardson Hall, Hanover, N. H.
- HAMILTON COLLEGE,  
George H. Lyon,  
Chi Psi Lodge, Clinton, N. Y.
- HARVARD UNIVERSITY.  
Richard C. Floyd,  
1398 Beacon St. Brookline, Mass.
- JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.  
Lindsay Rogers,  
Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.
- LEHIGH UNIVERSITY  
Horace D. Kerr,  
Theta Delta Chi, So. Bethlehem, Penn.
- LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.  
E. G. Cunningham,  
Lafayette College, Easton, Penn.
- NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.  
W. H. Hamilton, Jr.,  
110 West 183d St. N. Y. City, N. Y.
- UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.  
George A. Richardson,  
34 Rodney, U. of P. Phila., Penn.
- PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.  
Warren Hastings,  
20 North Edwards, Princeton, N. J.
- RUTGERS COLLEGE.  
Vivian C. Ross,  
New Brunswick, New Jersey.
- ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.  
Vincent S. Moore,  
413 Alexander St. Rochester, N. Y.
- RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INST.  
E. Prager,  
144 Eighth St. Troy, N. Y.
- SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.  
Edgar B. Ingraham,  
101 College Place, Syracuse, N. Y.
- SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.  
Herbert S. Blumhardt,  
Halsey & Cedar St. Swarthmore, Penn.
- UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.  
Rex B. Shaw,  
University Station, 151, Austin, Texas.
- TULANE UNIVERSITY.  
E. B. Glenny,  
1435 Webster St. New Orleans, La.
- UNION COLLEGE.  
H. N. Trumbull,  
Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
- WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.  
Ruthuan B. Nichols,  
Delta Tau Delta, Middletown, Conn.
- WILLIAMS COLLEGE.  
W. B. Moody,  
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
- WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.  
Marsh Watkins,  
Phi Kappa Sigma, Morgantown, W. Va.
- WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.  
J. N. Hansen,  
W. P. Military Academy, W. P., N. Y.
- YALE UNIVERSITY.  
J. Joseph MacCarthy,  
954 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.





## Various Impressions

*Bunty.*  
**E**XTERNALLY like the Irish Players' work and Barrie's, *Bunty Pulls the Strings*, at the Comedy, has been compared with both. Yet its resemblance to either is so external as to render a comparison unfair to the performance. The playing is quiet in comparison with ours. But that is not because the players are following the unstagey method, but because the piece calls for no excitement. As a matter of fact their histrionic schooling seems to be founded on the same tradition as ours, but is simply not yet so fully developed. Indeed, there is in the Rab Biggar of Mr. Edmond Beresford and the Weelum Sprunt, especially, of Mr. Sanderson Moffat, the over-playing of exaggeration—although with the first the magnetism of the part and the player minimizes the effect, and with the second, the tendency to caricature does so "make the unskilful laugh" as probably to drown in the actor's ears the grief of the judicious. As for the play itself, even though, like some of Barrie's, it is Scotch, and its laughter is not boisterous, still it is far from the penetration of this author's work. Charm is so predominant in the great Scot that some of us forget that it is not on charm alone his greatness rests. That quick perception into human nature which leads us through his laughter to the tear, is not in Mr. Graham Moffat's play. There are in it a pretty, fantastic little story, quaint setting and costuming, and agreeable humor. But depth it lacks, in writing as in playing. That is why comparisons are unjust to it. An entertainment of charm it is. But nothing more. Let us not be led to disappointment by overpraise. For an afternoon's or evening's pleasure, is not that enough?

*Kindling.*  
 Charles Kenyon's *Kindling*, on the other hand, is a play the import of which is more significant than the artistic work. Although the writer has not yet become artist enough to present a vital general theme except by means of a highly special case, the presentment of a really vital theme of life upon our stage is always something to acclaim. Crude in general makeup and smudged as it is here and there with traditional exaggeration, it is nevertheless the most interesting American play of this season—after *Rebellion*. The dreadful handicap in life of the tenement-born is a pressing problem. And if it may be argued that most pregnant tenement women do not steal to overcome it, and are unable to move to Wyoming to abolish it, it may also be argued that at present, unfortunately, the real play on this theme

would be too tragic to gain representation and that we cannot reach the end of the road until we show managers that we are willing to walk on its beginning.

Miss Illington gives an excellent performance of the emotional parts. It cannot in truth be said that she has artistically advanced since playing Marie Voysin. That role she played with raw emotion, as she does this. But Mr. Kenyon is to be thanked for giving a character in which raw emotion is fitting, and a situation which makes it real and important. We can be moved by the star's suitable work, and leave without the discomforting reflection that our sympathies have been drawn out by a clever manipulation of tricks. And it is from tricks primarily, in play and playing, that our stage must free itself before it can claim the attention of an art.

*The Witness for the Defense.*

At present there is at the Empire Theater, some of the very finest acting in New York. Ethel Barrymore has risen from merely an irresistible personality to one of America's few great thespic artists. Her portrayal of the various phases of the heroine was sure always to the point of absolute illusion, and yet always so covered by her art as to hide from us her sureness. And Mr. Abingdon's performance of the dipsomaniac was so faithful as to be almost unnerving. While Mr. A. E. Anson contributed his characteristic smooth and certain representation of life.

Unfortunately the play did not deserve the acting. It is not the conventionality of subject that was at fault. It could have been a good stage play. But one felt a novel on a stage. Mr. Mason gave us the same information over and over again—and with innumerable silences, filled with trivial business that can be illumined by remarks in a book, but that merely bore in enactment.

*The Million.*

Messrs. Berr and Guillemand have given us in *The Million*, now at the Herald Square Theater almost a pure farce, that is, one in which the humor is almost entirely dependent on situation. And they have been ingenious enough to succeed thus in producing an amusing, if rather roisterous piece. The purer a farce, however, the more absolutely it depends on the serious attitude of its players. A comedian may enjoy high comedy. A farceur may not enjoy a farce. The success of this piece is preponderantly due to the suitable efforts of its capable cast—especially of Eugene O'Brien, one of our most intelligent and promising younger players; Taylor



Holmes, a clever exaggerator; and John A. Butler, playing the alert young chap, as he is in our life, fresh (but not vulgar), warm-hearted and magnetic, one of the few stage representations of this type that makes us realize why it is so popular off stage.

*Take My Advice.*

William Collier is not only America's best farceur; he is so good in this art that he is unique. And an analysis of his greatness would be profitable—if space were more lenient. But for most it is enough merely to enjoy him, and his almost equally clever sister, at the Fulton. The farce is of no moment. Unlike *The Million* it does not depend on situation, but on Collier. The play may be the thing, and we may regret that this star has turned from the excellent farces of *The Dictator* type. But Mr. Collier is



STANHOPE WHEATCROFT

Now on tour with William Faversham in "The Faun."

such a dependable, engrossing, satisfying artist in his line, and his sister such a splendid aid, that theory must bow to exception and cannot grumble while it is buffeted by well aroused laughter.

*The Marionettes.*

The one thing that makes the play at all interesting is that Mme. Nazimova has come at last to a part which gives her abilities their proper scope. Previously she has appeared in roles requiring not clever, artificial actresses, but great artists. For the rest, it is too bad. The theme of the comedy is hackneyed; it is treated without a spark of novelty or subtlety; and, except here and there where the star's mimetic ability interests, it is a bore.

*The Return of Peter Grimm.*

In the making of a popular success nothing is more effective than the use of a novel idea familiar enough to be of universal knowledge and interest.

When Augustus Thomas' *The Witching Hour* was produced, its success rested mainly on its utilization of the theme of mental telepathy, concerning which the public was primed with opinions. Mr. Belasco has availed himself of a subject recently made even more popular, in the writing of his latest play, *The Return of Peter Grimm*. And the interest in spiritism has made this play a great, popular success.

There is no doubt, too, that such a subject furnishes possible material for a drama of importance. But the first essential of any such drama is a theme. That does not mean that the playwright must tack his moral on in so many words, in the method of Aesop's fables. But it does mean that he must have some definite conception of life or theory to convey by means of his play. Otherwise, he merely is using the form, and form without definite substance is—well, empty. When Mr. Thomas wrote his piece mentioned above, he very definitely voiced his belief in telepathic phenomena. The audiences may or may not have agreed with him, but they knew what he meant. Mr. Belasco, on the contrary, by his own program admission, has carefully refrained from meaning anything. "Mr. Belasco does not intend to advance any theory as to the probability of the return of the main character of this play. For the *many*, it may be said that he could exist only in the minds of the characters grouped about him—in their sub-conscious memories. For the *few*, his presence will embody the theory of persistent personal energy. This character has, so far as possible, been treated in accord with either thought." Yet art is self-expression. The main fault in the play is summed up in this program note.

The mere story itself, however, could carry the piece to the plane of art if the humanity of its plot and characters were strong enough to grip. But, unfortunately, stripped of its spiritistic appeal, the plot becomes nothing more than that of a simple little girl, unusually docile for this age and location, who, merely to please her guardian, promises to marry a man she does not love, deserting one she does, and, still more unusually, remains true to that promise after her guardian's death, in the face of misery—until she is freed from it by the exposure of her *fiance's* villainy in having previously "ruined" a girl and in refusing to take any responsibility—even financial—for the offspring of his villainy. There is a flavor of mid-Victorian artificiality in the sentimentalized portraits of this "unhappy" outcast, who fortunately does *not* return, and of the hardened villain who, while courting the docile ward, neglects and hates and terrifies his own little child—a flavor that seems singularly strange on the stage which, a very few years back, presented the lifelike truth of *The Easiest Way*.

Still, we can be glad of the child because of the legitimately pathetic appeal Master Percy Helton gave to him in his very expressive performance. The scene at the climax in which he receives the message from Peter Grimm haunts one mystically, thru the playing of the child. One can almost forgive the nonchalant way in which even the physician allows this fever-spent boy to remain in the entrance hall in his night gown, for the sake of Master Helton's acting. Indeed he is the star of the piece. And the only objection to that is that Mr. Warfield has such little opportunity to employ his exceptionally artistic grasp of the art of emotional acting.



## The Irish Visit

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 91)

situation as very possibly to be capable of a hundred-night run, seems not only a freak of judgment but a frightful misuse of material. Imagine a McCutcheon story in *The International*, and you will get some idea of the incongruity. This and Johanna Redmond's one-act melodrama, *Falsely Truc*, were the repertory's errors of commission. The latter probably found a place because of its patriotic subject matter. But inasmuch as most of the audience could not tear from its velocity any sense of its meaning, and inasmuch as the actors themselves seemed to be suffering from the same ignorance—well, it proved in very truth a "problem play."

Added to these errors there was one of omission, which, at least on the artistic side, was grave and keenly felt. Yeats has provided the company with many and exquisite poetic plays. Yet *Kathleen ni Houlihan*, so beautifully written and played as to impress even those who were unaware of its significance, was the only Yeats performance. Perhaps it was felt that American audiences would shy at anything so unfamiliar as plays in verse. If that was so, what must have been left out of consideration was that to many Americans Yeats is almost a classic, and that no writer of the Irish movement is so well known here as he. Just as Shakespeare is always sure of a certain large audience (even when acted by Mr. Mantell), of a similar sort of audience would Yeats have been assured. So, even financially, Yeats plays might have been wise. But the Irish Players ought surely to come back again. Let us hope when they do, they will not again neglect their verse.

As for the acting, a general criticism was given in the previous issue. But many performers have served to readjust early impressions. Of the four foremost players, Miss Allgood, Mr. Kerrigan, Mr. O'Donovan and Mr. Sinclair, the brilliant effect produced by the last pales with the realization of lack of resource. As a comic actor, within his limits, Mr. Sinclair is inimitable. But his limits are rather narrow. A certain inflection of his voice, dropping from a high to a low register, produces a humorous result. A certain egotistical deliberation of movement and expression gets over a truly comic delineation of the conceited and unintellectual character. And within these bounds he plays so well as in many instances to render his words superfluous. So his sergeant, his Bartley Fallon, his Elder Daniels, his "Michael James," are excellent. But (with the exception of his Martin Dougl, where he got the vehement passion of the man) in such roles as call for more or other than this, he fails. The tenderness entering into the humor of some roles and bringing them into their eternity-making proximity to sorrow, he cannot touch. The humorous exterior he can get, but of the serious inside he gives no hint. And yet the great comedian is only he who can feel and show both. That is why the great comedian does not always call forth laughter, and why he so often can adequately play

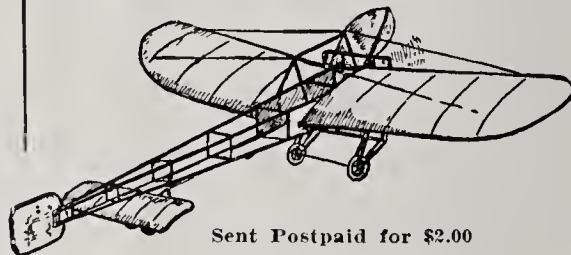
tragic roles. Mr. Sinclair fails, therefore, as the father in *Mixed Marriage*, as the husband in *The Shadow*, as the teacher in *Harvest*, and, partly, as one of the paupers in *The Workhouse Ward*. In the first two, one felt that Sydney J. Morgan, unfinished in finer details tho he yet is, could, by the very strength of the sincerity he has shown in similar roles, have carried these to success. *The Shadow of the Glen*, indeed, was robbed of much of its real significance—both by being played as a whole too quickly, and by Mr. Sinclair's insistence on the surface comic and slurring of the bitter in his part. And it is so true as to be only fair to Mr. Robinson to add, that perhaps the chief reason why *Harvest* failed of the impression it should have made, was the manner in which Mr. Sinclair missed the idealistic (tho misguided) enthusiasm of the teacher, who stands as the crux of the theme.

Fred. O'Donovan, on the other hand, tho not so much endowed with the comic touch, thru his sensitivity to the sincere is capable of larger things. The deep touch in *The Workhouse Ward* would have been completely missed had it not been for his able portrayal. Of his excellent performance of the brother in *Birthright* mention has already been made. He has the potentialities of a great actor, for he has insight and expressive power. At present, however, he has a tendency so surely to make his points that at times he overmakes them. His *Blanco Posnet*, excellent in the soul-baring snatches, suffers from a too vehement swagger that uncomfortably distracts the attention. When he took U. Wright's place in *Kathleen*, he delivered the closing line with an emphasis that said, "I understand the full significance of this play," which the boy he was playing did not. It is in his quieter moments that he is most effective, altho he was too unmoved in the love scene of *The Playboy*. Doubtless here he forgot that, poetical and sentimental as the boy-lover may be, he is, when awakened, none the less passionate. On the whole, the cultivation of confident reserve will raise Mr. O'Donovan high in thespic achievement.

Mr. Kerrigan is probably the most intelligent of the male members of the company. And therein lie his power and its limits. At present he is altogether its best actor. He has a knowledge of the value of the body in acting, and, always without "posing," he yet uses his body as poetically as his voice, his face and his gestures. He "listens" best of any. And it is always a delight just to see his "lines," whether he is in action or repose. He has mastered that most difficult of compromises between the plastic and the realistic, necessary to complete acting. And always too, he has an intelligent understanding and gives a convincing performance of his role. That makes a fine actor—a satisfying one. The Abbey Company is lucky to have him. His Costello, his ballad-singer, his Hugh Rainey, his Michael Gilane, are splendid; and all his roles are well done. Yet he will never absolutely fire an audience, he will never carry them to the surges

(Continued on Page 106.)

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(Continued from Page 97.)

in which United States Army aviators took part. Just before the tournament opened on September 17, Calbraith P. Rodgers set forth on the most significant event of the year, the cross-continent tour. Robert G. Fowler had already made his first start in this contest on September 17.

On September 30 the first free meet for advertising purposes, took place at the fair grounds, St. Louis, under the auspices of the Aero Club of St. Louis. In this exhibition mail-carrying formed the prominent part.

### October

October had a sad opening in the death of Cromwell Dixon, at Spokane, Wash., on the second day of the month. But at the same time Coffyn was developing a Wright hydroaeroplane at Detroit, Mich., and throughout the country great progress was being made. Rodgers was nearing Illinois on his trip across the continent, and exhibitions were numerous and profitable. October 5 saw the start of the Gordon-Bennett balloon race, which ended on the next day with the Berlin II, of Germany, Hans Gericke, pilot, and Otto Duncker, aide, the winners, with a distance of 470 miles.

On October 23, during the course of an exhibition at Kinloch Park, Mo., Howard W. Gill broke the American duration record, flying 4 hours 16 minutes and 35 seconds. A few days before Hugh A. Robinson had started from Minneapolis, on October 17, to fly down the Mississippi river in a Curtiss hydroaeroplane. The flight was stopped at Rock Island, Ill., on October 19, because of the failure of various contracted parties to furnish guarantees. October 19 marked the loss of another of our best pilots when Eugene B. Ely was killed while flying an exhibition at Macon, Ga. By the end of October Calbraith P. Rodgers had covered 2,299 miles of his long, cross-continent journey, and was in Austin, Tex. On October 19 Fowler made a second start across-country.

October 24 will be remembered for a long time because of the soaring experiments carried on by Orville Wright, near Manateo, S. C., and his remaining in the air ten minutes on a flight without a motor, hanging practically motionless in the wind. The week of experimenting at Manateo ended about October 27, when Orville Wright decided to return to Dayton. The week-end of flying held by Robert J. Collier at his home near Wickatunk, N. J., was the first private meet to be held in America.

The date of October 31 should not be passed without mentioning the death of Prof. John J. Montgomery, who fell 20 feet while experimenting with a glider. Just how valuable this man's work will be in the future will appear in time, but certain it is that he will be long remembered as one of America's most enterprising flight pioneers.

### November.

On November 5, Calbraith P. Rodgers arrived in Pasadena, Cal., and was hailed throughout the world as the first man to cross the American continent in an aeroplane. He attempted to formally complete the flight and roll the wheels of his biplane in the surf of the Pacific about one week later, but fell near Compton, and so could not go through this ceremony until December 10, when he went over the last 12 miles of his trip from ocean-to-ocean.

November 4 was marked by the dissolution of the National Council of the Aero Club of America, in New York, when that body was found to be no longer necessary through the increased national feeling noticeable in its parent organization.

On November 13, the Aero Club of America held its annual election, placing Robert J. Collier in the president's chair. Three days later it was announced that the Curtiss factory had sold one of its hydroacrobplanes to a prominent Russian, and it was hinted that this was to be only the first of a long line of foreign orders.

On November 26, the Federation Internationale Acronautique met, and one of its important acts was to award the \$10,000 prize offered in 1910 for the race about the Statue of Liberty at Pelmont Park, to Claude Grahame-White, the English aviator, who was the first to complete the course.

### December.

Great regret was expressed throughout the country at the death of Tod Shriver, on December 5. Little has been done during this last month of the year beyond a vast amount of teaching and some exhibition flying. The next event of importance is the Los Angeles meet, which started the new year with some new achievements.

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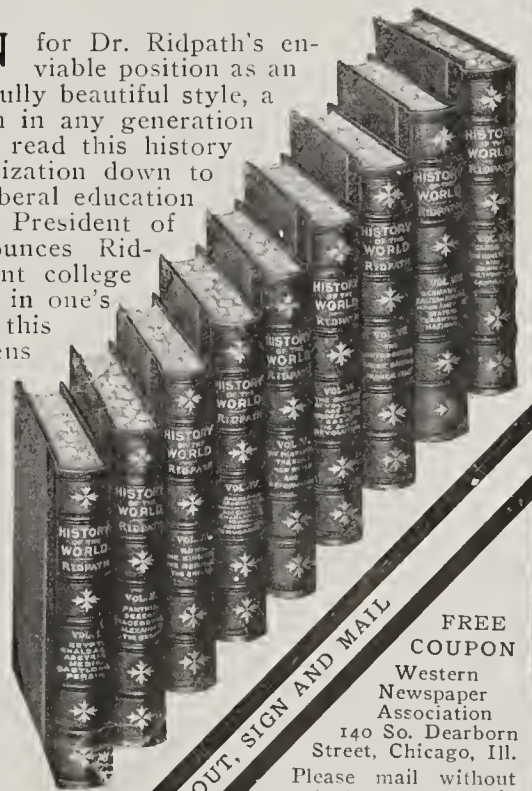
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### When Humor Dies

Laughter lies frozen on lips, red,  
And smiles and dimples, too, are  
dead,  
Whilst e'en the lover's heart doth  
prove  
Satiety is in his love again  
When humor dies.

What need of circus or of clown,  
For vaudeville, ring the curtain  
down,  
The jokes and jokesmiths plead in  
vain  
Time wages fast his aged claim,  
When humor dies.

Nay, e'en the city gleaming  
bright  
With courage and with warmth  
alight,  
Becomes a spectral phantom, pale,  
And echoes but a dismal wail  
When humor dies.

—John Ingleton.

### No Criticism.

A big Irishman standing before  
a picture gazing long and criti-  
cally at it, behind him a little  
Frenchman who painted the pic-  
ture.

Little Frenchman stepping up  
beside the Irishman, "Is zee gen-  
tleman admiring zee picture?"

"No, I was thinking what a  
rotten daub it is."

"Sacre! I guess zee gentleman  
has never painted a picture."

"No, nor I never laid an egg  
either, but I know a rotten one  
when I see it, all the same!"

### Conditional.

Little Girls—You play you was  
blind, Liddy.

Liddy—Alright, but don't  
you'se lead me into any dark  
places.

### Unnecessary.

"John," said his wife, who had  
more character than looks, "You  
are a selfish brute, you have no  
consideration for me, do I make  
myself plain?"

"You don't have to, my dear,"  
said the brute, "You don't have  
to."

### My Creed.

I believe,

A man gets what he sets his  
heart on, provided his heart  
sets on it long enough to hatch  
it.

I believe,

A man is not eligible to mem-  
bership in The Down-and-Out  
Club until he has lost all faith  
in I and Me and My and Mine.

I believe,

To-morrow is another day and  
one will get nothing out of  
looking backward, but a kink  
in the neck.

I believe,

When I am in a pine box, the  
lid securely screwed down, and  
safely under six foot of sod,  
that then I am done for, but  
not 'til then.

I believe,

The hard part of life is the liv-  
ing of it and no matter how  
clever we may be at the best  
we can never get out of it alive.

—Erasmus.

### Fashions.

Fashions are like the tides.  
The waist-line rises and falls;  
hips come in and go out; whole  
figures ebb and flow. Woman  
achieves the fashionable slimness  
of the day—and slowly the cur-  
rent sets toward curves. It cul-  
minates in the hour-glass shape—  
and again the tide turns toward  
straight lines, until woman is  
once more reduced to a narrow-  
gauge cylinder, *sans* bust, *sans*  
hips, *sans* anything.—*Yale Record*.

### Defining the Dead-Language!

Teacher: "Bobby, if 'Delphia'  
in Greek means 'horse,' what does  
Philadelphia mean?"

Bobby: "Slow-horse, teacher."

### Even.

Mr. Millyuns (engaging valet)  
—"I warn you that frequently I  
am exceedingly ill-tempered, and  
gruff."

Valet (cheerfully)—"That's all  
right, sir, so am I."—*Sacred Heart  
Review*.

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**Among Those Present**

There are bone-less chickens, seed-less oranges, and money-less bank accounts, but now we have with us the greatest of them all—the talk-less drama! *Sumurun* has arrived in New York and owing to the nature of the play, further review is use-less!

*Ben Hur* has been here, but it would have been better if it never had come at all. All the ads. said there were in it over 200 people and 20 horses; it would have been better if there were 200 horses and 20 people—then it might have been as good as the Hippodrome!

Sixty members of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York inspected the Century Theatre during a performance of *The Garden of Allah* recently and saw from the back of the stage how the apparatus for the wonderful scenic effects was manipulated.

An instance of the attractive and really up-to-date methods pursued by the management of the Fifth Avenue Theatre in New York is the presentation each week of some legitimate star. They are certainly “putting one over” on the other vaudeville houses here and since its inception “the one-star big-act” bill has met with generous approval.

Thomas Shea in some of his good old plays aroused considerable interest at the Grand this past month; also, Rose Stahl crowded the house so one week that it was necessary to turn many away. But it's really plays like these that make a house popular and not so much the popular prices.

*The Faun*, with William Faversham, Julia Opp, his wife, and Stanhope Wheatcroft recently made a flying visit to this city for one week and were off again before many had a chance to see this peculiar, but very interesting play. They made the Manhattan Opera House their headquarters while stopping here. Mr. Faversham's company then started on a 20,000 mile tour, covering all the United States and Canada, and then a trip to Europe in the Summer. It is safe to say *The Faun* will be a tired animal on its return.

“*The Million*” should,  
At the Herald Square,  
Make of the manager,  
“*A Little Millionaire!*”

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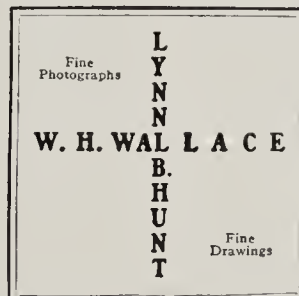
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## The Irish Visit

(Continued from Page 102.)

of breathless oblivion—because to do that, intellect must be burned away—and Mr. Kerrigan's intellect is too dominant.

This is said, not as detraction of the actor—for that would be cavilling carried to the grotesque—but rather as introduction to Miss Allgood. Sara Allgood, let us call her, for we never use handles to the names of genius. When she played Maurya in *Riders to the Sea*, the whole audience was breathless. They had forgotten everything but the tragedy of this mother, conquered by the irresistible sea, and finally reaching, thru exhaustion, the peace of defeat. For several moments after the fall of the curtain, no sound was heard. The audience was coming back to itself. Such an effect could not be gained by the actress without intelligence, for untended fire splutters out or burns indiscriminately. But no amount of intelligence alone could produce it, for pure intelligence is wholly conscious and creates consciousness, and while we are conscious, we cannot purge ourselves with forgetfulness, and touch the infinite. All Miss Allgood's performances were not on this plane, tho all were thoroughly adequate. No other part called so for genius. But this one part showed what she is. Intelligence she has—but intelligence governed by the supreme grasp of instinct—which is the final necessity for the greatest art. Of those in the company she most of all has the dramatic instinct. She was able to make live the artificial climax in Shaw's play, and that is a test. She can act both the real and the unreal convincingly, and with the proper vehicle can reach the heights. She is pre-eminently the acting artist of the company, the one who could succeed most surely apart from it. It is to be hoped America will see much more of the Irish Players, but especially that it will see more of her.

## Wesleyan Defeats Dartmouth

SINCE the opening of the Wesleyan University basketball season, Jan. 6th, four teams have been met and defeated. Rhode Island State College was easily beaten, 36 to 13, and Springfield Training School was defeated the week following, 35 to 21. Then came a series of two games with Dartmouth College, which team is leading the big Intercollegiate League. The first game was bitterly fought with Wesleyan maintaining a small lead throughout and ended with a Dartmouth defeat, 30 to 27. Jan. 20th, Wesleyan journeyed to Hanover and again demonstrated her superiority by administering a second defeat to Dartmouth, 23 to 19. Last year Wesleyan University won the New England Collegiate Championship with the team which has started the 1912 season so auspiciously.

## The Truth Once.

"Do you think any woman ever believed a man when he said she was the first girl he had ever kissed?"

"Yes, Eve did."—*Satire*.



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and thus they should interest you in their goods. Help us along by PATRONIZING them as much as possible, and

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Three hundred millions spent annually for Publicity and Advertising is proof positive that the business world recognizes the power of these two forces as business builders, as sales stimulants, but there seems to be a tendency on the part of merchandizers to confound the two when, as a matter of fact there should be a definite distinction made between Publicity and Advertising.

The mission of Publicity is to make public, to introduce, to get the minds of the many familiar with a trademark brand or particular make of goods.

In Publicity there is no effort to create an immediate desire, an itch to purchase, as it were, its aim is so wide as to make concentrated direct appeal no part of its mission.

This being true the determining factor in selecting a medium for Publicity should be *Numerical Circulation*, regardless of class, and so numerical circulation finds a ready market at from Twenty-eight Dollars to Ninety-eight Dollars for a single column one-inch space, or Two Hundred to Two Thousand Dollars for one page, one insertion. Now just let those little amounts sort of fix themselves on your slate for a few moments, please.

Results from Publicity, while a certain quantity are not of a definite or tangible quality and can only be traced as a whole, the conspicuous successes in all lines of merchandizing are its big users, yet seldom, if ever, can one definite method of use be pointed out as the most potent factor in a general campaign.

The mission of Advertising is to secure business or what leads up to it, to create a desire in the mind of the reader for the particular goods advertised and that desire at the time of reading, if it does not result in immediate purchase or inquiry, it misses its mission and becomes publicity.

This being true it is most essential that the reader be of the sex and class to which the goods advertised would appeal and therefore in selecting a medium for advertising clientele, standing, popularity and recognized merit should be the determining factors, numerical circulation being only a secondary consideration as a basis for decision between two publications in the same field.

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If, for illustration, you have something for the college man *The Intercollegiate* will carry your story to him and tell it, get that phase, AND TELL IT! Anything further is up to you. The field is a large one, Half a million college men in these United States, luxury living, good, free spenders; what an advertising opportunity!

## The Age of the Stage—Next Month.

**M**ORE and more, as America is awakening to artistic endeavor, the drama is growing in interest. Like all active nations, the stage forms one of the most important departments of its literary work.

Mrs. Kenneth Brown, author of *Haremluk*, herself a famous Greek, remarked that she had found a very close resemblance between the Greek and the American. The remark is quoted not to draw false comparison between the golden age of the Athenian dramatics and our present theatriac output, but merely to show arralogy. To-day there are more publications seriously concerned with the drama alone in America than there ever have been before, and also more publications giving large space to dramatic discussion. The Drama League of America is flourishing now. American colleges are increasingly turning part of their curricula to dramatic study, and their students are more and more tending to the production of serious plays.

There needs be no apology therefore, for the announcement that the next number of *The Intercollegiate Magazine* is to be a special dramatic one. Reviews of dramatic activities in the various colleges, articles on the collegian as dramatist and actor, contributions from various managers, playwrights and actors, on subjects of interest and import both to the theatre and the college, will be contained therein.

No man wishing to be abreast of the times to-day, as the American college man is, can afford to ignore the field of the play. Therefore we consider that this coming issue is to be not only one of our most interesting, but also one of the most important we have yet published. Indeed, it is almost insultingly superfluous to mention this to our readers. We know that they all will look forward eagerly to this number. And we can promise that we shall endeavor to our utmost to render the treatment in the issue worthy of the subject.

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## With the PUBLISHERS

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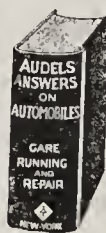
## The Rubaiyat of a College Student

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PUBLISHERS, BOSTON

## A Little of EVERYTHING

The American Under-graduate

THE *Century Magazine* is evidently trying to build up a large college subscription list. "The American Under-Graduate" by Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, author of "College Men and the Bible," is certainly a good step in that direction, and the average thinking college man should get a copy and see what Mr. Cooper has to say. In the February "Century" he discusses education "à la carte." Mr. Cooper's facts are based mainly upon his wide and intimate acquaintance with college students. He has made a study of college life and conditions in the United States and abroad and has consulted largely with prominent educators and public men throughout the country.

Wilson—That's All!

BY a movement inaugurated recently at the University of South Carolina, joined soon by the University of Virginia in the work of organization, they are now forming all over the country Woodrow Wilson Clubs. The organization is called "The Woodrow Wilson League of College Men," and the purpose is two-fold: first, to arouse political patriotism in the colleges, and then to place a college man President of the United States. The officers of the league are as follows: President, William H. Scott of the University of South Carolina, and Vice-President, D. Hilden Ramsey of the University of Virginia.

Intercollegiate Socialists Meet

THE Third Annual Convention of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society was held in New York City last month. The convention discussed as its central theme the present status and import of the Socialist movement and the relation of the college student thereto. Among the well-known speakers was Prof. Vida D. Scudder of Wellesley College, Mayor-elect George R. Lunn, D.D., of Schenectady, Congressman Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, John Spargo, Morris Hillquit and J. G. Phelps Stokes. The Society, whose headquarters is at 105 West 40th St., now contains thirty-eight undergraduate Chapters, an increase of twenty-seven over the number in existence at the beginning of the season 1910-11.

Space Does Not Permit.

ONE of the most important events of the past month was the election of John Grier Hibben to the Presidency of Princeton University. As there is considerable increase in our advertising pages this month, there is correspondingly a decrease in our regular number of text pages. So it is with regret we cannot deal with this very interesting subject this month, but we trust to have an interview with Dr. Hibben before the next issue and then we will deal with the life and work of the man taking Woodrow Wilson's place.

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THE INTERCOLLEGIATE

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Life of Roger, fifth Earl of Rutland—Schoolmate of Earl Southampton and of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern in "Hamlet."—How the folio of 1623 was published by Rutland's cousins the Pembroke brothers.

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SEE THE  
BACK COVER



370.5  
IN  
THE COLLEGE MAN AND THE STAGE

# The Intercollegiate

Edited by WELLINGTON SMITH

ESTABLISHED 1899



APRIL  
ADVERTISERS'  
ISSUE

(SEE ANNOUNCEMENT)

THE LODE-STAR

PRICE TEN CENTS

VOLUME XII NUMBER 5

PUBLISHED BY  
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JACK-o'-LANTERN .....Dartmouth  
SYRACUSAN .....Syracuse  
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# DRAMATIC NUMBER



## The Intercollegiate

ESTABLISHED 1899

1123 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

INTER PUBLISHING COMPANY

— INCORPORATED 1911 —

WELLINGTON SMITH, Pres.  
STANLEY R. SMITH, Vice-Pres.

EDWARD GOODMAN, Secretary.  
B. RUSSELL HERTS, Treasurer.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

The Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association

NEW YORK OFFICE: 111 BROADWAY.



CONTRIBUTING EDITORS IN EACH OF THE LEADING COLLEGES

NEXT

## Advertisers Number

APRIL

Announcement is made elsewhere of a special proposition for the April Advertisers' Number which literally "kills two birds with one stone!" We will not dwell at great length upon this proposition, but you should certainly take advantage of the trial subscription offer *which the advertisers pay for*.

Among the more important articles and fiction next month will be "Life in a College Town" by Charles H. La Tourette, a well-known writer of college men and university life; "The Cribber" by Phil S. Perkins—a rattling good story with a "moral" attached; "Smoking and Drinking in Relation to the Student," an article sure to arouse wide-spread comment, and in fact that is just what its author, Benedict Russell, always receives; another appropriate article, "Getting a Job"—what a hustle for one next June!—the writer, William P. Rose, tells you from his own experience, how best to secure it, as he went "thru the mill" after leaving college and is now connected with one of the larger magazines. Something else—and a lot more!

The four leading departments, Sportic, I. A. A. Bulletin, Dramatics, and Man's Dress will be there "as usual."

A cover appealing to your eye; articles appealing to your mind; an appeal appealing to your pocket-book! Do you get us—next month?

VOL. XII

NO. 5

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Cover Design

THE LODGE-STAR

By Wells Hamlin

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Mail Matter of the Second Class

MARCH :: 1912

## CONTRIBUTORS

We have decided not to offer any more "prizes" for the best contributions received each month as there were times it appeared to us, at least half the country wished to write for **The Intercollegiate!** So we will pay hereafter only our regular rates. And only the best in fiction or articles will be considered.

Please do not bother us with "blood and thunder" stories. Or editorials embodying your "ideas" for reform or the like. Our office boy can do that! Send us in an interesting sketch of a present or past college man; jokes with a point or poetry with a meaning; stirring fiction of the kind an average college man takes to bed with him to finish; or a strong article about your own particular college or life at that college—but no athletics, our Contributing Editors do that!

Whatever you contribute, especially if you contribute fiction; bear in mind that we are catering to college men. That means that we want good ideas well expressed. The college reader is intelligent and demands real stuff. The only things that we can consider for publication are those which meet these demands.

All these points will be taken into consideration before we publish the contribution. Style and general handling of subject will prove a strong factor in your favor especially if they show originality. Also, illustrating with good photographs will make it more interesting. Remember to enclose a stamped return envelope in case the manuscript is not acceptable. Contributions should be in before the 20th of each month to be submitted for the next issue.

## IMPORTANT TO READERS

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1—THE OASIS GARDEN IN "THE GARDEN OF ALLAH." 2—CAMILLA EIBENSCHÜTZ AS "SUMURU'N." 3—MARIE NORDSTROM, "BOUGHT AND PAID FOR" (WHITE). 4—JULIET SHELBY AS "THE LITTLEST REBEL" (SYKES). 5—THE ORIGINAL GEO. M. COHAN. 6—MOLLY PEARSON, "BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS" (BANGS). 7—THREE HEADS IN "OFFICER 666" (WHITE).



# The Intercollegiate

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## The College Man and the Stage

A symposium on the value of the man or woman, from the university, as actor and dramatist; contributed by the leading theatrical managers.

Note: The drama to-day has taken on such an important aspect that it is more and more drawing to it the efforts, both creative and interpretative, of the intelligent man. There has been much discussion and great divergence of opinion on the question: "Is the college man better or worse fitted for the theatrical struggle than he who has not had a higher education?" Dramatists and actors have before this been asked to give their views. But, after all, the finality in practical judgment lies with the producers, who are by the nature of their positions more apt to have broader and therefore more conclusive experience touching the subject. Therefore it is to the managers that we have sent the following series of questions. And the interesting answers which we have received are printed below, in the hope that they will furnish our readers with illuminating information on what may be termed the most important phase of the situation.

1. (a) Is the dramatist with a collegiate training more apt to produce successful plays than the one without such training?

(b) If this is so, can you ascribe any reasons for it? Or, if this is not so, can you suggest why the increasing attention given to dramaturgy in the curricula of various colleges does not produce a more successful result?

2. Is the actor with a collegiate training apt to be a better and more successful actor than the one without such training? Why?

3. What would you suggest as the best preliminary training for (a) playwriting? (b) acting?

GEORGE C. TYLER,

General Director of Liebler and Co.

THE playwright who has a college education should be better equipped for his work in every respect than the man whose ideas and stock of general information has been gathered fortuitously. But most of our playwrights who succeed have been connected in some capacity with the theatre. This only proves that no amount of theoretical knowledge is as valuable as an ounce of actual experience. Given the knowledge however, and temper it with practice, and the individual should carve out a future for himself.

The answer to whether an actor is benefitted by a collegiate education is an unqualified yes. There is no doubt that the technique of acting is mastered more easily in early years. But all colleges have their dramatic societies and if a man has a natural bent for the stage he will be found among the amateur actors bearing his part. Some stage experience in early years is very valuable training for a child. It not only stimulates his imagination, but awakes in him that sixth sense which should mark the true actor, a sense of the existence of the audience as an unseen being to whom his expression and emotions are to be made visible.

The best training for writing plays is to write plays, and, if possible, get them acted. Next to writing plays and producing them one should study plays in both written and acted form. Seeing a play for the

first time it is difficult to study it. Go to one play again and again and then you can watch it constructively.

MR. WINTHROP AMES.

Formerly Director of the New Theater, now Proprietor of the new Little Theater and American Manager of *Sumurun*.

The questions are so worded as to make it difficult to answer them categorically. The dramatist with a collegiate training is more apt to produce a successful play than one without such training only if they have the same temperament, the same feeling for drama and character, the same ability to express their thinking and the same ability to think. If they are equal in these respects, then the man with the collegiate training is apt to produce the more successful play because he is apt to have a wider training in the study of literature and a more intimate acquaintance with the dramatic masterpieces.

As to the second part of your first question, the study of dramatic construction in the universities has at the present time produced no great masterpieces, probably because those who have written dramas, after their college training, did not have the *flair* for the dramatic, which is the basis of all successful plays.

The same answer may be made to your second question. If the actor with the college training has the same temperament, the same ability to see and interpret character on the stage, the same command over his



voice as the actor without the college training, it stands to reason that he should be the better and more successful actor.

The best training for the man who wishes to become a playwright is to write plays, and to keep at it, and the best way to learn to act is to act, and to keep everlastingly at it.

LEANDER RICHARDSON.

1 (a) I do *not* think "the dramatist with a collegiate training more apt to produce successful plays than the one without such training," because our most successful dramatists are not college trained. These include George Broadhurst, Augustus Thomas, David Belasco, Charles Klein, George M. Cohan and many more. On the reverse, we should have to dig deep to find college trained dramatists with anything resembling the records of any of these gentlemen.

(b) The first reason why this is so rests upon the principle that success in dramatic writing has its origin in special fitness, or what we call dramatic instinct. You can no more instil this where it was not born than you can teach a prize bull to sing a soprano solo.

"The increasing attention given to dramaturgy in the curricula of various colleges" does not produce a more successful result because it has not the material to work on. Special fitness is rare. You can teach a man to be a fair lawyer, or a good surgeon, or a capable engineer, but you cannot teach him to be a passable dramatist if he hasn't the spark. You cannot make a prima donna without a voice.

2—"The actor with a collegiate training" is "apt to be a better and more successful actor than the one without such training" for two reasons. A college training presupposes the acquirement of the bearing of a gentleman, or at least the knowledge of how to appear a gentleman upon occasion. It also imparts a capacity to grasp the meanings of words, phrases, and what the author is driving at in general. There it stops, in the equipment of an actor.

3.—The best preliminary training for playwriting is practice, and if possible, service in a theatre under a capable stage manager. Observation, application, absorption of the effect of everything that is done or happens—these help. But first there must be the glowing coal of dramatic instinct. All this applies with equal force to acting. You can do neither if it is not in you by nature.

On the stage quite as truly as in any other walk of life the old adage holds good that you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

MR. BENNETT,  
General Press Agent, Messrs. Shubert.

1.—Whether or not the dramatist with the collegiate training is more apt to succeed than the one without that training seems to me to depend partly on the man and partly on the training. All artists, including poets, are born *and* made. So of course no training can make a dramatist out of a man who has not already playwriting "stuff" in him. If he has that, however, and the college training is the right sort—virile and in helpful touch with life and the public, not dogmatically bound by rule—then of course the born dramatist, trained properly, is more apt to reach the goal of success—or at least more apt to reach it quicker—than the born dramatist who has to gather

the training as best he may for himself.

2.—What applies to the dramatist also applies to the actor—except that in most of our universities training for acting has not yet been accepted as sufficiently important to be included in the curricula. But there may come a time when the faculties will realize that acting is a profession worthy to take rank with the other professions for which the universities already provide.

3.—The best training for playwriting and acting, like the best training for any art, consists first of the development of the artist in perceptive quality, and then in diligent and unremitting practise in expression. Thus will the playwright and the actor learn something to express and develop a facility and technique for its expression.

JOHN CORT,  
Head of The Authors' Producing Co.

1.—No. The man who has rubbed shoulders with the world and who has viewed the horizon of the conventional, as well as the unconventional, is in my estimation, the most likely to write a success.

2.—The reason for failure of collegiate dramatists is best attributed to the fact that he writes on a given line, with a given purpose, and steps not outside this sphere for fear of losing his thread or theme. He lacks worldliness, hence, the power to insert virility, potency and every-day-life interest into his concoction.

Yes, the actor with a collegiate training is the more likely to succeed. He sees life from both angles. Before, behind and at the foot-lights and discerns, more accurately, the meaning of a sentence and its possible weight in a situation.

3.—The best preliminary training is actual contact with the stage. Whether your aspirations lead toward acting, managerial or playwriting, real, sincere experience gleaned from real contact with the subject at hand, is, to my way of thinking, the real primary training course that cannot go wrong.

MR. LOUIS NETHERSOLE,  
Manager of Olga Nethersole and Margaret Anglin.

I am decidedly of opinion that the dramatist who has had a collegiate training might be better fitted to produce successful plays than one without such training, provided that he or she should fortunately be endowed with a dramatic instinct. The mere fact that one is highly educated does not guarantee the making of a successful dramatist. Education is of no greater nor less value to the dramatist than it is to the votary of any other profession. With a classical education one acquires a knowledge of the Greek and Latin drama, which may perhaps give its possessor some slight advantage.

I would be disposed to smile at the evidently earnest attention that is being given to dramaturgy in the curricula of some colleges in this country, were it not for the fact that the more the drama is discussed and the more serious attention it receives on all sides, the greater will its influence become. That, to my mind, is the only good that can possibly accrue from the patronage of the drama by college professors. No dramatist can be made and developed by a college or a university. He may learn to sketch a few lines and he may learn something of technique, but the successful dramatist must learn his lessons from practical



life itself and from such practical life as, in the nature of things, cannot be found within the walls of a university. I certainly hope, however, that the colleges and universities will continue their work because one very important result will be the breaking down of the last barriers of prejudice toward the theatre that still remain with the Anglo-Saxons.

The actor with a collegiate training is better fitted for success than one without it. The question would seem to be superfluous. It must be obvious that education and high education aids its fortunate possessor, and a highly trained intellect must inevitably assert its superiority. If I had my way, I would not allow any man to appear on the stage until he had passed a difficult educational test, which should embrace the classics and at least the French and German languages.

I am hardly competent to suggest the best preliminary training for playwriting, as I am not sure whether I understand what is expected of me. I would advise the tyro to study the best works of the modern dramatists of France, Germany and England and then try his prentice hand with short sketches. As to acting, it is clear that the beginner, after acquiring an experience of technique at a dramatic training school—meaning the A. B. C. of the art—should have at least two years in stock companies and if he could add another year in a Shakespearean repertoire company, he ought to find himself pretty well fitted for the fray at the end of that probationary period, provided always that he has not in the meantime found out that he is out of place on the stage. He would soon find it out in a stock company and having found it out his speedy retirement would be advisable.

MR. E. J. BOWES,

Manager of Margaret Illington.

In response to your query, my opinion is as follows:

1.—(a) Yes.

(b) I do not consider that the study of dramaturgy in the various colleges has been without successful result. The theoretical training in college is but the first step, and the education is not complete until some practical experience has been had. While it is always a question of the individual talent of the playwright, and men have succeeded without the collegiate training, and while the practical experience is absolutely essential, I am positively of the opinion that a college course in dramaturgy, to the person fitted by nature for the work, will put him on the right track and keep him there and the play of a gifted graduate will be better by far than the product of an equally gifted but untrained writer.

2.—I think it makes a great difference to the actor, especially if he be a producing actor, in which case an education in literature, languages, the arts etc., is of vast value.

3.—(a) A collegiate course and some experience as an actor if possible, even if it be in the smallest parts.

(b) A course in a good school of acting is valuable for the primary mechanics of acting, then as a member of a company having a first class director, doing good plays, and with good actors whose example may be emulated.

MR. CHANNING POLLOCK,

for Miss Anna Marble, Press Representative of  
The Hippodrome.

Before taking up your questions in order, I should

give it as my opinion that collegiate training is likely to help any man to do anything, and that, *all other things being equal*, the man who has such training is more likely to succeed than the man who has not.

But—

1.—(a) Statistics in this country would not show that "the dramatist with a collegiate training is more apt to produce successful plays than the one without such training."

(b) It is possible that a classical education tends to make the literary man rather than the dramatist, whose chief requirements, the habit of brevity, succinctness and focus, may not be filled by the inculcation of a nice sense of language. However, the fact that "the increasing attention given to dramaturgy in the curricula of various colleges does not produce a more successful result" means nothing. "Increasing attention" has not been increasing long enough. Moreover, in the production of fruit, soil is as important as seed. You can't grow things by planting in sawdust. Dramatists must be born before they are made.

2.—Yes. Because collegiate training fosters the power of concentration, inclines to study, teaches proper diction, and provides associations of a sort likely to help in the making of a gentleman.

3.—(a) Newspaper work. (b) A minor position in a stock company.

MR. LEWIS WALLER,

Producer of *A Butterfly on the Wheel*.

1.—(a) It should be obvious that a first-class education cannot but be of advantage to the Professor of any art!

(b) The reason why play-writing cannot be taught in schools, lies in the fact, that only in the *theatre*, can the dramatist learn his trade!

2.—The first answer applies to the Actor as well as to the Dramatist.

3.—(a) The best training for a Dramatist is acting.

(b) The best training for acting is practise before an audience.

MR. GEORGE BOWLES,

General Representative, Wagenhals and Kemper.

Mr. Wagenhals and Mr. Kemper are both out of the city, but I submit below answers to your various questions, which are of course only my personal opinion.

1.—(a) Yes.

(b) A college education and the mental training gained thereby materially help a writer for the stage and give him an advantage over the untrained man.

2.—Yes,—all other things being equal, mentality, temperament and physical qualities.

3.—(a) A study of dramatic literature and a practical and common sense study of modern stage successes.

(b) A course at some good dramatic school and then a lot of real experience even in small roles in some stock company.

MR. LOUIS MANN,

Appearing under the management of Werba and  
Luescher.

In all walks of life artistic, whether the fashioning of the drama or its exposition, or the use of the brush and palate, the chisel and the mallet, there is the



primal requisite, intuition; a sense of color and due proportion. The art world is all music, the dramatist, composer, the sculptor, and the actor must never be tone deaf, never be color blind. He may be literally deaf or blind, but he must possess the faculty innately of seeing surely, feeling finely and hearing honestly, else an artistic field be denied him forever.

All the arts are constantly in juxtaposition. The man who writes well understands good acting, the man who acts well understands good paintings, painters and sculptors are nearly always good actors and mostly always good writers. There have been so many notable cases of this condition that to enumerate them all would be a mighty task indeed, yet it may not be amiss to say here that Michael Angelo was a great painter, a great sculptor, a great writer and last but not least a wonderful actor. It is recorded that he was wont to pose for his pupils in exemplifying his ideas and have them roaring with laughter or hushed in awe at his marvellous facial expressions of the deepest emotions. Albrecht Dürer, Leonardo Da Vinci, Botticelli, Paul Veronese, Whistler, were all able to write, paint, hew and fashion the marble and act had it been necessary. Wagner wrote his own librettos, while Johann Sebastian Bach, called the father of music, was all the arts in one so they tell in the little town of Eisanach in the Thuringian woods in Saxony where he dwelt and worked.

In our own time great actors were many sided in art. Joseph Jefferson painted; Richard Mansfield painted and wrote and was a musician of extraordinary gifts; the great Sornethal wrote, so did Sir Henry Irving. In all these men there dwelt music in the soul.

The man who writes, paints or acts may do these things well because the gift to do so was his at birth, but there is always the plus of cultivation. A man

may have an academic training and never become a writer of good plays if the primal sense of seeing surely, feeling finely and hearing honestly is not his at birth. An academic training is unquestionably to his advantage, always provided he possesses the first requisite—color, intuition; in a word art must be in his soul first and no amount of collegiate courses can produce that. There never will be better plays written or better actors made by colleges unless the playwright is there in embryo ere he enter the college. But this thing the collegiate course will do for him who has within; it will guide him to quicker results, give him more rapidly the technique of all that lies chaotic within him. He would learn of his own accord the sense of harmony, the palate's worth, the keyboard's wonderful range, the multitudinous ramifications of the strings, the strength of word painting, the use of his own voice, as many of the old masters in all artistic walks of life had to do; but he will grasp more quickly, learn more early the caverns of chaos, and come faster into the blazing sunlight of true art if some master shows him how.

There is one great difficulty, however, the student of art must always guard against. In the collegiate endeavor to cultivate he is apt to have his individuality destroyed for a time by the preceptor who would fain cultivate from his own standpoint, thereby retarding progress for a time. It has been demonstrated time after time that great artists develop more rapidly after they leave their alma mater than during their period of incubation, and so the student with the real sense of color should early in his collegiate career learn to accept what his innate sense of tone tells him is right and reject what is wrong. By all means preserve individuality—then will you write, paint, compose, model or act whether you be of academic training or otherwise.

## A Playhouse for the Intelligent

THOSE whose hopes ran high at the prospect of the New Theater, and then ran low again at certain of its mistakes, and finally died with its death, may chance becoming eagerly excited once more. Mr. Winthrop Ames, the former director of that institution, assisted by Mr. George Foster Platt, who was associated with him as producer in chief, are going to give us in March the Little Theater, conceived and executed in the manner of the Little Theater in London, Reinhardt's *Kammerspiele* in Berlin, and the *Théâtre des Arts* in Paris.

There will be no galleries, balconies or boxes, and every seat in the fifteen rows of the orchestra is promised to be as good as every other.

Mr. Ames is going to try to make it "A place of entertainment for intelligent people." He will produce not only plays of wide appeal, but those of novelty and those which will be barred from larger theaters because of needing a rather special audience—"but only plays in which there is some appeal to intelligence, refined humor, imagination, or the literary sense." They will be produced with beautiful settings, but those of artistic simplicity and suggestive imaginative effect, rather than mechanical complexity.

The long run system, not the repertory, is to prevail, out of consideration for economy and the authors. But there will be special matinee performances three or four times a week of unusual plays that cannot develop long runs.

Among the pieces planned for representation are *The Pigeon*, by John Galsworthy, *The Terrible Meek*, by Charles Rann Kennedy, the novel in episode, *Anatol*, by Arthur Schnitzler, the *Electra* of Euripides, and a modern satirical comedy of New York life called *One-Two-Three-and-Out-Goes-She*, the first play of the American, John T. Hayes. Also there will be three one act plays of Maeterlinck and *Snow White*, a play for children, not about children for grown ups.

Of course the long runs may push some of these productions into the future. But from the list given, and from the previous work of Mr. Ames and Mr. Platt, it may readily be seen that here at last there is promise of a theater for the intelligent, great enough to warrant the publication of the good news of this advance notice. Mr. Ames has doubtless learned valuable things from the failure of our subsidized institution. Where the financial group failed, may this individual artist splendidly succeed.



# Theatre and University

BY PERCY MAC KAYE

Note.—Mr. MacKaye has written us his regret that the pressure of time has prevented him from giving us some new words on the subject of this article. But he has signified his willingness for us to use a speech he made before Harvard students. From a copy of this, which he sent us, extracts have been made constituting the following important article.

MY subject is the opportunities of the university man in the theatre, and where there are opportunities there are responsibilities as well, and vice versa. There are opportunities for the university as an institution and for university men working as individuals in the activities of the stage. As an institution, the university can bring to the theatre something it very much needs, an educated ideal, an ideal formed of a perspective of the past, an interest in the future and a freedom to think. The last is perhaps the greatest boon. To have no commercial competition, to do its work under other than speculative conditions, that is the great secret of the university's success and progress. The theatre on the other hand has always been a great speculative business and has suffered from the natural faults of such a condition. The university can do much, both in example and in practical aid, to give the theatre this freedom to think.

The growing interest of the universities is encouraging, but only reasonable. The university surely must include in its outlook the universals, and for too many centuries it has ignored the most universal of artistic activities, the theatre. Somewhere on most diplomas stand the words, "liberal arts," and yet the art most liberal of all has been ignored. The university of all public institutions should appreciate the straits of the theatre in this speculative warfare and come to its assistance. What would be the state of the liberal arts of Harvard if all endowment were taken away? Far worse indeed than that of the harshly criticised theatre. And what would be the state of the arts if the college lacked its external equipments? Suppose there were no chemistry laboratories and the student had to go to the druggists' to make his experiments. Suppose there were no library and the student had to seek all his material here and there in book shops. And yet that is exactly the fault of the theatre to-day.

The theatre demands the attention of the university because it exists as a civic institution and as an art. And as such it can and will bring much to the university. It can bring an emancipated point of view, a democracy of practical conduct as well as of ideal, a freedom from social prejudice based on the forced Bohemianism of centuries of ostracism. Cut off from society by his migratory life, the actor has developed a fraternity of spirit with all whom he meets that is really fine and inspiring. The art of the drama itself has a fascination and education in it that we of the universities have only just begun to appreciate. Life behind the scenes, contact with great actors, great dramatists and great plays, has its value. Indeed I have always felt that my early life in the theatre close to my father, Steele MacKaye, and my brother, an actor, has been as precious and educative as my association with Harvard University. The third thing that the theatre brings to the university is an opportunity of expression to influence national life. We talk vehemently of the freedom of the press and we realize its influence. But we are never so eager for

the freedom of the theatre, and we forget that its influence is even greater because it is directly emotional. Every day thousands upon thousands of men, women and children stream into the theatres of the country as they never stream into the university or into any other institution. Yet how little attention the university man ever pays. We should expect him to think about the theatre and to have a real ideal concerning it, just as he does in politics. Actually he seldom considers its inner meanings and never realizes that it deals with the same masses as does politics and touches millions more than the university ever reaches.

The university man may show his interest in the theatre passively as a mere spectator, perhaps give his support to such movements to organize audiences as that of the Drama League, or actively as a worker in one of its many fields. There are fascinating opportunities for pioneer labor and ultimately for a worthy life work in any of the four fields, playwriting, acting, criticism or management. There is a tendency now in the theatre to look upon the college man as the business world of twenty years ago looked upon him. But so rapidly are graduates invading the theatre that in ten years this whole prejudice will have changed. Ideals and a practical efficiency will triumph for him as they have in business.

There is little need to talk of opportunities as dramatists. Too many of our graduates have found success to make it necessary. They have brought the theatre much in technical training; they have learned much from the theatre itself. The field in which there is a still greater opportunity, because so few have invaded it, is acting. There is a fine practical vocation, as the late Jacob Wendell has proved. In dramatic criticism there is also a great opportunity. At present the field is often ill-filled and limited. But ultimately with the further entrance of university men into the management of newspapers, as much emphasis should be given to the dramatic columns as to those devoted to business and political news. To this opportunity of expression the university man would bring a broad vision of drama and its relation to society itself, a vision very much needed.

But the most splendid field of all, both because of its necessities and its opportunities, is that of management. Even in the matter of commercial success there is a chance for the university man to seize. What is needed for a profitable theatre is a definite policy; the college graduate ought to bring with him such ideas and such schemes as should achieve it. In Bernard Shaw's preface to three translated plays of Eugene Brieux, he writes of the dramatist something that applies even more strongly to the manager.

"The great dramatist has something better to do than to amuse either himself or his audience. He has to interpret life. This sounds a mere pious phrase of literary criticism; but a moment's consideration will discover its meaning and its exactitude. Life as

(Continued on page 120)



# Two Great Foreigners

## INTERVIEWS

Foreign actors and actresses visit our shores from time to time. That they travel across the sea to appear before us is sufficient evidence that they are considered, where they come from, to be unusually great enough to warrant our particular attention. A critical study of their work is therefore of importance, and a judgment of it in relation to our local conditions. When such judgment proves the artist to be great, not only for his own land, but for ours, it becomes furthermore of import to ascertain that artist's own views upon his art.

Two such artists have undoubtedly visited our stage this season. If the genius may be defined as the possessor of an unusual aptitude developed to unusual power, undoubtedly Madame Simone and Miss Sara Allgood may be described as geniuses in acting.

As a rule interviews with foreign geniuses are confined to questions as to personal habits, tastes, and so forth. And since such questions gratify only that comparatively idle curiosity which exhibits itself in the desire of the mob to know as much of the private actions of the prominent individual as it can, such interviews have naturally fallen into disrepute. But that does not mean that all direct communications with great artists should be cut off. On the contrary, as stated above, the artist's opinions on his art, formed as they are from thought, study and experience, should be of the greatest value to any interested in that art.

Therefore an attempt has been made to secure such intelligently expressive interviews with these two geniuses. No one will find in them Madame Simone's tastes in dress, or Miss Allgood's favorite brand of tea. These things, interesting as they may be in themselves, do not pertain to the art of acting. There is no attempt here to lift the veil from private life; but merely one to penetrate to the critical attitude of the creator

### MADAME SIMONE—INTERNATIONALIST

MADAME SIMONE'S appearance in America bears greater significance than the ordinary visit of a foreign artist. The reason is that her tour is not really a visit in the ordinary sense at all. She is acting in English and intends to stay a certain definite time with us each season, acting in English. Between our seasons, she returns to her native France to continue her career there in French. And so she will be filling the unusual position of being one of the foremost actresses on the stage of two nations, simultaneously, so to speak.

"It is very interesting," she said, in her accent that is almost an adornment to the language rather than a detriment, "this starting out, so to say, on a fresh career. I did not want to act here in French. When the public here goes to see an actor who plays in French, it is from curiosity, in great part. Only very few, naturally, can get a complete impression. If I were to play in French I could not do what I want."

Madame Simone wants to familiarize us with realistic acting. "There seems to be a tendency now," she continued, "towards 'truth' in art. I do not know how it is here, but in Paris, between a novel and a story of actual happenings, they go for the 'true story.' The good part of this tendency should influence art. I do not care what type the play is, so long as it is interpretative of life. And the actor should interpret life."

She was asked if she could suggest why so many actors are artificial. She succinctly replied, "The trouble is that many of them start too young. I have known some to start at fifteen. It is difficult for them, save in very exceptional cases, at such an age, to portray the various emotions otherwise than mechanically. They cannot get the training necessary."

It is interesting to know what Madame Simone considers good preliminary training for acting. It seems so different from the usual recommendations, and yet so simple and convincing. "First you must develop your imagination, your intellect, your emotion, your sympathy. You must *be* before you can represent. It is like the training for all artists. One should

travel, study, see the world and people, get into touch with life.

This actress believes with refreshing vehemence in the intellect. "I myself like to think. I do not like to be governed by emotion. And of course, to do a thing purely mechanically, well—that cannot be art. An actor should have an understanding of literature. He should know that there are different *genres* of plays, which must be treated in different ways. There are some students of the stage who may not always realize the distinction, for instance, between the interpretation of work of the romantic school of poetry and that of the realistic school of poetry. They must not be played in the same manner. And the student of literature, knowing that they are not written in the same manner, will understand this."

She was asked which sort of part appealed most to her. "Any good part in a good play," she promptly replied. "Of course the first thing is the play. Any one who regards only the parts, well——" her conclusion was drawn in a gesture which rose beyond the expressive power of words. "I suppose I do like the emotional roles a bit more. But I don't know. I like comedy too. And my part in *La Princesse Loïtaine*, which I am now studying—I thought I should not like it at all at first. But now I have gotten into it, and I like it. You see, the images grow."

It must be explained that Madame Simone always sees the images of the play as she studies a role, even tho while memorizing she is usually in physical repose. Therein, she notes, lies the need of imagination in the actor.

With the discussion of emotional roles and emotion came an echo of that famous old argument as to whether or not the artistic actor should *feel* his part. In this regard the French artist shows a liberally broad attitude. The great Coquelin once strongly upheld the anti-emotionalist point of view against Sir Henry Irving's opposition. Madame Simone, with that keen insight which is so evident to one who sees her either



on or off the stage, realizes that no distinct line may be drawn. "That is a subject which is of great interest to me. It is a very complex one. Some day, when I have the time, I hope to write a book on acting. It is hard to do the question any justice in a few words. But I should say that there are two types of actors. There is the great virtuoso, like Coquelin, who can get his artistic effects entirely through his intellect, without feeling the emotion of the part. And then there are the others who act in parts which consist chiefly of feeling, and who must feel them. Signora Duse, for example, must feel, or she will not play. From the first type of acting I can get perhaps a greater esthetic pleasure: I can enjoy the pure art of the interpretation, as when I saw Coquelin play *Les Precieuses Ridicules*. But it is an intellectual pleasure, impersonal, if you understand. Most audiences want a more personal feeling from a performance. The whole audience wants to feel the personal emotion of the particular character. That is the sort of pleasure that one gets from the second type of acting. Indeed, acting may be said to be the making general of the particular emotion. So you see, each theory is right, according to the artist. For myself, I must feel. Otherwise I could do nothing."

This of course does not mean that this actress is governed by her emotion. As mentioned before, she has far too high a respect for the intellect, besides being too great an artist for that. Indeed, though she constantly develops and makes changes in her roles—

she says she never tires of any part, never grows 'stale' in it, no matter how long the run—she never makes a change without first considering and practising it in rehearsal. On the other hand, thru her feeling, she says she can in time so get into sympathy with the part that even if it should be an unreal one, she can turn it into reality for herself and enjoy it.

Acting never becomes a bore to her. She prefers repertory to long runs, out of artistic consideration for the audience. But long runs never pall on her. She has played her present part in *The Return from Jerusalem* for a whole year. And yet on the very day of her interview, she said she had introduced some new "business." "Business," being one of the chief tools of her art, is one of her chief and never-failing interests.

It may be seen from the foregoing that Madame Simone, like all great artists, is a conscious one. Constantly she is putting her critical acumen to work upon her creations. It may be seen here how incisive concerning her was Mr. Clayton Hamilton's remark, that she is the sort of actress who gives a criticism of her part in performing it. And it may also be seen how extremely fortunate the American stage is that she is "delighted with America," and will therefore continue one half of her truly international career among us. It is to be hoped only that she may not keep too busy to be unable to write that book on acting which she has in view—for that would be to rob dramatic criticism of a valuable addition.

### SARA ALGOOD—THE VERSATILE

LIKE all great artists Miss Allgood is instinct with life. Her manner varies from the delightfully flippant, when she lets her sense of humor play, to the keenly serious, when her artistic interest is aroused.

And her interest is certainly keenly centered on the stage. During her years of association with the Abbey Theater in Dublin she has played something like fifty-seven different roles; and she is moreover responsible for the production of *Blanco Posnet*.

"It isn't done in just the way that I should like to have it," she said. "I should like to have more people in the crowd, which would give a greater sense of the movement and unreasoning tumult of the piece. But there are always limitations, and one must do the best one can within them. I have a number of ideas in regard to stage management, but until I can speak from the authority of experience they are better left unsaid. The public isn't sympathetic with the artist's growing pains."

It was suggested that, however immature Miss Allgood might consider herself as stage manager (altho the public, when it learns that she has managed *Blanco Posnet*, may differ with her) surely she could not consider herself immature as actress, and therefore should have no reason for keeping silence there.

"I don't know," she answered, "or if—to be sincere—I think I do, I'll keep those thoughts to myself. My grandmother tried to teach me a proverb succinct with wisdom: 'A silent tongue makes a wise head.' Sometimes I fear I'll never learn that. But I am going to try practising now. How could I judge my own work?"

When she learned, however, that it wasn't appraisal of her value as artist that was wanted, but rather some insight into her methods, she kindly consented to forget for the moment her grandmother's teaching.

"Of course one must study the part sufficiently to get an intelligent idea of it. But too much study defeats its purpose. Sympathy with the character can be gotten only by getting inside of it. Feel it from the inside. And then apply your means of expression. I try to feel the character, and it usually does not take me long to get into sympathy. When, as happens once in a while, the character is one with which in life I can feel no sympathy, I cannot act it well. It's the insincere character that balks me. I'm not saying that I am all sincerity myself. The Lord forbid! But somehow I can't play sincerely the insincere. That is one of my limitations. Perhaps I shall learn to overcome it. You see, I have had practically no experience in high comedy." She laughed. "I'd very much like to try my hand at it, tho. Also I'd like to have an emotional part that I could 'bite into.' In *Blanco Posnet*, for instance, I've only a short emotional outburst, and then it's all over. Besides, it's not very real, and so not satisfying."

She was reminded that she had spoken of getting into the part and then, using the means of expression.

"They differ with different people. I myself, for instance, take to gesture easily. Therefore, of course, I use it more frequently than some others. If I didn't I should be artificial, just as those who don't take naturally to gesture are artificial if they force it. There is not one right way of expression. Of





course, some things can be studied. I play a number of old women. While I may express certain emotions in a way natural to me, I cannot be entirely an old woman just thru instinct. There are certain old women among my acquaintances from whom, thru observation, I have taken typical points. Then I incorporate them into my acting when they are called for. I saw a death once, and even tho I was certainly affected at the time, in spite of myself, subconsciously I suppose you would say, I noted certain things done by the dying. And later, in a scene of approaching death I utilized those. Some people told me they were very effective."

She was asked what her favorite parts were, an old question of interviewers, but one of the few really important.

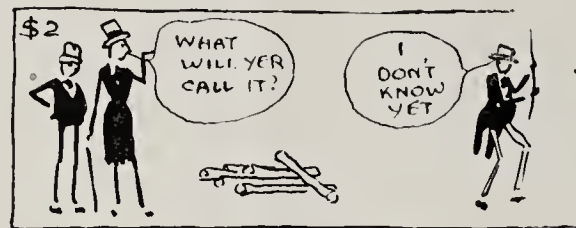
"Mrs. Grogan, in *The Building Fund* of William Boyle, is one of them. It has so many possibilities. I feel I haven't half exhausted them. There are some parts one can grow and grow in. One never gets tired of playing them, because one can always put

something new into them which one gets from them. Those are the great parts, I think. The title role in Mr. Yeats' *Cathleen ni Houlahan* is another—and Maurya in Synge's *Riders to the Sea*. Synge is the greatest of all those who have written for us—but I don't suppose I need tell you that—you have been told that so often already."

Perhaps it didn't go quite in the division of her views on her art, but now that she had touched on the work of the theater, the temptation was too great not to ask her something about the growth of the Abbey. But she wisely curbed the digression.

"Your readers have read all about that in a dozen different papers," she said. "Why should you give them stale stuff? Indeed, I am afraid I may have given you stuff that is even more worthless."

Surely, however, this fear of hers was without ground. It was a delightful "clack," as the Irish peasants have it, and the perspicacious reader will agree that it was also an illuminating one.



## Theatre and University

(Continued from page 117)

it appears to us in our daily experience is an unintelligible chaos of happenings. . . . The horrible murder of a whole family by the father who finishes by killing himself, or the driving of a young girl on the streets, may be the result of your discharging an employee in a fit of temper a month before. To attempt to understand life from merely looking on at it as it happens in the street is as hopeless as trying to understand public questions by studying snapshots of public demonstrations. . . . Life as it occurs is senseless; a policeman may watch it and work in it for thirty years in the streets and courts of Paris without learning as much of it or from it as a child or a nun may learn from a single play by Brieux. For it is the business of Brieux to pick out the significant incidents from the chaos of daily happenings, and arrange them so that their relation to one another becomes significant, thus changing us from bewildered spectators of a monstrous confusion to men intelligently conscious of the world and its destinies. This is the highest function that man can perform—the greatest work he can set his hand to."

The manager's duty, both for his own success and the progress of the drama, is this selection out of chaos. He must analyze and understand the forces of society, and he must adapt his policies to those forces. The triumph of the Irish Players is a proof of this. They set out deliberately upon a scheme; they have followed it through to a great success. Now for the theatrical business this example is well worth pondering, and it leads to these conclusions: publicly to declare a definite policy is in itself to advertise, and to stick to a good definite policy is to triumph.

It is so with state-craft; it is so with soap; it is so with the art of the theatre. Let us think for a moment of how many among the thousands of plays produced in England and America during a decade, have been performed as part of a coherent managerial policy publicly declared. Almost without exception every one of the thousands was put forward as a separate enterprise unrelated in policy and idea, to all the others. The result is managerial chaos, and the foredoomed failure of the great majority of productions. "Divided we fall," applies as well to a body of plays as to a body of states or citizens. Policy means selection. Definite policy in the theatre means selection of plays according to some predetermined relations. The theatrical manager has been the last to specialize his goods. Druggists do not sell dry goods. Hardware shops do not sell railroad tickets. A tailor does not sell apple pies. But the theatrical manager concerns himself with a chaos of goods. And in doing so he chases a mirage called "What-the-public-wants," failing to see that the one thing the public really wants is to be shown what it wants both convincingly and persistently. Only thus has it learned to want Sapolio.

In the training of the university man there is material for the building of definite schemes of management, definite ideals of the sort of plays needed and desired by certain sorts of people. Such a manager could make success and reputation. Furthermore, in this remarkable and untilled field he could do the greatest possible service in bringing the theatre and the university together.



# "Taking Stock" in the East

AN INTERVIEW WITH OLIVER MOROSCO

Many people regard the western section of the United States as the land of promise in all original endeavor. Certainly, as civilization grows older, it tends to become, like the individual, more cautious, more careful, and therefore more conventional. And since the West represents comparatively the youth of the nation, there may be reason in looking to it to help the East from settling into the grooves which prevent progression.

In the theatrical field Mr. Oliver Morosco has already successfully penetrated to us with his artistic production of an artistic play, *The Bird of Paradise*. And he promises further penetration with other plays shortly. But an occasional artistic performance is not of great portent to an entrenched system unless it is the vanguard of a possible opposition to, or reform of, that system. And the entrance of Mr. Morosco into New York's theatrical circles may be so regarded.

Mr. Morosco has for some time been the successful manager of a stock company in Los Angeles, where, besides being interested in various theatrical enterprises, he has especially stood for the building up of a certain system of repertory company at the Burbank Theater. Now for a long time there have been heard in the East growing murmurs of disapproval of the system of stars and their long runs, and suggestions for return to the old stock system. But many have decided that such an institution for New York has passed irretrievably into history. And many, judging from the stock company as they see its manifestations in small towns around the city, have decided that the passing of the institution, with its necessary hasty rehearsals, and the drudgery of its work which precludes the possibility of art, is a fortunate occurrence. Mr. Morosco's productions, however, differ from these as the work of the "first company" in the large city does from the work of the sixth company on the "stands." And therefore it seemed that it would be very interesting to find out what he did, how he did it, and whether he thought it could be done in the East.

The western manager immediately makes his listener sure, both by his looks and his demeanor, that he is a man of ideas which he has practised, and that, like all such men, he means and is interested in what he says.

His stock company does not limit itself to the production of plays that have already become popular in the large towns, although such of them as his public wants he gives. But he also produces original work. And he is not averse to giving the unknown playwright his much-desired "chance." Intelligence and courage of conviction seem to have robbed this giving the unknown his debut, of its terrifying liability to failure. Indeed many of the productions which the western company has "chanced" have since found their way with favor to the stages of eastern producers. Among them may be mentioned *The Rose of the Rancho*, *The Country Boy*, *The Arab*, *The Spendthrift*, and *Kindling*. It may be seen that altho none of these can pretend to the highest planes of art, all of them may be said to be attempts in the right direction, and noteworthy by that in the development of our American drama.

Among the reasons Mr. Morosco assigns to the success of these ventures are the following. In the first place, the bills are not changed weekly. "A play runs as long as the public wants to see it," says he, "some times as long as eight weeks. This," he explained, "affords the play and playwright fair opportunity to show the material they are made of, and makes it possible for the manager to present an adequate performance." No stock scenery is used. Suitable, if not elaborate setting, is made for each production, and if the same scenery is used again, it is properly rearranged. "Besides," he added, "I have a competent and complete company, made up of players of ability whom I have gleaned from various stock companies about the country, or taken, uninitiated, on their own worth. The Burbank Company numbers twenty-seven in all, and there are, for example, three leading men: one light and young, one heavy, one vivacious and snappy, each to fulfill the requirements of the respective types that go to make up leading parts. And the same system of choice holds good for the leading women and the other members of the company. In this way, I give the public productions that suit its taste. I always give my public what it wants. And as a result, I keep them interested and eager."

Giving the public what it wants is such an old theatrical shibboleth, that, coming from an intelligent westerner, it excites the curiosity for definition.

"What I have found it wants," Mr. Morosco replied, "is entertainment. But that does not mean entertainment without intelligence. It fights shy of sordid scenes, ugly misery and degradation, but it wants a genuine human nature play with theme and setting of present-day interest."

Mr. Morosco personally has little regard for modern productions of Shakespeare. The great bard, to his thinking, has no present-day interest, and "draws" only when the stars who interpret him do. He admits however, that at times his public wants this dramatist; and at such times, following his rule, he gives him to them.

But this does not mean that he is opposed to poetry on the stage. "I am decidedly an enthusiast about the poetic drama of to-day. But I am anxious for the poetry with the present-day theme that will stir the imagination. I like best the productions of new plays."

He modestly admitted that his sense of artistic value might be undeveloped. But certainly his clientele in Los Angeles cannot think so, and his production of *The Bird of Paradise* on the whole seems to disprove such a theory. Some things are sure. He has successfully managed the stock company, given repertory, developed actors of ability, and brought to light promising American dramatists. The most important question of all, then, was whether he thought he could reproduce these phenomena in New York.

He said he would hesitate about undertaking it because he was not yet known here. Without knowledge there is no confidence. And public confidence in the manager's judgment he deems essential to the success of a stock company.

But if he should win that confidence he thinks he



could establish a successful stock company right in New York. And he would start about it as he has in Los Angeles. "I would charge only one dollar, or at the most one dollar and a half, for the best seat," he said. "I would be content with less return than most managers here would be. The reason that a stock company cannot be established here is that most managers want to make a fortune all at once." Mr. Morosco believes that with the public interest aroused in the venture, in time, it would prove a success.

And it would, of course, offer the same advantages here as it has in the West. It would save expense to the producer in experimenting; and it would therefore give the unheard playwright more opportunity to become heard. It would also, properly conducted, serve as a school of acting, the lack of which has been recently so much lamented. And it would in-

crease the variety and value of the dramatic output. In the last year eighteen new plays were produced by Mr. Morosco in Los Angeles. Why not here?

Why not, indeed? For long the cry for bettered conditions on the stage has been hard to satisfy by our managers in the East, because they necessarily and naturally could not sacrifice their fortunes to the work. Here is a man who shows us by experience that steps may be taken in the right direction without financial loss. Even if these steps do not take us so far as the reformers might desire, are they not of value? Progress does not jump. Perhaps, after all, those who look hopefully to the West are right. Perhaps the immigration of Mr. Morosco will serve a more important end even than that of a few important productions.

## University Dramatics

BY WALTER C. ALLEN

THE drama and the stage are having an ever-broadening influence upon American public opinion, principally because it is becoming an almost universal habit of Americans to go to the theatre. Churches once bitterly opposed to the theatre have blunted the barb of their antipathy. In the modern development of the theatre, it has come to pass that intimate relations have been established between the colleges and the productive forces of the drama. This is due to the recognition of dramatic productions as an essential part of past or contemporary literature. The success of Professor Baker's course in dramatics at Harvard and the productions of such college men as Edward Sheldon and George Ade have also served to make the bond between college and calcium light firm.

College dramatic clubs which make any serious effort to ~~scare~~ <sup>see</sup> through their productions are turning either to revivals of great plays produced during the last three centuries or to brand new productions by members of the college community. Granting that the production of one of Shakespeare's more simple comedies, or something from Goldsmith, Sheridan or Marlowe would be pleasing and worth while, most of these clubs are met by a rain of questions: Would it be practical? Would it be a financial success? Would it adequately place the college before the public? Would it strengthen the clubs? Some of the college clubs have answered these questions by "Yes." In some colleges the Department of English has backed up the dramatic club with a result highly pleasing to both. Among productions known to have been thus produced have been "Comus" and "The Princess" and revivals of the plays of some of the Elizabethan dramatists. The production of recognized plays such as "The School for Scandal" and "The Rivals" are thought to be immensely superior, as adequately placing a college before the public, than some of the farces annually produced by the college dramatic clubs.

There is a legitimate field open to the college clubs which ought to yield golden returns in the all-round benefits received. That is the revival of plays of merit

which are not produced on the stage to-day, such as some of the well-known English eighteenth-century plays. The expense of such a production ought to be less than for a production where a professional coach is considered a prerequisite. Another reason for such a play may be the absence of commercialism which is likely to result.

There is certainly no better leadership in the matter of college dramatic production in America to-day than that of the Harvard Dramatic Club. This club actually seeks to bring out students' talents as playwrights. It has to its credit such excellent productions as Sheldon's "Salvation Nell." This play was produced for the first time on any stage by the Harvard Dramatic Club. The example of Delta Upsilon fraternity chapter at Harvard in producing revivals of Elizabethan dramas such as those of Chapman, Marlowe, Decker, Middleton, Beaumont and Fletcher, Kyd, Peele and Greene, is also noteworthy and ought to be valuable to any college dramatic club. The splendid production of Greek dramas by Leland Stanford University has done more for that university than any one other single student activity. Some one may say, "Well, that's all right for a large college." But look to Williams College. Williams produced Marlowe's "Jew of Malta" not so long ago and the result of that production was the publication of its producing version for use in other colleges and for study of the Elizabethan dramas.

A far more powerful consideration than any other for producing plays of a lasting nature is the fact that the student who goes in for dramatics at present isn't getting returns on the amount of time invested. It is perhaps a moderate estimate to say that 1,500 hours is expended by a cast of twenty men in producing a play. Were the men to be paid for this service out of the receipts, the share of the men would be laughable in its smallness. It would be doing the square thing for the men in the cast, if they could put their time and study upon a masterpiece, something, which, when the production is over, may remain in memory as a life treasure.

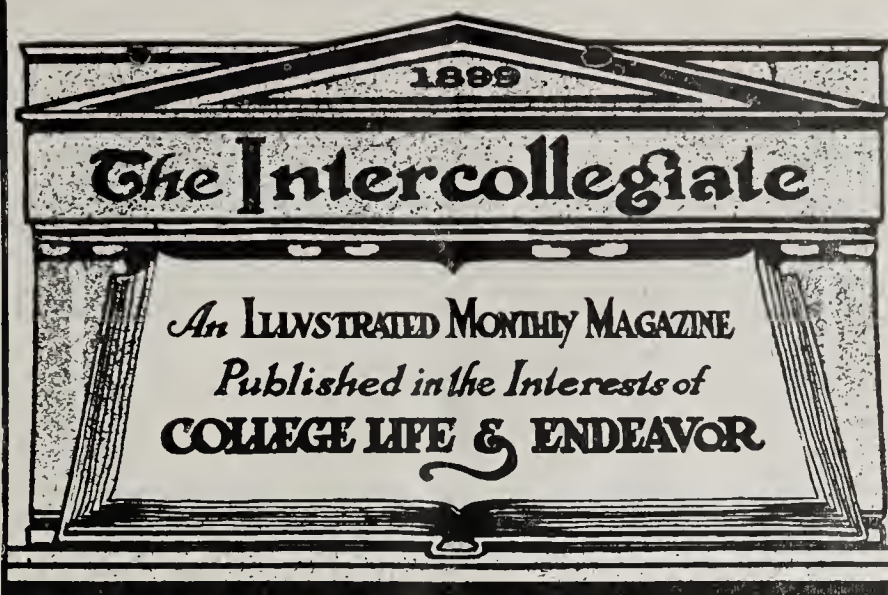
(Continued on page 130)



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#### OUR AIM

This magazine believes that the college man has certain duties to the world and to his fellow men; that among the chief of these duties is his leadership in every movement tending to establish truth and justice; that equality of man is not merely proverbial; and that the college man should be concerned with these things while in college.

The Intercollegiate believes that activities both of mind and body are essential and that the achievement of both should be recorded, so that others may aspire to excel; and thus competition for real success may be fostered among men.

*Edited by WELLINGTON SMITH*

## Writing Editorials

THERE are fifty-seven varieties of editorials! Among them the short, fat kind, and the long, thin kind; the latter are "thin" because they are lengthened out to fill. It is the first kind we aspire to write.

The average stuff now appearing in the individual college publications under that disguise is all rot! Witness this from a late issue and edited by a man who is supposed to have received all sorts of training: "Now that the time of year has come for the track man to shake the moth balls out of his meagre garb, for the basket-ballist to hunt up, (etc.). The only reason we do not tear-off a few scintillating sentences along that line and sound the loud alarm of . . . . . Spirit is because we fully realize the thriving condition of that same interest in athletics." It sounds like the man who would not deliver a speech before strangers because he was afraid there might be some one in the audience who knew more than he did! Was the editor of the magazine in which the editorial appeared quoted above "afraid" that his explanation "of the same interest" would be too long?

Again, there is the flippant kind, the one most apt to be effective—that is, at least more widely read! Read this: "The cause of this iniquity is the business man in the college world. Dr. Vetrin Ary, the famous horse doctor, said not long since: 'I regard the business men of this town as responsible for the greater part of all bills sent to students.' Can this statement be refuted? No! It is stated on good authority that ninety-eight per cent of the suits purchased by college students last year were either paid for or are yet owed for." This kind sounds like Weber and Fields!

Then there is the annual editorial: "A welcome to . . . voiced as is this one with sincerity and joy, does not lose its meaning because it is extended each year. A renewal of friendly relations, the fellowship engendered, the opportunity for good work opened, the prospect (etc.)." An editorial like the above will not engender much friendship into a fellow unless he be luke-warm with high-balls.

A reliable species for securing interest is a casual reference to that greatest of all indoor intercollegiate sports, namely Poe-cur. Such as this: "Instead of amusing yourself with pokerous pastimes, help the college and the . . . by your interest and contributions. Of course if you could manicure a poker hand we'd all be gamblers, but as it is they are only good to clean up pots and that smirches your character in the process. Think over these things." True, a pen is mightier than a sword; but the hand that holds the pen is mightier than either of them; especially when that hand is four of a kind with an ace to boot!

But why editorials? After reading a few of the so-called editorials in college magazines, we have relegated the old query, "What is whiskey?" to the shelf. We consider the idea that an editorial should express one's view for bettering a condition to be correct and toward this end we have spent as much as sixteen or even twenty-two minutes on one editorial alone. This month, owing to the inclemency of our gray matter (and thus the brain being clouded), we have decided to muck-rake editorials of others. An easy but a dangerous pastime!

Thus again our opening remarks that the average college editorial is rotten—not written. Serious editorials appear in humorous publications and "humorous" editorials in literary monthlies. Who reads them in either case? We are inclined to think the curious. The ordinary layman associates an editor with the wild beasts and imagines him working twenty-five hours a day in a magnified waste basket. Once a month the inquisitive like to get a peep at the editor thru the bars of this basket. And the easiest way they figure they can do it, is by reading the outpouring of ailments in his editorials!

But we can not banish them, because in the commercializing of all other departments, this is the only remaining place for the editor to speak. But we do offer this remedy: That a Board of Editorial Underwriters be formed without delay and that they control this department under discussion in all magazines! Regular syndicate copy could be sent out to all of the magazines regularly. By this, more readers would be likely to read the editorials in one magazine or another. Undoubtedly the percentage of subscribers reading editorials would be increased under this arrangement. Possibly thruout the country 200 or even 250 people would be reading them after awhile. Naturally no editorial would go out until an efficient corps of office boys passed their judgment and agreed that it was interesting enough. Only in this way can the boredom of the press of the United States be eliminated!

To prove our judgment on how many read editorials, we would like to hear from *all* of those who have read this one!





### *The Bird of Paradise.*

By a persistence fate that might lead one to superstition, if reason did not suggest size as some part of the cause, Maxine Elliott's Theater has served this season as the connecting link between art and the stage. It has housed a great majority of all the plays so far produced in New York which, in fulfillment or in promise, belong to artistic drama. Directly following the Irish plays there, came the production of Cicely Hamilton's "Just to Get Married," which, in conception, characterization, conversation, and the interpretation by Grace George, the star, and all but one or two of her support, approached closer to the realm of important comedy containing a keen criticism of a phase of life, than any other single production of the year. Even those changes, however, which lessened its artistic value were powerless to increase its financial one. Its too reasonable censure of a system that prevailed generally in the life of its spectators, made the comedy too disquieting. Hence: removal of the piece, and entrance of another, also important, tho in a less disturbing way.

Richard Walton Tully makes one of his characters in "The Bird of Paradise" ask another, why he came all the way to Hawaii to study the cure of leprosy, when there was so good a field for the study in the States, especially for the study of moral leprosy. In like manner he might be asked why he placed his study of the power of suggestion, uplifting and degrading, in Hawaii, instead of in a milieu closer to home. But the answer would be the same. Hawaii is the more effective place because it offers no active resistance. Rob Mr. Tully's play of the glamor of the tropics and substitute for a remote Hawaiian princess a pure-hearted American girl who holds her man "with the lips and arms," and the truth of the picture, becoming too real thru its familiarity, would keep purchasers from the box-office. All praise to Mr. Tully for being clever enough to keep before the public a piece of artistic worth, for being able to give us his valuable self while making us pay, as we should, for the preservation of that self.

Moreover, the delightful thing about the piece is that the setting is not a blot on the 'scutcheon, but rather a polishing of poetic glamor. I do not know whether the Hawaii of this play is the real Hawaii. I do not care. I know only that Mr. Tully has a real atmospheric conception to get over to us, and that he succeeds. The creation of a palpable atmosphere is a difficult work. Scenery alone, with the help of

"business," cannot, in spite of what some producers may think, accomplish it. There is needed, besides, the author, giving characters and words in tune. There is needed appropriate adjustment of lighting and grouping. There is needed the co-operation of actors who have absorbed the atmosphere and are capable of exhaling it by their acting. All these this production has.

Mr. Tully, the author, is responsible for its success. Mr. Morosco, the manager, and his assistants, are too. And so, also, are the efforts of a thoroly competent cast. Miss Laurette Taylor, dominating thru the importance of her role and her acting, Mr. Guy Bates Post, giving two excellently colored and contrasted phases of character, Mr. Lewis Stone, competently and "unflourishingly" playing the complementary part, Mr. W. J. Constantine, drawing clearly the difficult outlines of the ineffective enthusiast missionary, and Mr. Robert Harrison, contributing a beautifully modulated performance of a minor character—all these are to be congratulated, along with others of a large company, for working not only with individuality but also with a sense of artistic interplay.

"The Bird of Paradise" is distinctly the piece most worth seeing, at present, in New York. Nothing has been said yet of its limitations—of a certain immature clumsiness in its writing here and there, of Mr. William Riley Hatch's lack of just the amount of force necessary for his part. But a work stands by its strength rather than falls by its weakness—when its weakness is little. And the critic should remember that—especially in the absence of an experimental theatrical laboratory, which Mr. Percy MacKaye in his latest volume calls our greatest dramatic need. "The Bird of Paradise" really has atmosphere. The tropical sun does "get its fingers into your brains," as you see the play and hear the haunting music of the sun-saturated natives. And it has life in it—real life. It is not the great American drama. But it is good.

### *Sumurun.*

It is difficult to ascertain which is creating more discussion in regard to "Sumurun," Max Reinhardt's pantomime production: its setting, or its morality. Many people who see and delight in it fear that they should not. Yet moral, ethical, it surely is, in the sense of true ethics, as the laws of nature. Whatever happens in the story happens as the result of wholly natural desires, and the payment exacted is the payment that nature demands. Even if the profes-

sional moralists and their followers are unhappy that an externally created code does not hold sway. It is fortunate for the work as art, as a guide to the understanding of life. If ever we are to formulate a moral code that is practicable, it must have nature as its basis. And it is the function of art to make clear to us the workings of nature, not to attempt to mislead us into a belief that a superimposed system is the basis. In all probability, if "Sumurun" had not been wordless, it could not have continued on Broadway. But that is not an adverse reflection on "Sumurun."

As for its wordlessness, does it argue for pantomime? There is no lack of words: there is no call for them. But that leads to no generality. The story deals purely with emotions. And emotion expresses itself in motion. It is never articulate. When it is set to words—which are the medium of the idea—the words have to call forth symbols of the motion. That is why emotional poetry is symbolic. That is why music is the art of the emotion. "Sumurun" is a story of lusts, and as such of importance. But there are complex ideas to be expressed on the stage also. Unless you would ban these from the drama, you may not ban the word, for the abstract idea exists only in the word. The greatest artist could not convey the sense of a Granville Barker play in pantomime.

But "Sumurun" is great in that it has "placed" the pantomime. It has used for expression without words only that which words cannot express. Therefore it is, that those who are bored or annoyed at the usual pantomime say of this, "You forget it is that." The statement is an unconscious tribute to Prof. Reinhardt's selection of the material fit for his mold.

As to the concrete production—in Frä. Konstantin and Herr Feher it boasts two fine actors, both very attractive physically, both with artistic power of expression, both with a practised realization that the whole body, and not merely the face, is the actor's material. The other actors range down in ability from these. The setting has recognized generally the artistic value of simplicity, but one feels that the designer was more expressive in line than in color, the most effective scene of all—that in which the characters troop across the stage silhouetted against a white wall—being, indeed, one expressed almost entirely in line. As for the runway to the stage over the seats, down which the actors come, curiosity and consequent head-turning make of it an inartistic interruption. It has been explained as a method to induce the spectators to forget



they are seeing a play, and to enter into the performance. Granted even the possibility of men in starched breast-plates believing for the moment that the men in Oriental draperies (whose feet are on a plane with their shoulders) come from among themselves, is not the desire to gain such an effect a confusion of illusion with delusion, of art with hypnotism?

"Sumurun" pleases because it is real. That is its most important claim. Also it has chosen the most appropriate medium for the expression of its subject-matter. Therein lies its value to those striving for the stage. The actual production, however, lives up to its possibilities in acting and setting only in brilliantly purple patches.

#### *The Return from Jerusalem.*

It is a delight that Owen Johnson translated well, and refrained, for the most part, from the process of tampering known as adaptation, when he had to do with Maurice Donnay's French play. Some conception of the dramatist could be gained. And it was that of an author capable of writing very real dialog and of creating living situations and character. Unfortunately, in this play, he created two living situations, which he attempted to fuse into one. But instead of marrying, they suffocated each other, much as the main characters in his story. The plot of a man falling in love with a woman's intellect and thinking himself entirely in love with her, and of the woman, trying to give scope to her intellect thru the medium of the unfit man—that plot is a real one. The plot of Jew and Gentile marrying and religious hatred springing up thereafter, is another real one. But M. Donnay, in trying to combine them, damaged both, and especially damaged the consistency of his heroine's character.

Mme. Simone, playing that heroine, had therefore to labor under a disadvantage—one not outweighed here by excitement over the theme, as at the French run, when all France was aroused by the Dreyfus affair—and one, therefore, that it is a special tribute to her art to record that she overcame. Her work has that great quality of strong feeling guided by the conscious control of intellect—which makes important art. Her performances in America have been one of the few things making this season truly notable. Her appearance in March, at the Hudson, in a poetic idyl of Rostand — "The Lady of Dreams,"—will at last give an opportunity to form a more complete judgment of her acting. But she has already unmistakably established her claim to an attention which stimulates the attender.

#### *Paul Orleneff.*

Down at the Russian Theater, on East Fourth Street, there is another great actor. Mr. Paul Orleneff is a commanding figure on the stage. It is true that he is so commanding that he dominates the play to the artistic exclusion of the members of his company. But such has to be the case when genius stands in the midst of mediocrity or worse. And if the ensemble is not artistic, the star is so great as to be worth a trip down town,



ETHEL BARRYMORE.

and hearing a play in a foreign tongue. The mobile mask of his face and the artistic flow of his gesture are revelations in expression. And he can mold them absolutely to his will: as Oswald in "Ghosts" and as a waiter in a silly farce, he was equally, tho entirely differently, effective. Space limitation prevents, for the present, any real criticism; but it cannot prevent a hearty exhortation to those interested in consummate acting, to avail themselves of this opportunity to see it.

#### *A Slice of Life.*

"A Slice of Life" could appropriately have been the title of any other of Barrie's works but this one-act burlesque of the stagey play. It is the only work he has given the public that has a limited and purely artistic appeal. Yet that limit is the class of regular theatergoers—which is not small. And the great amusement the skit affords, shows how general is the stagey play. Perhaps a work of this sort will help to educate the public that nourishes the artificial product, to disgust with it.

But it is not Barrie's "metier." His humorous touch is too real to be broad, and his broad humor here tends in points to become over-insistent.

Yet it is good to see Miss Barrymore show the art of burlesque. With unerring insight, she picks out all the blemishes in our general acting worthy of ridicule, and exaggerates them just to the point of the ridiculous, never beyond, to the merely grotesque. Her associates, for the most part, content themselves—and the audience—with the absurd, without critical point, or carried beyond that point. The distinction is that between buffoonery—which has its place in amusement—and

burlesque—which has its place in art. Ethel Barrymore is an artist. She even, at times, raised "Cousin Kate," a pleasant little artificial comedy completing the bill, into a moving "human document."

#### *The Talker.*

It is informing to note that while the male author defends woman, the female often defends man. Marion Fairfax in "The Talker" has taken up the cudgels for the man whose wife neglects her business for theories in which she does not believe. If the moral of the play were to be applied generally, it would act disagreeably as an illustration of the servile attitude of women of which Miss Cicely Hamilton writes. But Miss Fairfax's life

argues against such an interpretation. And taken as a dramatic presentation of a specialized case, the play has the advantages of being both entertaining and of life. To be sure, there are a complete metamorphosis of the heroine and an estrangement between her and her husband that smack of stage tradition. But for the greater part it is keyed in an unusually true and therefore moving key. And Mr. Tully Marshall, going onward and upward in his quietly notable career, gives a finely sincere, affecting and intelligent portrayal of the hero.

#### *A Butterfly on the Wheel.*

Here are the divorce court, the innocent wife who cannot make her husband believe in her (until the final curtain) and a jealous villainess—all the ingredients of a popular stage play. But welcome variations appear in the lover of the wife who is a gentleman, carried away at first by his desires, but later acting as one who really loves would; in a very unartificial first act; and in the excellently human acting of Charles Quartermaine as the lover and Evelyn Beerbohm as the well-meaning fool—the "silly ass" type, which he raises above the typically stagey. It is an artificial piece, but it is well acted and contains some real moments.

#### *Elevating a Husband.*

Mr. Conway Tearle, as the villain in "Elevating a Husband," is acting with such beauty of fine and sincere touch that it is worth even seeing the play to see him. You may be sorry that his talents are wasted for the moment. But then, if you have a sense of humor, you will be vastly amused at the serious part of the play.





## WHAT'S WHAT IN ATHLETICS!

### UNIV. OF PENN. NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA is given fourth place in numbers, with an enrollment of 4,864, in a compilation recently made of the total registration of American universities. These figures do not include the summer sessions of the colleges considered. While the registration is slightly less than that of last year it is due largely to new entrance requirements in the medical school and new regulations in the college, so that the growth of the University on the whole may be said to be proceeding normally.

The thirteenth annual chess tournament between Cornell, Brown, and Pennsylvania, held at the Brooklyn Chess Club, December 26-29, inclusive, resulted in a tie, Cornell and Pennsylvania each winning six games and Brown losing all.

Final arrangements have been completed for the intercollegiate architectural competition between Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Mass. Institute of Technology. Prizes totaling \$150 have been offered by Lloyd Warren, prominent in educational matters in New York, for the best original work in designing.

In the study and solution of civic problems, of whatever sort, the Blankenburg administration will have at its disposal the advice and aid of the professional staff of the University of Pennsylvania, whenever the city may invite the University to co-operate therein. This was announced on January 12th by Mayor Blankenburg.

Provost Smith was the Guest of Honor at the annual banquet of the Rocky Mountain Alumni Association held in Denver on the night of January 20th. The association presented him with a beautiful chime clock as a reminder of his record trip of twenty-five hundred miles which he made in order to be present.

### DARTMOUTH ATHLETES.

L. A. Whitney of Dartmouth showed that he is to be a strong contender for the Olympic team, by heaving the sixteen pound shot, first with one hand and then with the other, a distance of 78 feet 6 inches, a new American record and but a foot and a half behind the world's record. Whitney is a freshman at Dartmouth and prepared at Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass. Whitney is also a good football player, having played tackle on the freshman team, and he is expected to fill "Jogger" Elcock's place on the 'Varsity next fall.

At the first call for battery candidates issued last month, thirteen men reported in the new gymnasium. This gymnasium is built with a dirt infield, sufficiently large for batting practice as well as infield work. By the time the weather man allows the other col-

lege men to get out into the open, the Dartmouth men will be much more advanced in practice on account of their excellent facilities.

Willard '14 appears to be a strong contender for the twirling position. "Dave" Morey and Eckstrom of last year's team, are out twirling a few over, easy. Much is expected of them this year.

Coach Woods, former Buffalo player will arrive soon, and will take charge of the men immediately.

Coach Cavanaugh of the Dartmouth Football Team called a mass meeting on Monday night, February 19th, to arouse enthusiasm for the coming fall football season. He announced that a spring meet would be held, and any student in the college is eligible to compete, whether large or small. Six prizes are to be awarded for the following events:

1. Punting; distance, form and speed to be taken into consideration.
2. Accuracy in punting.
3. Forward passing; distance, form and speed to be taken into consideration.
4. Accuracy in forward passing.
5. General improvement; this prize will be awarded to the man who shows the most improvement in all departments.
6. A prize to the man who offers the best suggestions regarding the coaching, training, or playing.

After the mass meeting, the former football men gathered with the coach to discuss various matters.

### JOHNS HOPKINS BASEBALL SCHEDULE.

The Johns Hopkins baseball schedule for the spring season is as follows:

March 30—Catholic University at Washington.

April 4—Princeton at Baltimore.

April 8—Yale at Baltimore.

April 13—Harvard at Baltimore.

April 20—Georgetown at Washington.

April 24—Navy at Annapolis.

April 27—Western Maryland at Baltimore.

May 4—Maryland Agricultural College at Baltimore.

May 11—Delaware College at Newark, Delaware.

May 18—St. John's at Baltimore.

This schedule is the most ambitious yet undertaken by a black and blue baseball team. Practice in the University cage has been in progress since the middle of February under the direction of Coach Eddie Harlan, formerly of Princeton.

### ATHLETICS ONCE MORE AT WASHINGTON.

One of the most important events of the present year to the George Washington University, took place last month in the school's assembly hall, when a mass meeting of the students, one of the first happenings of its kind for several years, was held to discuss

and devise some means whereby athletics might once more be placed on a firm basis at the institution. The large attendance showed that the students are interested in the movement, and that they realize this question is one of grave importance to them as well as to the school.

For several years, no athletic activities of any sort, with the exception of the annual indoor meet, have been in evidence at the university, and today, George Washington is without any of the organizations which tend to bring the student body together into loyal alumni, to harbor college spirit and unite the various cliques and classes into a patriotic host of co-workers with a single purpose.

The faculty also recognize the importance of athletics, and are giving the student movement their hearty support, but they realize it is chiefly a student matter, and as such, are not expected to take the initiative.

At the mass meeting, under the leadership of the Class Presidents' Association, a plan was proposed whereby a few of the sports could be started next year on a moderate though firm basis. A fee was to be inserted in the school catalogue as a required payment every year by students in attendance at the college. This seems inadequate when placed beside the average athletic fee of large universities from which the students get no return. It will secure for every person a ticket entitling him to admission to all games and a subscription to the college paper. Taking into consideration the fact that there are twelve hundred students enrolled in the university, it would mean approximately \$3,500.00 with which to start athletics in the fall.

This plan, as presented at the meeting, was unanimously approved by the students, and formally sent to the Council of the President of the University, with whom its fate now rests.

Athletics will provide training quarters for the men and women of the university, a common meeting ground where school spirit will be fostered. They mean that the school will be a member of the South Atlantic Colleges, where it will be brought to the notice of thousands of prep school men, and parents, who at present do not know of its existence.



### COLUMBIA SPORTS.

Crew practice has begun at Columbia, and prospects for a successful season are brighter than ever before. The boom that rowing has received



at this institution owing to the record made by the 1914 Freshmen aggregation, winners of the Poughkeepsie Regatta, is nothing short of marvelous. When the call for candidates from the Freshman class was issued in the early part of October, fully sixty 1915 men responded. Coach Rice boated five combinations from this squad, and the men have been working daily on the Hudson off Edgewater, N. J. The coach says the material on hand is the best he has had for many years. There will be heats rowed between each of the first year boats, and individual cups will be given to the members of the winning crew later.

So far, little work has been done by the Varsity oarsmen; work is taken up indoors on the rowing machines. Nevertheless several crews of Varsity men have been out working on the river during the past month. There is a good nucleus of last year's Varsity on hand to build up the 1912 combination, and Coach Rice expects to turn out a crew which will do credit to Columbia.

The University Committee on Athletics is seriously considering the revival of lacrosse at this institution. A petition from the student lacrosse devotees is being at present considered. Lacrosse was abolished last year because of the poor showing made by the team, and the seeming lack of interest among the undergraduates for the sport.

The soccer season has started as successfully as can be desired. Although the Varsity has suffered defeat twice at the hands of the strong Staten Island Club, it has won the only intercollegiate game it has played so far, that against Princeton. Krefeld at goal and Captain Zoller at outside left are the mainstay of the team.

Swimming practice has been going along smoothly during the past few weeks, and the management promises that Columbia will be heard from this year in this branch of athletics. The services of Norman Cox, of Sidney, Australia, have been secured as coach for the ensuing year. Mr. Cox has the reputation of being an expert in the scientific and theoretical as well as the practical side of swimming. Particular attention is being paid this year to developing suitable material for the 200-yard swim and plunge for distance. In the sprints and fancy diving, the 'Varsity are very strong.

#### C. C. N. Y. BASKETBALL.

The gloom pervading the basketball situation at City College has surely been replaced by a joyful and pleasant prospect. After persistent effort Coach Palmer, who has turned out more successful basketball teams than any unpaid or even paid coach in the country, has succeeded in building up a speedy and machine-like quintette. Though lacking in weight it more than makes up for it in speed and team work.

Owing to the ruling of the Intercollegiate Basketball League many of the big college fives who formerly lined up against the local collegians will not grace the floor of the City College gymnasium this year. Nevertheless a difficult schedule has been arranged. The team played seven

home games: Trinity, M. I. T., Brown (R. P. L.), Delaware, figuring among the visitors. Among the out-of-town games the team was compelled to show the best mettle against Oswego Normal, Rochester and the Princeton aggregations.

#### SYRACUSE PROBLEMS, SOLVED AND UNSOLVED.

Syracuse will hold fall crew practice in 1912 on the Wide Waters of the Erie Canal, near the eastern city limits. Spring practice will be continued on Onondaga Lake, where the Orange owns a big boat house. Fall practice had been a big problem for the rowing authorities, because many crew men were unable to arrange their college work to go to the lake, a distance of four miles, during both spring and fall training seasons. The permission of the state has been granted to build a boat house at the Wide Waters. The spot designated is within ten minutes' car ride of the campus. Coach James A. Ten Eyck is enthusiastic at the way the problem is settled. Now the crews can practice after class hours without interfering with their college duties.

There is a strong rebellion against retaining the freshman rule in 'Varsity sports. The rule has been given a four year trial and in this period the teams have not been what they were before the adoption of the rule. The only deviation during the past four years is in the track meets scheduled with Columbia. By mutual agreement, both universities use their freshmen.

The freshman rule has hit football the hardest. In addition to the freshman rule there is the one year's residence rule. By its provision a man who has played on another college team must be in college one year before he is eligible to try out for a 'Varsity team.

Agitation has been started to take the rule off for the next college year. This will meet adverse criticism among the faculty members of the committees. The grounds upon which the stand will be made are that most of the teams Syracuse meets on the gridiron play freshmen. Among the teams scheduled this year who play freshmen are Lafayette, Hobart, Rochester, St. Louis, Vermont and Springfield T. S. The issue may be settled by using freshmen against teams who use them.

#### SPRING SPORTS AT LEHIGH.

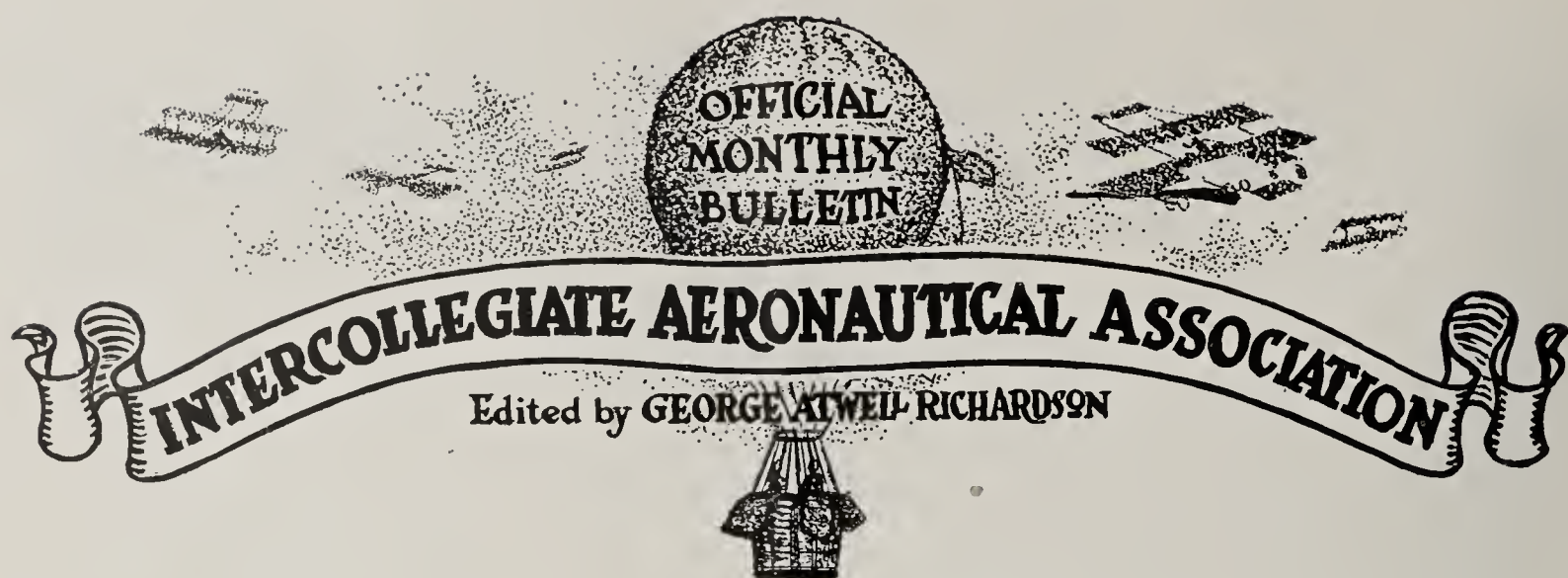
Until better weather permits most of the practising for the spring sports is taking place indoors, i. e. in the cage and gymnasium.

At present enough men have registered for baseball to make up three teams and six batteries are working out at different hours of the day. The field being too wet for outdoor practice in lacrosse the men are trying out in the cage. The work for the past week was mostly in passing the ball; one short scrimmage was held. A considerable number of track men have reported. Most of the practice is in the gym while some of the more rugged may be seen almost daily running on the roads through the campus and through Sayre Park.



- AMHERST COLLEGE.  
C. C. Benedict,  
Psi Upsilon House, Amherst, Mass.
- BROWN UNIVERSITY.  
Harry G. Brown,  
4 Traverse St., Providence, R. I.
- BOWDOIN COLLEGE.  
Wm. R. Spiny,  
care of Bowdoin Orient, Brunswick, Me.
- BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY.  
H. A. Van Dine,  
Box 96, Lewisburg, Penn.
- CORNELL UNIVERSITY.  
Warwick F. Thompson,  
115 Eddy St., Ithaca, N. Y.
- COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.  
George W. Matheson,  
609 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK.  
Lewis Drucker,  
City College, N. Y. City, N. Y.
- DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.  
Karl H. Fulmer,  
6 Richardson Hall, Hanover, N. H.
- GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIV.  
Alvord Gore,  
1147 New Hampshire Ave., Wash. D. C.
- HARVARD UNIVERSITY.  
Chi Psi Lodge, Clinton, N. Y.
- JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.  
Richard C. Floyd,  
1398 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.
- JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV., Baltimore, Md.
- LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.  
Horace D. Kerr,  
Theta Delta Chi, So. Bethlehem, Penn.
- LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.  
E. G. Cunningham,  
Lafayette College, Easton, Penn.
- NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.  
W. H. Hamilton, Jr.,  
110 West 183d St., N. Y. City, N. Y.
- UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.  
George A. Richardson,  
34 Rodney, U. of P., Phila., Penn.
- PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.  
Warren Hastings,  
20 North Edwards, Princeton, N. J.
- RUTGERS COLLEGE.  
Vivian C. Ross,  
New Brunswick, New Jersey
- ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.  
Vincent S. Moore,  
413 Alexander St., Rochester, N. Y.
- RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INST.  
E. Prager,  
144 Eighth St., Troy, N. Y.
- SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.  
Edgar B. Ingraham,  
101 College Place, Syracuse, N. Y.
- SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.  
Herbert S. Blumhardt,  
Halsey & Cedar St., Swarthmore, Penn.
- UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.  
Rex B. Shaw,  
University Station, 151, Austin, Texas.
- TULANE UNIVERSITY.  
E. B. Glenny,  
1435 Webster St., New Orleans, La.
- UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.  
D. Hiden Ramsey,  
University, Va.
- UNION COLLEGE.  
R. Ainslie Orr,  
Kappa Alpha Lodge, E. Schenectady, N. Y.
- WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.  
Ruthuan B. Nichols,  
Delta Tau Delta, Middletown, Conn.
- WILLIAMS COLLEGE.  
W. B. Moody,  
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
- WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.  
Marsh Watkins,  
Phi Kappa Sigma, Morgantown, W. Va.
- WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.  
Myron Bertman,  
W. P. Military Academy, W. P., N. Y.
- YALE UNIVERSITY.  
J. Joseph MacCarthy,  
954 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.





#### EDITORIALS.

ONCE again we must call attention to the need for more sustained and active effort among the college clubs. For some reason or other the majority of the organizations seem only capable of spasmodic activity. This has been true every year since the beginning of the interest taken by college men in aeronautics.

Two years ago things dragged along slowly until a systematic and active campaign woke the clubs into activity and resulted in the formation of the Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association at a most successful meeting. Then came vacation and a slump. Following this came the football season which was another excuse for a continued slump in interest. The Christmas holidays and cold weather also worked against efforts made to accomplish things and it was not until late in the spring of last year, that the majority of the clubs once more started up and hustled with such good effect that a big gliding meet and balloon race were made possible. But again history repeated itself and this year has found the clubs, if anything, in a more lethargic condition than ever.

What is the reason? Why is it that men can be gotten out for a while who show the greatest interest and then, all of a sudden, lose it? Is it the fault of the leaders or is it due to the fact that sufficiently definite programs of action have not yet been worked out that can keep men interested? These are interesting questions and are a few of the things that will be thoroughly discussed at the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Association.

It is hoped that every college aero club in the country will make the greatest efforts to be represented at this meeting. The college movement is one that is pregnant with possibilities. In no field of scientific research is there more unexplored territory to be opened up. There are opportunities enough, for special investigation of the most fascinating kind, to last numberless enthusiasts for years to come. And a great deal of this is work that could be satisfactorily undertaken by the more advanced engineering students at least.

#### SPECIAL IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

##### *First Annual International Aeronautical Exhibition.*

On May 9 to 18, 1912, the First Annual International Aeronautical Exhibition will be held at The New Grand Central Palace in New York City under the auspices and control of the Aero Club of America. This will be the largest affair of its kind ever held and the exhibits will come from all parts of the world. They will be unusually complete and will show the

whole development of aeronautics from early times to the present day, including a complete exhibition of the art and science as it stands to-day.

In response to a letter of inquiry, the Show Committee has advised the President of the Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association that it is probable that they will be able to allot space for an intercollegiate exhibit which will show what the college clubs have accomplished. One of the first things that must be known, however, in order to determine the space needed, is just what the clubs can send in. Such things as enlarged pictures of gliding events, races and experimental work, original designs and plans, models and full size machines, trophies, or in fact anything that a club may have will be desirable. For instance it is hoped that Cornell will exhibit one of the manually controlled gliders of original design which have been so successful. The U. of P. Club will exhibit the trophy cups and photographs of the First Intercollegiate Balloon Race, etc. It is probable that the President of the Association will give his illustrated lecture on "Flight" at regular intervals during the time of the show. These merely give some idea of the proposed scope of the college exhibit.

All the college clubs are requested to write at once to G. A. Richardson, President, I. A. A. A., 34 Rodney, U. of P. Dorm's, Philadelphia, stating just what they could loan for the exhibit. It is also desired that each club name some active member to serve on the show committee of the I. A. A. A.

##### *Second Intercollegiate Gliding Meet.*

The second intercollegiate gliding meet will be held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., some time in the spring. The members of that club are striving hard to make this a success.

Probably no college club has been any more persistent in its efforts to accomplish something than the Cornell Aero Club. One of the first college clubs to be formed, it is, if anything, more active than ever.

All communications and requests for information in regard to the gliding meet should be addressed to Mr. Kerr Atkinson, Corresponding Secretary, Cascadilla Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

##### *Annual Meeting of the Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association of America.*

The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Association will be held in New York City some time in the near future. The exact date has not been decided on though the original plan was to hold it the latter part of Easter vacation, that is, on or about April 13th.

The Cornell Club, one of the founder members of the association, has made the suggestion, however, that it might be a wise move to hold this the latter part of



February in order that the clubs might be aroused to a point where they would take an active interest in working for the various meets scheduled. April 13th is so late in the season that little time is left a club to prepare for any event.

Definite notices as to the date and place of meeting will be sent out shortly as soon as a decision has been reached.

Especial attention is called to the fact that it is desired that every college club send delegates and that it is **UNNECESSARY THAT A COLLEGE CLUB SHOULD BE A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION AT THE PRESENT TIME IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE ACTIVELY IN THE MEETING.** This move has been decided upon because it is felt that many of the clubs do not understand the purposes and plans of the association and are hindered from joining because of this. The annual meeting will be wide open and no club should stand back because it is a stranger to the association.

#### *Second Annual Intercollegiate Balloon Race.*

It is extremely probable that the second annual intercollegiate balloon race will be held at Kansas City this year. After a personal interview with Mr. Myers, President of the Kansas City Aero Club, Mr. Richardson, President of the Intercollegiate Association, is enabled to announce an offer which has since been confirmed by letter.

In consideration of the fact that the Intercollegiate Association holds its race from Kansas City, the Kansas City Aero Club agrees to furnish each contestant with **FREE GAS** and to allow each balloon which makes a start, **\$100 IN CASH** to help defray expenses. In addition all the contestants are promised a royal good time while in Kansas City.

The rules for this year's contest have not yet been formulated but will follow those of last year in most particulars. The pilot may or may not be licensed, nor need he be connected in any way, either as graduate or undergraduate, with the college which he represents. The aide, however, must be an undergraduate in the college which he represents.

Kansas City offers an ideal place from which to hold a balloon race. The gas is the best in the country, being natural gas subjected to a special process which brings the specific gravity down to less than .30 sometimes. The competitors in the last international race pronounced it some of the best they had ever used.

Last year but three colleges were represented in the intercollegiate race. This year, five have signified their intention of being represented and this before even a formal announcement has been sent out. The colleges in question are:—Princeton University, University of Virginia, University of Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, and Williams.

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# University Dramatics

(Continued from page 122)

## THE YALE DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.

THERE is probably no society in any American university that has risen to such a prominent place so quickly as has the Yale Dramatic Association. The association was founded by Henry D. Westcott of the class of 1901 and its initial performance was given in the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, May 28, 1900. The play was a dramatic version of Chaucer's "Pardoner's Tale," prepared by Mr. Westcott, and a mediæval mystery, "Secunda Pastorum."

Ever since that time the Yale plays have been notable as in a different class from the comic opera affairs which content so many college theatrical organizations. The students each year select for representation plays that must suit a double standard. They must be of significance in the history of the stage, and they must be good entertainment. The latter point is never slighted, for the Yale Dramatic Association is anxious to attract large audiences on the merits of its productions.

This year the Yale boys gave George Bernard Shaw's brilliant comedy, "The Devil's Disciple," at the Waldorf, on the evenings of January 2 and 3. This play of the American Revolution has been produced on the American stage by but two companies. Richard Mansfield starred in it in 1897 and Forbes Robertson included it in his repertoire eleven years ago.

The important and difficult leading role of Dick Dudgeon was well played by Irving C. Beebe. One of his costumes was a copy of one worn by Nathan Hale when he was a student at Yale. But by far the most artistic and telling performance was that of E. M. Woolley as Gen. Burgoyne. John-fritz Achelis was cast for the part of Christy Dudgeon, and Rufus F. King was Judith Anderson, the principal female role. D. Newson did well with the part of Anthony Anderson, the minister. Playing so well as to make minor roles stand out were E. P. Haight as Essie, H. T. Cumming as Major Swindon, and T. R. Waterbury as the Sergeant.

The Christmas tour of the Yale Dramatic Association this year was the longest ever made by any college dramatic association. The troupe left New Haven on Thursday, December 21, in two private cars and have given performances in Rochester, Buffalo, Salem, O., Pittsburgh, Columbus, Indianapolis and Chicago. Strenuous is the life of the college boys on their Christmas trips. It is for the most part a dizzy series of luncheons, teas, dinners and dances. It would take a statistician to keep track of the cups of tea consumed, the miles danced, the cigars and cigarettes smoked, etc., at the dances and "tea fights." But with all the fun connected with it there is a serious purpose under all. The four years' training that the Yale actors get has resulted in several of them stepping on the professional stage with success. Yet the real object is to make them better playgoers.

Besides endeavoring to cultivate an appreciation of good drama at Yale, the Dramatic Association has well-grounded hopes of some day building a Yale theatre. This hope, which once seemed a fanciful dream, is rapidly becoming an actual fact. At present the association has a fund of about \$14,000 as the nucleus for the building of the playhouse, and if the organization maintains its present progress there is no doubt that the scheme of having a real workshop for Yale dramatic talent will soon be realized.

To help this project, in April, 1909, Miss Maude Adams brought her entire company from New York and gave a performance of J. M. Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows." Every item of expense connected with the production was borne by Miss Adams, and the large receipts were generously given by her to the Yale theatre fund. Miss Adams is an honorary member of the association, and has repeatedly been voted the favorite actress of Yale graduating classes, in the annual Senior balloting.

## WESLEYAN DRAMATICS.

Our dramatics here have not yet been given their finishing touches. The cast has not been selected for the play to be given in May. However the play has been selected and some general plans made as to the number of performances and the places to be visited. This year the play will be along the same lines as those of the past few years. An attempt is made to give something worth while. A few of the productions of the past year have been: "The Good-Natured Man," by Oliver Goldsmith, given in 1909; "Captain Letterblair," given in 1910, and "The Title Mart," by Winston Churchill, given in 1911. This year the play to be given is, "You Never Can Tell," by Bernard Shaw.

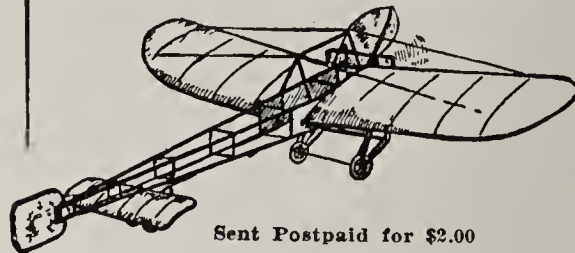
During the week of April 29-May 4, the play will be given in different cities. A trip is planned for Boston, Springfield and New York. The big event is the presentation of the play at the Middlesex Theatre at Middletown, May 9th.

The officers of the "Wesleyan Dramatic Association" for this year are: H. V. Leanord, '12, Pres.; H. S. Jacobs, '12, Mgr.; J. E. Stiles, '13, Sec.; H. S. Gibbs, '13, Assistant Mgr.; J. Rowell, '14, Stage Mgr.

## C. C. N. Y. DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

Though only two years in existence the college dramatic society has proven a marked success. Arrangements have already been made for the production of W. R. Gilbert's "Wedding March" on March 16, 1912, at Carnegie Lyceum. It is intended that the society also give out-of-town performances. It is expected that it will spend its Christmas vacation in the New England states giving repertoire performances. Mr. Cahn, '13, the enterprising business manager, hopes to arrange a trip to the western cities before the season is over.

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BACON AND BONGAY RE-APPEAR  
AT COLUMBIA.

On November 17 and 18, at Brinckerhoff Theatre, Barnard, the Philolexian Society, a literary club of Columbia, founded in 1802, revived Robert Greene's "Frier Bacon and Frier Bongay" with great success. The performance was given with the help of Prof. Brander Matthews and Prof. Ashley H. Thorndike of the English Department, in the Elizabethan manner on a replica of the Elizabethan stage. Even though time has turned some of the serious matters of the piece into jokes, the play showed that it still held some real interest for the audience, aside from the historical.

This was in part due to what was, on the whole, a performance very creditable to the actors and the coach, Prof. Algernon Tassin. Especially noteworthy was the portrayal of Lacie by Richards Hale, whose rarely fine voice, ease and sincerity of manner made his work stand out as nearest professional in tone. A. L. Graham also did very well in the somewhat easier role of the clownish poor scholar.

Another dramatic society also recently produced Farquhar's "The Recruiting Officer."

## DARTMOUTH DRAMATIC CLUB

The Dartmouth Dramatic Club presented Oscar Wilde's three-act comedy "The Importance of Being Earnest" in Webster Hall, one of the college buildings, on Saturday evening, February 17th. The play was witnessed by the student body of Dartmouth, as well as a great many visitors who had come from the cities. The occasion was a success in every way.

The cast was coached by Mr. F. L. Edgecomb. The cast in full follows: John Worthing.....J. R. Erwin, '12  
Algernon Montcreif.....

—G. H. Tilton, Jr., '14  
Rev. Charles Chasuble.....

—E. V. K. Willson, '13  
Merriman.....A. E. Wyman, '13  
Lane.....J. J. Barnett, '13  
Lady Bracknell.....C. M. Claeys, '14  
Gwendoline Fairfax....R. E. Hall, '12  
Cecily Cardew.....S. F. Ickes, '12  
Miss Prism.....J. B. Comstock, '15

The Dartmouth Drama Club presented Oscar Wilde's "Importance of Being Earnest" on Wednesday, February 21, in the Players' Hall, West Newton, Mass. On Thursday a performance was given at South Farmington, Mass., and on Friday at the Joliet Club in Manchester.

The second trip of the Dramatic Club, will begin on March 5th, when it will appear at the Auditorium at Concord, N. H. On March 6th at Winchester, N. H., under the auspices of the Calumet Club, and on March 7th, they will appear in the Town Hall at Exeter, at the invitation of the Dartmouth Club of Phillips-Exeter Academy.

Courses given here at Dartmouth concerning the drama are:

Dramatic composition — conducted by Professor Licklider (A mark of 80 per cent. is required of students in the study of English in the preceding year.)

Professor Emery conducts a course on the History and Criticism of the English Drama. (A study of the development of English drama from the miracle play to the closing of the theatres in 1642.)

Professor Emery also conducts a course in

the critical and appreciative study of Shakespeare's plays, with lectures upon his dramatic art.)

## BROWN D. C.

"Sock and Buskin" is the name given to the amateur theatrical organization of Brown University. Membership is by application and ballot, trials being held in the fall. The club has presented a play for several years at one of the

(Continued on page 133)

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Isaac—Right! I vill take it!

"What's a 'stern reality'?"  
"The hind end of a bee."

#### NOTHING TO IT

'82—You'll have to quit smoking those cigarettes, my son. They'll grow on you.

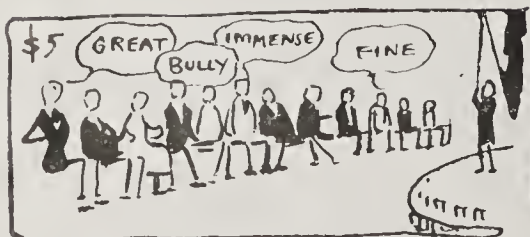
'12—I wish they would. It would save me a lot of money.  
—*New York Journal.*

I have suffered so from insomnia lately that I am hardly able to be about.

Oh, don't let that trouble you; go to sleep and forget it.

—*Penn Punch Bowl.*

'15—"Is Mr. Smith in?"  
'13—"No, he's out."  
'15—"Be in again to-night?"  
'13—"Doesn't look that way."  
'15—"Is he out much?"  
'13—"Yes,—a good deal."  
'15—"Where could I find him?"  
'13—"Upstairs playing poker."  
—*Cornell Widow.*



"Poor man, he is terribly hen-pecked."

"Yes. I hear he can't go out without being sit upon!"

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(Continued from page 131).

local theaters during Junior week, and occasionally gives performances in nearby towns. The training is carried on under the direction of Prof. Thomas Crosby. This year "The Magistrate," will be given in the Providence Opera House.

Below is a list of the plays given during the past ten years:

- 1902, "Our Boys."
- 1903, "The Snowball."
- 1904, "The Rivals."
- 1905, "Charley's Aunt."
- 1906, "She Stoops to Conquer."
- 1907, "The Private Secretary."
- 1908, "Jane."
- 1909, "The Importance of Being Earnest."
- 1910, "The School for Scandal."
- 1911, "The Rivals."

The cast for this year's play is not yet settled.

#### COURSES ON DRAMA.

The following courses concerning the drama are given at Brown University:

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4. A year's course on Shakespeare, being a brief survey of the drama before Shakespeare, a study of Shakespeare as playwright and poet, with reading of all the plays, and a careful study of the great tragedies.

#### JOHNS HOPKINS SOCIETY

Three years ago, the Haresfoot Club was organized at the Johns Hopkins University, and its purpose was to give one dramatic production each year. The first play attempted was Pinero's "The Magistrate," and this was followed the next year with "The Barrister," and an original curtain raiser, "Hearing and Believing." Last year, it was planned to produce Broadhurst's "What Happened to Jones," and rehearsals had started when the club went to pieces. There will be no production this spring, unless a classical play is given at Homewood during Commencement Week. Next year, however, the Haresfoot Club will probably be reorganized. While it was in existence, it had many noted actors make addresses under its auspices.

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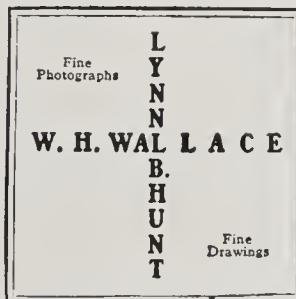
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11-'08

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The Masque is the students' theatrical organization. Membership is based on histrionic ability determined in competition. Two plays are given each year, one in the Junior week, and the other in Senior week. The Masque has in the past achieved a very enviable reputation by producing some exceptionally clever plays. It now confines itself to comedy, and admits only men to membership. This year's performance, with a cast composing some of the best acting talent in the University, combined with a splendid chorus in giving "The Conspirators," a sparkling musical comedy.

The unanimous acclamation of an enthusiastic capacity audience made H. J. MacWilliams, '12, the acknowledged Star of the cast.

### WEST VIRGINIA THEATRICALS

The production selected for this year is Booth Tarkington's "The Man from Home," with Director Neil in the title role. All theatregoers who remember William Hodge's success in this comedy will know of the literary value of the play. With Director Neil playing in the title role, the Club has anticipated a far greater triumph than in preceding years. Already arrangements have been made, not for a trip, but for a tour of the State. This year the Club has risen to the dignity of a company of real Thespians, for now it is able to carry with it complete costuming, and a complete set of scenery. The University Dramatic Club of West Virginia University is not now an amateur association, but a group of well selected and ably trained players.

### PENNSYLVANIA PRODUCTIONS

Forthcoming dramatic productions include Mask and Wig play, "Miss Helen of Troy," Architectural Play, "The Discounters." The French play, and Zelosophic Society play, have already been given. Then there is the Deutscher Verein play, University Circus, etc.

A drama course is about to be instituted.



# S A N C T V M

## SIX BEST BETS!

The editor of *The Intercollegiate* wrote a personal letter in the past month to the thirty or so Contributing Editors at as many different colleges, and sent the same letter to all the representatives of this magazine at the leading institutions in the country, with the request that they name the "one best play" that they had seen any place during the present theatrical season. Below are given six of the plays receiving the best criticisms from the responses; most of the others were named only once.

Maud Adams in "Chantecler"

Julia Sanderson in the "Siren"

Sothorn and Marlowe as "Romeo and Juliet"

Helen Ware in "The Woman"

Clifton Crawford in "The Quaker Girl"

"Pomander Walk" (in eleven States)

A great number liked vaudeville best. A few selected stock companies. It is interesting to note that some of New York's best plays last year, are at present continuing their success several thousand miles away!

## OUR ADVERTISING STRIDES.

Just a few words to help our ever-increasing advertising columns; and incidentally the owners of them—the advertisers themselves. Obviously, soliciting advertising nowadays is an old-fashioned "hare and hound" chase; furthermore, its "first there, first served." So we got on the jump some dozen months ago with the result that Uncle Sam's mails have been flooded continually with our literature, and since the New Year we have had almost to turn advertisers away from the door!

Lest we be misunderstood, it was the so-called "trade" propositions that we turned away. Many advertisers consider an editor of a college paper—not necessarily *The Intercollegiate*—susceptible to anything. One day its china sets; the next days its hair tonic! The average "trade-ads" will not bother with a medium of merit. But a medium of merit to him, as well as many other advertisers, is a magazine with high advertising rates. Thus, when we increase our rates on April 1st, we hope that the "small fry" will be left behind. Watch for an improvement in *The Intercollegiate* from

now on! Do you know that the quality of our advertisers have earned them world-wide patronage?

## YOUR POLITICAL PREFERENCE, PLEASE?

If you are still a minor, or even if you expect to get over that difficulty soon, and once again, if you are not at present or never were a minor, in any case we respectfully ask you to fill out the Political Contest Coupon printed elsewhere in this issue, clearly indicating your preference for the next President of the United States, and paste the coupon on a postal card or enclose in a letter and mail to us this month if possible. You get nothing for doing us this favor for the present—but you will later! It is our intention to announce the leaders in this "paper vote" each month, together with their respective number of "votes," and publish it in *THE INTERCOLLEGIATE MAGAZINE*.

Look for the Coupon until you find it; we have no idea where it will be!



By special arrangement with the publishers, we can offer this book free for a limited time only with every two years' subscription to *THE INTERCOLLEGIATE*. If you are already a subscriber, we will date your subscription for two additional years on receipt of two dollars. Or if you wish, we will send

the magazine to a friend of yours. An under-graduate or a graduate could not receive a better gift from you than this reminder each month for two years.

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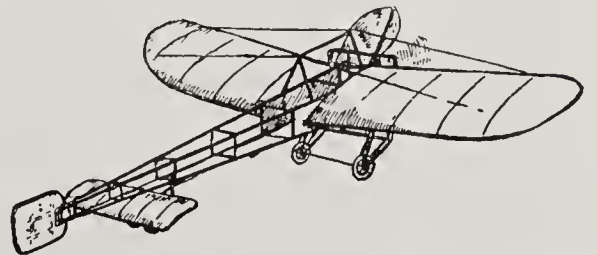
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Should Interest  
You



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Realizing the widespread interest that was aroused in the colleges as well as all over the country during the past year and which undoubtedly will be greatly increased this coming year, and wishing to fulfil our obligations to the I. A. A. of A., has prompted us to make this exceptional offer to all the colleges. We will give an aeroplane of any recognized style and United States manufacture, but without engine, to any college Aero Club already formed, or to any club formed during 1912. Only two conditions: Providing a membership of at least 200 is shown and each member agrees to subscribe to *THE INTERCOLLEGIATE* for a period of at least three years. But in the event of any or all members leaving college or resigning from the club before the three years has expired, the subscription will be changed to the new member or members of the Aero Club. The aeroplane selected becomes the property absolutely of the club, and may be disposed of at any time after the three years.



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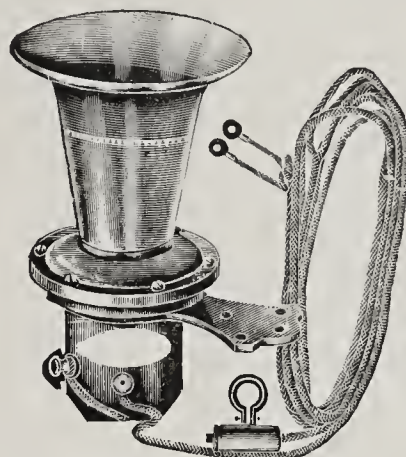
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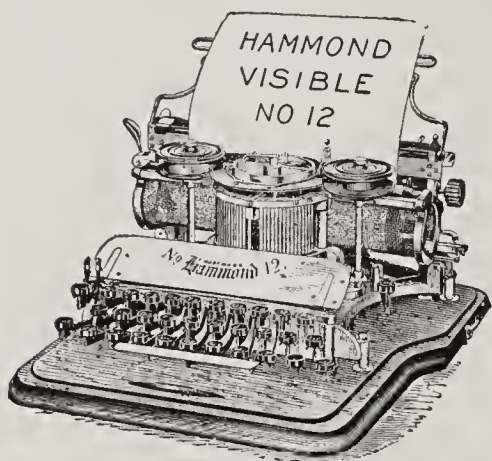


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All you have to do is to sit down now and ask one of these advertisers to subscribe to The Intercollegiate FOR YOU! Or if you wish, write to all of them but have the magazine sent to different friends of yours, of course keeping one subscription for yourself. Please be kind enough to ask the advertiser for a description of his goods. Naturally, you should write to only those who interest you. A fac-simile of this page of ads is appearing in each of the twelve individual college publications given below, exclusive of The Intercollegiate Magazine. There never was a subscription offer like this!

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# The Intercollegiate

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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS IN EACH OF THE LEADING COLLEGES

## All Aboard— Travel Number!

Two subjects interest the college man at this time each year; first, if he expects to work, how to get a job; second, if he is so favored that this is not required, he seeks information for his summer travelling. The publishers of "The Intercollegiate" have gauged the time of year when special numbers are required for topics of vital interest. Several such special issues have been published during the past year; namely: "Aeronautical" for last September; "Foot Ball" for November, "Politics" for January, and the "Dramatic" number was published in March last.

Next month will be the yearly Travel Number. Even if you do not expect to travel much this coming summer it should interest you by its contents. But if you DO expect to move about the country, or even go abroad—well, get a copy and the job of deciding upon a suitable place will be half-done!

Last year a subscriber wrote that he found more interesting articles and timely suggestions in the summer issues of "The Intercollegiate" than most of the regular magazines published for that purpose!

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NO. 6

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Cover Design

PART OF THE CURRICULUM

By ARTHUR N. EDROP

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Mail Matter of the Second Class

APRIL :: 1912

## CONTRIBUTORS

We have decided not to offer any more "prizes" for the best contributions received each month as there were times it appeared to us, at least half the country wished to write for **The Intercollegiate**! So we will pay hereafter only our regular rates. And only the best in fiction or articles will be considered.

Please do not bother us with "blood and thunder" stories. Or editorials embodying your "ideas" for reform or the like. Our office boy can do that! Send us in an interesting sketch of a present or past college man; jokes with a point or poetry with a meaning; stirring fiction of the kind an average college man takes to bed with him to finish; or a strong article about your own particular college or life at that college—but no athletics, our Contributing Editors do that!

Whatever you contribute, especially if you contribute fiction; bear in mind that we are catering to college men. That means that we want good ideas well expressed. The college reader is intelligent and demands real stuff. The only things that we can consider for publication are those which meet these demands.

All these points will be taken into consideration before we publish the contribution. Style and general handling of subject will prove a strong factor in your favor especially if they show originality. Also, illustrating with good photographs will make it more interesting. Remember to enclose a stamped return envelope in case the manuscript is not acceptable. Contributions should be in before the 20th of each month to be submitted for the next issue.

## IMPORTANT TO READERS

The Intercollegiate is Published Every Month at 1123 Broadway, New York, by Inter Publishing Company. Terms of Subscription, including postage in the United States or Mexico, \$1.00 each year, or 10 cents per copy. In Canada \$1.50 each year, or subscription to all foreign countries within the postal union \$1.75 each year. This magazine may be secured at any news stand, railroad station, fraternity house, or alumni association in the United States. American Agents—American News Company; Foreign Agents—Brentano's. Absolutely no sample copies. Payment, which must be in advance, should be made by check, money order or registered mail. All College Students subscribing should give their Home as well as their College Address to insure positive delivery of each issue. Manuscripts, addressed to the Editor, should always be accompanied by return postage, but even then no responsibility is assumed. Business Communications should be addressed to B. W. McClelland, Business Manager of The Intercollegiate. Advertising Rates on Application—Circulation Statement given.

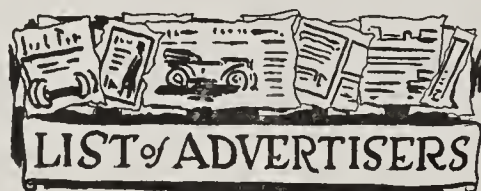


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## SCHEDULE AND PROSPECTS COLLEGIATE BASE-BALL—THIS ISSUE



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*Increase of Rates on April 1st — Detailed Circulation Statement Given*



# The Intercollegiate

TOWNSEND BUILDING :: 1123 BROADWAY :: NEW YORK

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine Published in the Interest of

College Life and Athletics

Vol. XII

APRIL :: 1912

No. 6

## Impressions on the Half-Shell

CONSIDERABLE agitation toward forming an inter-collegiate boxing association has been aroused during the past year, and President Palmer E. Pierce of the National Collegiate Athletic Association gave it considerable impetus last month when he came out strongly for the new sport. If adopted by the colleges, we will be reading this in the sporting pages a little later: "Spike Butler of Columbia, the present boxing champion, has challenged "One-round" Eliot, former light-weight at Harvard, to a ten-round bout, same to be fought six months from date if "I-R" Eliot can come back." A college education will then be complete!

The management of the Metropolitan Opera House at New York City, have announced that \$80,000. was taken in the closing week of this year's opera season. Multiplying this by twenty-two weeks of opera we have—but why waste time? New York aldermen should put a small tax on this next year and thus pay off the city's great debt.

E. C. Converse, of Greenwich, Conn., gives \$125,000 to Harvard. A chair of banking will soon be founded. E-asy Converse! It occurs to us that this might not produce the desired result as it might lead future bankers graduating from this course, to "borrow" money from their banks more readily, thinking that it would soon be paid as the tailors were in the olden days!

Yale has taken to water flying, whatever that is. Evidently she has found from the results last June that it is faster travelling *above* the water than it is upon its surface. They will soon build a new aero-boat house as the Yale Aero Club has already ordered a hydro-aeroplane from the Curtiss Company.

There are about 500,000 men now attending the 700 or so colleges in the United States. We can see the advantage of making most of the courses cover a period of four years or more. If all graduated this June, the demand for jobs would be four times as great.

"Men form greater part of the loss of life in the Titanic

disaster"—newspaper headline. Women want their rights. Very well; let them have it.

The Olympic Committee is renting vessels on the installment plan. They are forced to make monthly payments of \$5,000 for leasing the steamship *Finland*, which will take the Olympic team from the United States to the games in Sweden and return. Mr. James E. Sullivan, a patriotic American who is forced with others to meet these demands, has sent out an urgent call for more money. Send it to him at the Committee's Office in New York City and send it to him *now*. Don't feel embarrassed about what you can afford to send, as every little mite is welcome and will aid the team in defending the championship title which it secured at the recent Olympic games.

"In Chapter I he shoots at her five times. Ain't that grand?"

"Yes; but them novels are misleading, Mayme. There ain't no earnest love like that in real life."

—*Kansas City Journal*.

A would-be promoter announces that his company will soon be taking people from New York to London in 36 hours. Let us call his attention to the fact that Americans would much prefer being taken at that speed in the *other direction*.

Dr. Thorn at Columbia University recently coached a production the dramatic club gave. He was forced to show the students how to drink properly in one of the scenes. It is reported that this so "wetted" the actors' appetites that they drank heavily after each rehearsal and when the day of the first performance of the play, "Jungenfreude" came, they were each secretly carrying a flask in the helmet of their costume.

Cornell opposes the turkey trot; decidedly, and once and for all. The good old *Cornell Sun* advocates this also. Be good, boys, and take a little row on Lake Cayuga!

W. S.



# Life in a College Town



## THE EXTERIOR AND THE INTERIOR

BY CHAS. H. LA TOURETTE

**T**HERE are thousands of people, perhaps, who have visited a college town during some great celebration, commencement, or big athletic event, and as they watched the gay, happy throngs, and listened to the many bands of music, wished that they could live there. Thinking, no doubt, that life surrounded by such an atmosphere could be nothing but an ideal existence; and to judge by the exterior of the picture, their imagination is truly justified. For a college festivity presents a spectacle so vividly impressive that it is never forgotten.

Imagine a town of about six thousand inhabitants, with a crowd of twenty or twenty-five thousand visitors suddenly turned loose upon its streets. Not a small city, remember, but a typical college town. There is one to which this article is especially applicable. A little town of universal reputation, and acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful and historic spots in America, and in which there is situated one of our leading Universities. This sudden impouring of humanity, and the glamour attached to it, changes the place into a veritable fairyland of enchantment. Let us take for instance, an annual college commencement; which lasts about five days, and is preceded by a big athletic event.

Crowds, crowds everywhere. Wizzing autos and magnificent equipages throng the streets and drive-ways. Men of fame and distinction brush against the lesser lights as they jostle each other upon the streets. Brass bands pour out their various lines of melodies from every street corner; flags flutter from the buildings; the stores, telephone and telegraph offices are besieged by customers; everyone looks happy, contented and prosperous; while the cries of the street vendors mingle with the tooting auto horns, as they dash here there and everywhere. Every hotel is filled to overflowing, and even private residences are turned into temporary ones; with prices raised accordingly. 'Tis the harvest time of the citizens, and they are gleaned every available dollar.

Just across the street from the business section, the beautiful college campus greets you with its Gala Day attire. The well-kept and smooth lawn resembles a mighty carpet of green plush, as the tall majestic elms cast their friendly shadows upon its smooth surface. Hundreds of Japanese lanterns swing from the branches of the trees, and within each paper covering is hidden a tiny incandescent light. Scattered around upon the lawn are gaily colored Japanese umbrellas, seeming to have sprung up like huge mushrooms, and beneath them are seats in the inviting shade. Students in flannel trousers, and decorated with their first Club hat bands, greet you at every turn as they dash in and out among the crowd, or lie in groups upon the grass. Here, perhaps, are a lot of "under grads" planning their summer vacation; and over there, are a bunch of "grave old seniors" soon to go out into the wide, wide world, and wondering what Fate has in store for them. And further still, are a group of old "grads" on for their annual reunion, and trying to crowd a month's revelry into this, their brief few days of vacation.

There are girls, too. Yes, girls of every shape and size; the very cream of femininity is here! For every city has sent her queens of charm, of style, and of grace; for this is an occasion they have long been planning and waiting for. Staid society matrons, watchful chaperones, smiling debutantes and laughing "Bettys" are all here, and eager to beguile the students' hearts. Ready with their sweetest smiles; their most charming graces; their choicest manners; and their

best chiffon and lace.

And then when the night comes on, and the big athletic event is over, it is fairyland indeed. There are dances, receptions, and entertainments galore. The hundreds of Japanese lanterns are lighted, and gleam upon the campus like huge fire flies, as they swing to and fro in the summer breeze. The songs of the students mingle with the blare of the brass bands as they march in and out among the trees. The very air is filled with melody, laughter and song. In twos and in groups the "best girls" and the "best fellows" promenade across the lawn, blissfully unconscious of the envious eyes cast by their less fortunate brothers and sisters. 'Tis truly a night to make the very God of Love rejoice! And maybe deep within the shadows, some old "grad" sitting beside his snowy-headed sweetheart, tenderly gives her hand a fervent squeeze as the scenes come flying back through the vista of time, bringing the light of other days. The night when they, too, strolled this self same way, and let their fancies rule. Everywhere is happiness, pleasure and content. And so the scene goes on for five delightful days and nights; each one bringing its different gaiety.

Is it any wonder then, that the casual visitor to such a place, forms a conclusion that life in a college town is really an ideal existence? But like everything else it has two sides; that was one, let us now have a look at the other. The side that goes to make this beautiful picture which contains so many seeming advantages. The life of the town itself—behind the scenes, so to speak. The conditions of business, employment of the citizens, college influence, etc., the social part, the classes and the masses, real "college widows," and the struggle for appearances.

## THE CONDITIONS OF BUSINESS, COLLEGE INFLUENCE, ETC.

One would naturally suppose that where there are so many students, professors and their families, and employees of the institution, that business would "thrive and wax exceedingly," and those engaged in the various lines would get rich in a short space of time. Such a thing is possible perhaps, if all the buying, or even half of it, were done in the town; but it isn't. The local trade is fortunate if it gets a quarter of it. Almost all of the food which goes into the many clubs and boarding houses, is purchased wholesale out of the town. All of the coal used in heating the college buildings, comes direct. The lights, too, are made in their own heating and lighting plant. They also indirectly control their own printing and publishing plant. And even among the student body, there are those who are working their way through college, and as a "side line" they represent almost every line of business in the merchandise field. There are agents for everything: from candy to automobiles. Then besides all this, there is also a co-operative store right upon the grounds.

It is impossible for the man in business to cope with these conditions. There is a certain amount of trade which he gets, and he has to content himself with that or else go out of business entirely. He has no protection from out of town competition whatever. He simply has to hang on and trust to luck. Almost every day in the week during college term, there are displays of various lines made by merchants from the larger cities. And it is said upon good authority that a leading tailor from an outside city, has been known to do a thirty thousand dollar business in one brief season, which



resulted from his displays and system of taking orders. The local merchant pays for his privilege by his taxes, etc., while the transient comes and goes as he may, and pays nothing but the daily rent of his display room.

Such are the real conditions of business, and if any man can make a fortune surrounded by these conditions and obstacles, then he is surely a modern wizard. There is just one line of business however, that really pays and gets all the trade that is coming to it, and that is a drug store with a soda fountain attached. And even they have their troubles, for they are forced to do a "ticking" business, and flourish during the college terms.

Perhaps the strangest part of this college atmosphere, "influence," or whatever you choose to call it, is that power which controls the citizens themselves. They are held in a sort of a fear of bringing the censure of the college upon them. The likes and dislikes of the institution are considered first, and always. The obvious result is the complete absence of modern business enterprises. For a town to be a real college town, has no manufacturing concerns, etc. Everything ultimately falls under this jurisdiction. Even the local Press refuses to maintain any standard of independence, and will publish nothing that does not tend to promote the publicity and well-fare of the institution. A new publication may start out with that intention, but it is only a question of a few issues before this "fear" predominates. The whole political management of the town is more or less controlled by the institution. The mayor, council, police force, and every department is governed by this influence; which to a certain extent, creates itself. And the one cause for it all is the strict adherence for favor evinced by the citizens who constitute the town.

Here is a simple illustration of this eternal catering for favor. For about four months of the summer the college is closed, and as a result the students, professors, and those who have the means, leave for the various summer resorts. It is then that the town drops into a state of coma as dead and as fully somniferous as the traditional "Sleepy Hollow." The streets become deserted; weeds grow luxuriantly along the walks and drive ways; the hotels pull down their blinds; and the stores lose all interest in business. No effort is made to get new stocks and make things attractive, but rather left to drift along as they may. And even though the masses—they who constitute over half of the population—are still in the town, no special effort is made to cater to them, and still they are the ones to whom the greater part of the stores owe their existence.

In regards to this atmosphere which a college creates, there is one other thing which must be said in connection with it, and that is the influence it has upon the younger element of the town. Take the small boy for example. All he sees is college life as displayed by the students upon the outside; their habits, pranks, etc., and as a consequence their influence upon him is stronger than all else, for there is nothing to off-

set them. He sees only the exterior and nothing else is taken into consideration. He doesn't realize or understand that a student's life at home is far different from that which he leads at college. Instead, the boy thinks that what he sees is right because a student does it.



A SELF-MADE WOMAN

## EMPLOYMENT OF THE CITIZENS.

It takes a good sized army of employees to fill the many positions which are required in the running of a large and up-to-date educational institution. Aside from the many professors, preceptors, tutors, etc., there are librarians, assistant librarians, clerical forces, stenographers, and a host of minor positions. Then there are electricians, engineers, policemen, plumbers, carpenters, painters, gardeners, and janitors of both sexes. Practically all of the positions afford work all the year round, and in the higher branches, where their services are not required for a certain period, they draw their salaries just the same, so as a whole they are well treated.

In the ordinary course of employment however, the conditions change somewhat. Almost every position in life which man is supposed to fill, offers a certain chance of advancement. But in ordinary college employment his chances are few and far between. There is no looking upward to something higher; he gets a certain position and there he sticks. If he proves exceptionally worthy, he may get "promoted" from ordinary labor upon the grounds to the position of janitor. And to qualify for that, he must be sober, honest, reliable and steady, and for which he is paid the enviable salary of \$35.00 per month! Out of this, if he is a man with a family, he is supposed to pay his rent, feed and clothe his family; which may range anywhere from two to eight. This position as a general thing, is a rather go-easy sort of a job, and if a man becomes discontented with his lot, and aspires to something higher,—grows out of his position, so to speak,—why then he advances—out of college employment, and into something else. There are today, men and women employed on one of these jobs, who have been at the same old position for twenty or thirty years, still at the same old post and waiting for pay day. This is no reflection upon the square dealing and good treatment of the employees by the institution, it is simply an illustration of the employment conditions.

For a young man in a college town there is absolutely nothing beyond four things: Work up to a small clerical job in one of the various offices, or in a local store; learn a trade; go into business under the previously mentioned conditions; or get out of the town and into the city. There are no opportunities aside from these for him. They are the only chances he has, and he must choose between them. This applies to the young man who has nothing but the local school and his own ability to depend upon for his success. The absence of manufacturing and other business enterprises, handicaps him from advancement in these channels, should his inclinations be that way; his field of social intercourse is limited to a certain sphere, owing to the ever-existing "cliques;" he is surrounded by conditions which are different from those of any other town; and as a consequence, he gains no understanding other than these.

## THE SOCIAL PART OF IT.

From a real hospitable standpoint, there is none. Genuine sociability is practically unknown, owing to the many cliques. There are more of these "cliques" in a college town than in any other place upon the face of the earth; and the atmosphere of the college is wholly responsible. They prevail all through the Classes and the Masses; in every station and degree.

First comes Society; the *real* wealthy who have money, and are as unconscious of it as it is possible to be. Second, the almost—society, who have just enough wealth to allow them to hang on to the skirts of the first named, and fight to get in. Third, the just—outside of society; the crowd who struggle to keep up appearances, and whose salaries merely keep them moving. And so on down the line it goes; invading every station, profession, and walk of life. It is all-prevailing; existing everywhere. Every "clique" is constantly at war with the other. It goes into the business section, even the schools, and perhaps worst of all, into the churches. Like some dreaded monster of disease it sweeps through them and none are



immune. Christian duty becomes a secondary consideration; the main object seems to be in using the Church as a means of forcing a way into the next higher "clique." It is like a mighty game of checkers; everybody waiting and watching for a chance to jump up into the "king row."

As a means of illustration, take the usual church affair—a social or a reception. In an ordinary town these "affairs" are all that the name implies; everybody mingles together and they all have a good time. Social prestige and financial differences are forgotten, but in a college town it is just the reverse.

Imagine a gathering of about two hundred people, old and young of both sexes, and in that small crowd there will be represented about thirty different "cliques;" each one superior to the other—in their own estimation. The "cliques" who shake hands on a level with the chin, simply extend the tips of the fingers to the ones who shake hands at the waist line. Susie Brown who perhaps holds a position as a sorter of books in the college library at \$4.50 per., wouldn't for a moment lower the dignity of her "profession" by mingling with Sadie Smith who works behind the counter of the town Department store, at a salary of \$4. The social difference is too far apparent to permit of any such familiarity!

There is no way of stopping these "cliques;" they are more or less prevalent in churches of every denomination: regardless of Sect or Creed. Local preachers are powerless. They shout sociability from their pulpits; they try in every way possible to bring their congregations upon a more level footing; they entreat, they plead, they pray; but results are invariably the same. And in some cases, this influence of "cliques" is so strong, so omnivorous, that the preachers themselves are almost entangled in its meshes.

To the casual reader this may sound like exaggeration, for not really knowing the conditions, it doesn't seem possible that such a state of affairs could exist in a small town. But they are straight and positive facts; truths which cannot be denied.

#### COLLEGE "WIDOWS."

Does she really exist? What is she? Where does she come from?

There are some, perhaps, who are under the erroneous impression that a "college widow" is but a myth; a person of no real existence; a being simply exploited upon the stage and in jokes. But they are wrong; she is a positive reality. And there is not a college of any consequence that doesn't contain one or more of her variety living in or near the town.

She is a girl of resources, and ranges anywhere between the ages of 16 and 40, and makes it her business to become personally acquainted with every student with whom she comes in contact. She is tactful, diplomatic and designing. She is a composition of style, moods and "nerve." Her one desire and ambition is to capture a student by any means that art and device can suggest. Her main objects of attack are the wealthy (or those supposed to be), and no "heiress hunter" was ever more mercenary than she. Her one ambition in life is to accomplish this end, and she concentrates her whole forces upon it. But with all her coquetry, all her arts, she seldom if ever, accomplishes her object. Instead, she merely results in being a students' toy. Courted, jollied, and played with; simply an amusement to while away his hours, and in the end abandoned, forsaken, and forgotten.

As a general thing, she comes principally from the Middle Class. She is brought up in a false atmosphere, and encouraged in her fickle ideals by doting and foolish parents who cater to her whims. She is given an education as far as means will permit, and taught a smattering of different things which are supposed to be sufficient for the siege of collegiate hearts. She is placed upon a pedestal by the entire household, and their whole means lavished upon her; her parents, in some cases, sacrificing themselves and their very honor in order to help her in this fruitless chase. Debts are incurred; privations submissively endured; and countless other sacrifices made that

she may look the part in this little drama she is playing. But after all, the result is a failure. The years roll on with their usual repetition, and still she plays her part. And perhaps, in after years, some gay student who amused himself with her in his college days, comes back to the old town with his family, and there he sees the same old "Widow." Still playing her perfected role; still waiting, still hoping.

#### THE STRUGGLE FOR APPEARANCE.

It is not the purpose of this article to unjustly criticise persons or things; neither is it to upbraid any wrong doing. It is simply to show "behind the scenes" of the little drama which goes in the making of a real college town. A play in which there has been, is still, and always will be embodied in its make-up, three great emotions: comedy, burlesque, and tragedy. The first two we have seen; the curtain now goes up for the tragedy.

Connected with every big institution of learning there is always a small army of professors, assistant professors, preceptors, etc., who are necessary for the various branches or courses, and each one is paid according to his respective position. Now it makes no difference what his salary or income may be, he and his family are supposed to live up to the dignity of his position. If he doesn't, then his popularity and social standing decreases accordingly. The natural result is one continual struggle. As a rule the professors who get the larger salaries, are men who have a sufficient bank account which would enable them to live up to this standard without the aid of their salaries, and as a general thing, simply hold the position for the sake of having something to occupy their minds. Hence this keeping in, and establishing this "social ring" doesn't cost them much of a sacrifice. But the others,—they of the smaller salaries,—they are the ones who feel this difference. It strikes home to them with a torturing conviction; and they alone know and understand just what it costs them to keep up in this "circle."

Anywhere else but in a college town, their salary would enable them to live in moderate comfort, but in this environment it is almost impossible; and is impossible without the most adherent rules of economy. To be called a Professor, and have the proud distinction of affixing "Prof." to one's name, doubtless looks well in print and sounds impressive when spoken, but sometimes it carries with it an inward cursing of Fates and a troubled and over-burdened heart.

The salaries of professors generally, are not what some people imagine them to be, and even at the best, when that is the only source of income, it is in no way sufficient to the many demands upon it. In the first place there is the house rent,—for few of them own their own homes,—and that in itself is no small item; for rents in a college town are forever soaring skyward. Next comes the question of help, and a professor of any consequence whatever (if he tries to keep within this "charmed circle"), must have at least three or four servants. Then there are countless receptions, dances, afternoon teas and concerts; also flowers and cab hire. Then there is the wardrobe to buy, the household expenses, etc. And when one takes into consideration the many demands upon this salary and the real size of it, it is truly astonishing the way it is all accomplished. Were the plain figure placed here in cold print, it would not only seem impossible, but positively beyond belief; and it would prove conclusively that to carry the title of "Professor" and to live up to what is expected, one must not only be a wizard in the mathematical art, but also a man of great courage and self-sacrificing ability. This applies mostly to the ones who are not in the higher paid class, and still try to keep up with the pace which the "circle" demands.

It is pitiful in a certain sense to look upon a "College Widow" who has wasted the very essence of her existence in a fruitless chase, and read in her vanished charms only the story of the might-have-been.





# The Cribber

by Phil S. Perkins



THE September breeze could not cool Walt Thurlow's brow nor the voice of conscience still the raging tumult in his brain. He buried his head in his hands to shut out the cry which rose above the tree tops of the athletic field, "11, 18, 42."

His fingers drummed nervously on the open book with its long tables of logarithms. A half opened letter caught his glance as he raised his head and his anger increased as he saw but one word. That was written in the scrawling hand of "Dolly" Lewis, chairman of the committee and the ten letters of "ineligible" seemed burned into his brain in letters of fire.

"Dam mathematics, and the faculty, too!" he cried as he gazed at the letter. "I missed that good summer job to stay in summer school and at the last minute they hold me back on this," raged the star fullback.

"I wouldn't care if they hadn't made me captain. They need me, and by God they're going to have me."

He glanced out of the open window trying to penetrate the green wall of verdure between him and the white lined gridiron. Now and then he caught a glimpse of a cardinal jerseyed player as the team scooted back and forth in signal practice.

"11, 18, 42," came borne by the breeze.

"That's a great trick play," he thought, "but it will never work with that kid Oakley in there. He's fast, but he's got no head, and if the pass isn't made right, the last chance is gone." Here his thoughts trailed off in a jumble of football and logarithms.

With a determined air the captain turned to his work. A pack of little cardboards lay at his elbow and he began hurriedly to jot down the trail of figures.

The door opened quietly, but he did not hear the sound. Don Graves, the right end, his chum in prep days and his pal through three years at the college on the hill stood behind him. He glanced at the cards and gasped.

"Walt!" he cried.

"Why, hello, Don, I thought you were on the field. Why aren't you there?" he added hastily.

"Got a lay off, my leg, you know. What are you doing?"

"Can't you see?" was the curt reply.

"You aren't cribbing?"

"It's my last chance, that exam comes in half an hour. Do you know what that thirty minutes of grace means to me? I'm ineligible. Ineligible and captain, and crabbed by old Goggles. This is a fine college."

"But the honor system?" cried Don.

"The honor system be hanged! I won't get another exam until mid year's and I've got to pass this, I owe it to the team."

"But, Walt, you owe it to the college not to crib. You know we all signed our names and pledged to support the honor system."

"Does that count with my last year of football at stake?" yelled the captain.

"Where is your sense of honor? As man to man I ask you can you cheat in that exam and go out on the football field to play. Where's your conscience? It will get you at last and when you play you'll hear a voice in your ear, 'You cribbed, you lied.' Think of the years we've been pals. Do you think what they will say of you when they all know?"

"When they know? I suppose you'll tell. Go right on and blab and we'll see who the college needs the most."

Graves put his arm softly on the other's shoulder. He was fighting a hard battle within his heart for his chum.

"Walt!" he said huskily after he gazed into the captain's eyes, "I won't tell, I ought to, but you know I won't. You'll tell—"

"Never!"

"Yes you will. Walt, you may play, the team will win but in the end you will tell. You are not made of the metal from which liars and cheats come. You're excited now, but think it over."

The captain rose and paced up and down the room. His glance rested on the muddy football shoe, the one he wore when his dropkick won the big game that last Thanksgiving.

"I've thought it over, and I've decided. Go!"

Graves walked slowly to the door. A second later it closed quietly and Thurlow was alone. He picked up his slips of cardboard. His fist closed over them and he crumpled them up. He looked at his watch. His fist opened and he began straightening out the crushed cardboards.

Another minute and he was writing feverishly. The scratching of the pen and the ticking of the clock were the only sounds in the room. Thurlow banged the book and rose. He walked to the window with the cardboards in his hand.

"Good old Don, he was right," he murmured. "You're not made of the metal from which liars and cheats come. He's right. I've always tried to be square and I've played the game straight and I won't begin to be crooked now."

He leaned out the window. One white pasteboard fluttered in the breeze and dropped slowly to the ground. Another fell after the first.

Was it Fate or just a chance breeze? Just as the hand was about to loosen its grip on the others a cry came up from the gridiron beyond the tree tops. z

"11, 18, 42!"

The grip on the cards tightened.

"11, 18, 42!" echoed again.

Thurlow grabbed his hat and darted down the stairs toward the little room at the corner of the hall. And in his pocket were five white bits of cardboard.

The first half was nearly over. In the crowded grandstand the cardinal pennants bobbed encouragingly. They had all come to see the big team from the west, the champions, beat their favorites in what was considered a preliminary game. They had settled back after the kickoff to watch the procession of blue jerseyed players up and down the field and across the goal line as they had done for several years.

This beautiful afternoon there was a change. The crowd were surprised when the husky champions kicked on third down with six yards to gain instead of reeling off gains of two or three chalkmarks at a dash.

They had rubbed their eyes when the cardinal quarterback eluded the big western ends for a twenty yard return of the kick. They leaned forward and murmured expectantly when the cardinal jerseys crept yard by yard down the field.

There was a shout. The ball was flying through the air on a forward pass. Thurlow turned and opened his arms and the goal line was only thirty yards away.

The shout changed to a groan. Standing there alone with no one between him and the coveted goal Thurlow had fumbled the perfect pass.

"What's the matter?" they said to each other. "He never fumbled before like that."



The pigskin was brought back and a second later with a dull thud it rose in the air and sailed toward the goal. It was an inside kick and the blue and cardinal rushed for the ball.

Like the beating of the waves in a storm upon a rocky shore rose a discordant pandemonium of cheers. Don Graves had captured the oval five yards from the big team's goal.

"Can they put it over? Will they do it?" the rooters asked each other.

The blue line stiffened. The impact of the two teams echoed in the silent field while the cardinal rooters held their breath. A cheer, and then another, but from the small band of blue substitutes on the sidelines. Thurlow was hurled back four yards. Again the lines met and the cardinal banners were shaken on high.

"11, 18, 42!" barked the little quarterback.

The cardinal jerseyed men rushed toward the goal. The ball was tossed to the side of the field and a player rolled over the precious goal line with a blue heap on top of him. The cardinal players waved their hands. Thurlow had scored. From the hoarse throats of the rooters came the babel of victory.

The cardinal team rushed to their dressing room under the grandstand while the big blue warriors skulked away to listen to the ravings of their maddened coach. Half crazed students grabbed Thurlow and carried him into the room with his team mates. No tongue can tell their joy, they had scored on the blue, whose goal had not been carried for two years.

Thurlow gazed about him and in his heart there was no joy. He had heard the voice. It had been faint when the blue and the cardinal had lined up for the kickoff. In the thud of hurrying feet it had grown louder and louder. When he stood there all alone waiting to catch the pass with the goal ahead of him he heard it again.

"You're a cribber, you're a cribber," the tormentor said. He had dropped the ball and the angry murmur in the stand had seemed to repeat it again.

First it seemed at the left, then at the right. From the clear blue sky above came that insidious whisper. As each number of that "11, 18, 42!" was called it seemed to say, "Cribber! cribber! cribber!" As he clutched the ball beneath him and the line of the goal line was ground into his face the voice seemed to come mournfully from the ball beneath him.

"What's the matter?" roared the coach. "You act as if we're fifty points behind. Buck up! The team can hold them." He drew Thurlow aside. "You've got to keep them steady this half," he muttered. But in the coach's keen blue eyes he seemed to read the same challenge of the voice.

The stands rose and sang the Alma Mater as the cardinal players trotted out on the field for the last half. "Hold 'em, hold 'em!" they urged.

The ball sailed in the air again and the game was on. The western champions worked as they had never worked before. The well oiled machine was at last in action and the stands groaned as the ball advanced yard by yard toward the cardinal goal.

The twenty yard mark, then the fifteen was reached. A plunge and the weakening team tried to stand off the terrific onslaught. Two yards more, only two yards more. The ball was passed and there was a fumble.

Thurlow dived for the ball as the voice said "It's yours, cribber! Save the team!" He grasped the oval, it slipped away but he pounced on it just as three men in blue dropped upon him.

The heap was pried open and Thurlow lay there still and white with the pigskin in an almost deathlike grasp. The sponge was thrown in his face and as the cold water slowly roused him he could hear the murmur of a thousand voices chanting the fateful word. He gazed about him and walked slowly to his place. He looked about him and his eyes met the accusing glance of Don Graves.

The ball was kicked out of danger. The quarter ended, the last one began with no score for the big blue team. It was a fight to the death now. Minute after minute passed then the referee warned "Three to play!"

Thurlow's eyes were bloodshot and his head buzzed. He could hear the seconds tick off one after the other. The voice droned in his ear. A shrill blast of the whistle and cardinal flamed in the stands. The blue jerseys disappeared through the gate as the avalanche surrounded the captain. They seized him and he waved his fists and cried, "Why don't you go on?"

The coach gazed at him sharply. "Take him to the hospital," he cried, "he's out of his head."

"Stop!" cried Thurlow angrily. He stood and faced the crowd.

"I cribbed!" he yelled. "I cribbed, do you all hear me? Go on with the game. I had to do it to play and now we'll win, because I did it. We're licking them and the cribber did it."

The crowd stopped and there was a hush. A man wormed his way through and stopped when he heard the words. It was "Dolly" Lewis.

They lead Thurlow away to an automobile and rushed him to the hospital. For three days he tossed on the white covered bed.

"Where am I?" he cried.

"Hush!" answered the nurse. "You are better now and can leave the hospital in a few days."

"The hospital?" he gasped.

"You were hurt in the game and brought here," she answered simply.

"Did we win?" he cried.

"I really don't know for I don't understand the game," she answered, "But there is a young man to see you who can tell you better than I. It is Mr. Graves."

Thurlow turned his face to the wall. He saw a letter on the stand. He opened it and a burning flush crept over his face. The letter dropped to the floor.

"Shall I show him in?" the nurse queried.

"Yes," Thurlow answered brokenly.

Graves entered and stood at the foot of the bed.

"Walt! poor old Walt!" he cried huskily. His hand stole out. Thurlow turned away.

"No!" He thundered. "I'm not fit to shake with you. Tell me, the game?"

"We won, but the faculty disqualified you after you told and barred the touchdown, so it stands no score."

"I told?" gasped Thurlow.

"Yes, while you were out of your head."

"And then?"

"You were expelled and another captain chosen."

"You?"

"Do you think I would take it after that?"

Thurlow groaned. He picked up the letter and tossed it to the other. "They've kicked me out at home, he whispered.

"It was in all the papers so they must have read it."

Thurlow turned and gazed at Graves.

"You were right when you said it won't get me. I'm to blame. It's the only crooked thing I ever did. I'm going away as soon as I am well and we will never meet again. Good bye."

A minute later the door closed and Thurlow buried his face in the pillows and sobbed.



A PARIS SIGHT (PARASITE)!



# Smoking and Drinking in Relation to the Student

BY BENEDICK RUSSELL

ILLUSTRATED BY ARTHUR N. EDROP

REGULATION is not only growing in the government of countries, but also in that of colleges. The sociological habits that we are forming by controlling trusts and the like have their counterpart, on a diminutive scale, in the control of students in our educational institutions.

One need not deal in personalities. Every college man knows how bad things are in his own university, and how much worse they are in the other university that he knows most about. We are told how to eat, how to sleep, talk, read and walk; we are informed just how we ought to act every minute of the day and what we ought to do in the minutes of the night. Everything is going to be more and more regulated and consequently the old feeling of personal honor and personal responsibility is giving place to a sensation of dogmatism and routine.

One of the most obnoxious of all the infringements on personal rights of which university authorities have been guilty is the attempted control of whether college men shall smoke or drink. Our opposition to this managerial control is not intended to suggest that we proclaim the inadvisability of college men keeping control of themselves. We do not object to regulation from within; but we protest most vociferously against regulation from without.

No sane human being wishes to advise men who go to college for the development of their minds, bodies and spirits to spend their days puffing pipes on the campus, and their nights sousing whiskey in saloons. Over-indulgence in anything is not only harmful, but ridiculous. There is no debate about that. Even indulgence may lead to tragedy. The point that we make is that men must decide this for themselves.

The stand which most college authorities make against any drinking whatever or any smoking whatever, is, according to the most authoritative statements, without proper scientific foundation. It is true that to healthy people neither alcohol nor tobacco is a necessity, and that most people do quite well without them. They are, as Sir Thomas Oliver tells us in his new volume "Alcohol and Work," really a luxury. On the other hand it is true that the quiet given by smoking and the stimulation given by moderate use of alcohol are often responsible for a great increase in work, a great helping of tired brain cells, a relieving of mental and bodily fatigue. All of us know that under these influences excellent literary or artistic work may be accomplished, and a jaded muscle may be made to contract more quickly. What is needed is a liberality of feeling toward the whole question, a liberality which will permit us to deal with alcoholism and the tobacco habit for what they are worth, without exaggerating either evil into a position of preeminence in our social life.

To discuss the question according to the recently published volumes of the month, we find with interest a chapter in a book on the nerves by Dr. Joseph Collins entitled the "Moderate Drinker." Arguments, on this subject, we are told in this work, "seem to bring about an incoherence of the reasoning faculties which may be likened to that produced by the excessive consumption of the spirit itself." Many scientific men oppose the use of alcohol absolutely, while among the ignorant, the war rages with prejudice and fanaticism and bitterness on both sides. Dr. Collins makes bold to state, however, that the use of alcohol in small quantities is not injurious. Even large quantities, he declares, while injurious to all men, are less so to some than to others. Statistics may be brought forward to prove either side. In fact, as he tells us, quoting an old Professor of Glasgow University, "statistics like sausages, depend a great deal upon the old woman who made them."

Of course we know that there is a type of constitution to which alcohol is a poison. On the other hand there are some people, who, because they are resistant to alcohol can go on drinking large quantities for years without apparent harm. The question must be viewed not merely from the physiological standpoint, but over a long period of time when some of its ultimate effects may be noticed. The fact is that when alcohol is taken into the stomach absorption is at first rapid. Afterwards, as the individual becomes intoxicated, absorption slackens. The effect is not wholly eliminated from the blood until twenty-three hours after it is taken. Thus it is evident that a man who is in the habit of drinking day by day must have a certain quantity of alcohol continually in his blood, for every extra drink that is taken goes to swell the residual quantity of alcohol left from the preceding day. This is the great point against habitual drinking and it is a point which men rarely have placed before them.

It is because of this growing residual amount that drinking a small quantity of liquor every day is really worse in certain respects than drinking a large amount occasionally.

Such questions as these are of importance to college men and others. But we must insist, for the sake of our own social and spiritual integrity, if for nothing else, that they be solved by each individual for himself, so long as his actual physical activity does not interfere seriously with the welfare of others.

Prohibition either in or out of college has proven a failure. Temperance is greatly to be desired, but prohibition, far from stemming the tide of drink or bringing about any really temperate habits, simply encourages men to excess when they have an opportunity to indulge themselves. The sale of liquor in prohibition states is extraordinarily large, and when an anti-saloon wave swept over the country, a few years ago, this sale actually increased over that of all previous years. The reports of Royal Cabell, U.S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which were recently presented in a Washington despatch, show that last year witnessed the largest production of distilled spirits in the history of the country. This actual increase represented as much as one and three-tenths gallons per capita, so that the total annual per capita consumption is now 22.29 gallons. It is also a fact, set forth in this despatch, that more beer is consumed in the United States than in any other country, and more distilled spirits than in any other country except Russia. The commissioner also finds that opium-smoking is on the increase, that opium "joints" exist in nearly all of our cities and that the present statutes forbidding its use and manufacture are ineffectual.

Attention was called, in a recent issue of *The International* to the fact that under prohibition the open extortion of the State gives way to the secret extortion of the local police. The authorities having decreed away the front-bar, are at the same time decreeing a well-nigh universal appetite into the dark retreat of the "speak-easy" for its satisfaction. And since very few men will stay for any length of time in compromising localities, the quickest and most deadly of all intoxicants out-crowds all others. The hush-money paid to the police is taken out of the quality of the spirits consumed. Espial, delation, and all the devils of defamatory gossip are rampant. All the lawless elements in town are morally supported in their stand against society by the one form of lawbreaking that is endemic and clearly countenanced by bribe-taking officials. Respectable liquor-dealers withdraw in fear of legal consequences and leave the field to desperate characters. The patrolman learns to despise his grafting captain; the captain knows things about the district-attorney; the bully of a sporting-house keeper with



a strong political backing "keeps tab" on the "blind tigers" for future reference in case of a collision with the police; the whiskey supply houses, mindful of the outlawed status of their patrons, send liquor death on thirty days credit; and the social standing of almost everyone in town—including possibly some thirsty souls among the zealots for somebody else's enforced abstinence—is merely provisory, pending some compromising disclosures.

The treatment of smoking in the same manner would yield similar results in the sale and use of poor and injurious tobacco, drugged cigars and "doped" cigarettes. Opium smoking would be more exploited than ever. Fortunately the governments of even our most foolish states have avoided this last exploit in asininity, but our colleges have done just the reverse. They are trying to treat the smoker as the prohibition states have treated the drinker. If college educations were more wide-spread, we might look forward to the future in fear and trembling.

All of these facts may or may not be interesting to college men. Naturally, the sale and consumption of opium does not matter to most of them directly. Indeed, smoking in general is to them a problem of minor importance, except when first achieving the habit, generally with all the great gusto of their freshman year. It has never been shown that tobacco, at any rate, had any seriously detrimental effect to those habituated to it; and, except in the case of those about to become mothers, it has not any traceable effect on the offspring. Thus we see that smoking is of minor importance from the social standpoint, and thus the restrictions imposed by college authorities become doubly offensive.

In the matter of alcohol, in the majority of cases, the control is unwarranted, though it is requisite for the sake of society in cases of habitual drunkenness. Every alcohol user belongs to one of another of three categories. He may be found among (1) those who are always strictly moderate in their indulgence; (2) those who drink more freely than is consistent with strict moderation or are occasionally drunken; and (3) those who are habitually intoxicated, or, being usually sober, are subject to occasionally outbursts of uncontrollable drunkenness. So far as members of the first class are concerned there is little to be said; the harm they do to others is problematical, and the harm they do themselves is still more so. Most men in this class take alcohol because it is customary, or as an aid to social intercourse, or to give relish to food, or for the bodily sense of well-being it engenders when swallowed in small quantities. Of course there is no credit due to such men for being sober, because they have no desire to be otherwise, and it is no trouble to them to keep sober, because they are not called upon to exercise control over desires that do not exist. These men require neither help nor pity, and may well be left to care for themselves. Certainly they do not require the interference of university authorities, and as they represent about 980 in every 1,000 alcohol

users, the problem at once becomes limited to a very small proportion of college men generally.

Intermediate between the "strictly moderate" and "habitual" is the class into which is relegated the free drinker and the occasional drunkard. The chief characteristic of this class is the presence in all its members of the desire of experiencing the advanced sensations associated with alcoholic excess. In other words, the mere sense of well-being that satisfies the members of the first class is not sufficient for those of the second. The latter endeavor to obtain the general exhilaration and excitement accompanying the early stages of alcoholic poisoning without proceeding to its latest stages. If a census of alcohol users could be taken, it is probable that this class would number about 17 or 18 per 1,000.

While there is a relation between mental defect or disease on the one hand, and habitual drunkenness on the other, this is not definite enough to justify the commonly-heard statement that all inebriates are more or less insane. Many typical habitual drunkards are extremely capable individuals during sober intervals. Notwithstanding this, even the most mentally sound inebriates are not normal persons, but the victims of a constitutional peculiarity or fault which cannot always be defined or located. Such a peculiarity may be transmitted from parent to child, or drunkenness in a parent may result in other forms of disorder in the offspring. There is a sort of triangular reciprocity between all

forms of mental defect, epilepsy, and habitual drunkenness. The one distinctive characteristic of the man afflicted is his inability to take alcohol in moderation, despite the most strenuous efforts. In educated and refined circles there is rarely more than one drinking man in one thousand who may be classed as an habitual drunkard, but taking all classes together the figure that has been suggested as approximate stands somewhere between two and two and one half in each thousand users of alcohol.

Into the treatment of habitual drunkenness—the only form which really requires treatment—we cannot give in this paper. The very fact that only one man in considerably more than a thousand in our American colleges is ever an habitual drunkard illustrates the slowness of the problem so far as our institutions of learning are concerned. The excitement over it, like the excitement over foot-ball, shows the defective vision of our academic officials. The officers of our colleges are continually becoming obsessed with trifling problems to the exclusion

of the really important issues that they will sooner or later have to face. In several previous numbers of this magazine we have dealt with methods of creating a greater spiritual and mental efficiency for the student. We believe that the employment of these methods would eliminate the importance of the problem of smoking and drinking in our colleges, not only as an actual issue, but even as an obsession of certain prejudiced instructors. Censuring drinking and smoking at the colleges is not necessary as the average man is able to take care of himself. But there are many other subjects which could be censured instead.





ADS AND  
NEWS ARE  
ALWAYS WELCOME

# THE SIWASH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED AS A PUNISHMENT.

MONTHLY MOTTO:  
SEE BEFORE YOU  
SIT ON A TACK  
HEAD FIRST!

VOL. 1.

SIWASH COLLEGE, MAY, 1912.

No. 1.

## EXTRA!!

### Siwash Wins A Game.

THE NOISE OF THE CELEBRATING  
WAS HEARD AS FAR DISTANT  
AS PETEY'S MILL

Special news comes to the "Gazette" that Siwash College swamped Milady University in base-ball yesterday—score 33 to 27! Milady states that Siwash had one less run than the local collegians claim they got. However, it was a very interesting game and all who attended left with fine enthusiasm to go to another one, whenever they have it. There were seventy-eight people present, including both teams.

Marry at short for Siwash played a great game, stoping two grounders and not missing either one. Captain Swede Oelsen for the visitors showed that his black-smithy training had served him in good stead. He hammered the ball once over Widow Mc Carty's chicken-coop, which is situated in the extreme left field section.

A curious incident happened at the game. Mr. Meyer, our celebrated dog warden, bit a round piece out of one of the new tin cups from which he was drinking when Umpire Feigman called a man out on three fouls in mistake. The boys are trying to bet the Plain Price Shop to take back this cup which they had just bought there, and give them another one instead. But the P. P. Shop refused. We wish to state that this store sells only reliable guaranteed goods, and are one of our advertisers for this issue.

Siwash has arranged a return game with Milady to be played on the latter's diamond as soon as Mr. Greene, the owner of the field in which it is situated, has cut his May hay.

### OTHER GAMES THAT SIWASH CAME NEAR WINNING

PEDUDAL.... 21 — S. C..... 1  
ORMADA..... 17 — S. C..... 2

### FIRST PRIZE IN POETRY CON- TEST RECENTLY CLOSED.

#### LITTLE STAR-BUCK

Rest thee, little Star Buck; thy dim-  
pled legs

Are as meadow grass or weed that  
waned in summer breezes;  
Which, at Thunder's supremacy,—  
when stout oaks tremble,—  
Must be sheltered or succumb:  
My suckling,—rest thee.

Far thy father roams,—little Star  
Buck:

Deep pools know his casting;—how  
answer follows,—flashing;

And shy Raynard stealing by got  
wisdom to his cost

Thence caring naught for flight or  
trickery:

Sleep peacefully, my Eaglette:



TALKING THRU HIS HAT

### THE POLITICAL SITUATION AT A GLANCE

We strongly recommend the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for the next President of these United States. A nomination is all we ask for! A representative of "The Gazette" interviewed Teddy while he was on his recent visit to Siwash, and T. R. stated that he was entirely satisfied with the way the town was run, but recommended several improvements. A special meeting was held at the Opera House the same evening after his speech and the Burgesses unanimously agreed to act in accordance with Mr. Roosevelt's instructions. They further agreed to support him in the coming campaign. In fact, most of Siwash will vote for him, except a very few who will vote for Bryan if he decides to run, because of a custom originating in their youth.

"The Gazette" is willing to handle a campaign fund, if this town is able to secure it. To start the ball a-rolling, we have subscribed five dollars (\$5.00) toward this end. We would like to hear from any others who wish to place a bet—pardon, contribute to the fund.

Kindly give your real reasons for voting for Roosevelt. We offer as a prize the \$5.00 deposited in the fund for the best dozen reasons stating why you are voting for him. We are willing to offer a greater sum for a greater number of reasons. Such reasons as you are not married, and so believe in his views on race suicide are not sufficient; either is the old saying: "Nobody loves a fat man."

Let us hear from you before next November.

### LETTERS TO OUR MAIL-BOX

Dear Jim:

I think your first issue is very good. Don't you think you ought to print more of them? Several people I have told about the paper, seem very curious to see a copy. If you could only keep these people just as curious, you would have several more subs.

I hope to hear that it will pay soon.

Very truly,

FLYNN.

Flynn is our able compositor.—Editor.

REMEMBER, IN THE BEST OF SOCIETY, DOUGH WAS  
FIRST NECESSARY TO MAKE THE  
UPPER-CRUST!

### LITTLE EVENTS

Our local townsman, ( ) Rogers, who is now managing the Fifth Ave. Opera House, New York City, N. Y., has kindly sent each of the editors of this leading monthly a free ticket for seeing Madam Eva Tanguay sing—we say "seeing" because we understand there is more to see than to hear. We can state on good authority that we will be pleased to go if some one will kindly send us a ticket to get there—including return.

Hon. John J. Tittlebrook, the well-known fruit vendor of Siwash, underwent a very painful operation recently when he had a carbuncle disconnected from his neck; or was it two, John?

Did you notice that this was the first issue of "The Gazette"? If you didn't, read the editorial in this issue.

As it is always our intention to print new news, we must request that all hearing of events likely to be interesting to send same to us, and not pass the news on by word of mouth, as in this way it detracts a certain interest which it otherwise would have if it appeared for the first time in the following issue of this excellent periodical.

The girls' basket-ball team have just received new red ribbons for keeping their hair up. The boys find it not necessary to buy these, and thus are able to save considerable money.

It was our first intention to print items on the back of this interesting publication; but we found that it would delay the issue indefinitely before we could be sure we had enough stuff for it. We have decided to print this other stuff next month.

Cherries will be ripe in a few weeks, as they were last year at this time a little later.

### LITTLE STARBUCK—Continued.

Little Star Buck:—others know thy father:

Deep breasted men whose passion  
hunger outrivals Wolf-pack—

That,—when trailing seeks to mas-  
sacre all weaklings and its own:—

Their head-dress fringes yonder tepee!  
Oh woodling,—rest thee:

Once a pale face told us,—little Star  
uck,

That Manatou was Father to a  
fledgeling such as thee

Who,—waxing great,—made mighty  
warpath to the Happy Hunting  
Grounds;—

And there is Chief of all the na-  
tions!—wilt follow Him my son?

But rest thee now.

—Anonymously

### NOTE:

A valuable belt-buckle awaits the  
author claiming this masterpiece.





## EDITORIALS By WELLINGTON SMITH

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Contributing Editor

## College Men Should Patronize Collegiate Advertisers

THESE are several reasons why a college man should patronize advertisers who cater for his trade. Leading all of these in importance is the fact that by only so doing will the collegiate advertiser of today remain the same loyal patronizer of college papers in the future. This is only natural when you stop to think that 98 out of every 100 advertisers are seeking *direct results* nowadays, and most of them have excellent methods of ascertaining just what medium it pays to advertise their goods in. If a majority of the cash advertisers should leave your own, or any other college publication, where would that publication be at the end of the year?

Obviously, new business managers of collegiate magazines first figure on just which firms will remain in their paper and then which ones are likely enough prospects; there are some they will instruct the "heelers" not to "bother with"—the manager knows that these advertisers have not received the big business promised them!

A few, of course, will renew without soliciting. They are the firms that have made the great number of college papers possible. Then again there are a few who are *black-mailed* into advertising! This is a phase of yellow journalism that should certainly be left out of our free university press. You would not sell a friend some fake mining stock. Then why try to influence an advertiser into investing in space in your publication when you know that he cannot possibly realize on his investment?

Of course, there are some exceptions to be considered when we ask this question. First, all men really owe it to their alma mater to turn whatever business its way that after-life may present, and the most likely opportunity will be to influence some advertising for its papers. Secondly, your college may have ordered considerable goods from some new firm, and it is fair to expect this firm to patronize your papers. But the methods you use for doing business while at college will influence you in your methods for life work in the years after you have left it.

Now, the collegiate advertiser should be patronized by you mainly because he must have just the right kind of goods as he is catering to your needs and desires. Magazines published at the colleges are recognized as class publications; magazines for manufacturers of automobiles, hardware, carpets, and publications of hundreds of other professions are called "trade journals". Naturally the automobile manufacturer looks to his trade paper for information and where to buy; the hardware merchant, and the hundreds of other professions do likewise. Just so the college man should look to his *own* publication for enlightenment or pleasure, and furthermore should purchase of the firms who are recognized as soliciting business of his particular class!

Generally those advertising in trade papers are firms who are in that particular business only or in some way allied with it. But firms that advertise in *class* papers can represent many trades. Nevertheless, they are all seeking business with the same class. Again there may be several firms of the same trade who are known to a certain class. In your particular case, they may have become known from nationally advertising in collegiate publications. However, buy only of those who are advertising in papers published at your college, and *buy of them well* as opportunity affords.

## A Press Association Should Be Formed

THE first convention of the Southern College Press Association will be held on April 3rd, just as this issue is out, and the convention will continue for about one week. Undoubtedly all of the Southern universities will be represented. Why should not there be an Intercollegiate Press Association—or an Eastern College Association at least?

This magazine will aid in all ways possible toward forming such an association. Some agitation has already started in a few of the larger colleges. If handled properly, such an association would almost serve the purpose of a course in journalism, which many of the universities are unable to offer. Columbia leads with the new Pulitzer School, opening up next September.

It is an honorable profession for any man to take up. Not as remunerative, to be sure, as many others, but it often proves the stepping-stone to greater things. Furthermore, as there are associations for almost everything at the colleges except shooting "craps," why not associate all of the press correspondents at the different colleges into one, strong organization? It would assure better representation for each college, and would certainly foster a cleaner and more manly spirit for handling the "news".

At present it is left to any who wish to represent their college for the newspapers. A thorough organization could censure that which should not go in, but its main mission should be to see that all that was desirable did get in! Furthermore, the life of this magazine proves that the average college man is vitally interested to hear what other college men, or their colleges, are doing.

The *Intercollegiate* is willing to take all the necessary steps toward forming an I. P. A., and is desirous of learning just what the different institutions or individuals think about this project.



# Getting a Job

by William P. Rose

EVERYONE nowadays is talking about the earning capacity of the college graduate. The general press throughout the country is holding forth constantly on the subject with characteristic erroneous views; the college press has commented in disgust in several notable instances; and at least two college presidents have endeavored to estimate the worth of the newly graduated man from their schools respectively. Hibben of Princeton thinks \$6.00 a week is a fair estimate of the first year earning capacity of his graduates, while Nichols of Dartmouth in a more optimistic manner gives his men at least a \$2.00 preference.

All of which sets our mental machinery wondering on just what a new graduate is worth to the industrial world. Is he cheated at \$8.00 a week to begin and if so why are not bigger salaries paid?

It is almost impossible to state what a graduate should receive even if one allows himself a wide range because men are so different. I have known men who have started from \$35.00 a month up to \$3,500 a year. I am told that the range is even greater. Of course some in the latter class accepted what may be designated as "graft" jobs—political, handouts from father or father-in-law, or what not, but still the fact remains that some men have actually gone out to the edge of the business world, calmly watched the surging sea of industry and finally, seeing something acceptable, therein, have fished out a beginning salary of a thousand or upwards, and they were not marvelous men either. Off hand in my own small circle of acquaintances, I recall no less than seven graduates from Cornell in the last two years, representing several lines of study, who started on salaries above a thousand. Moreover, at this time, one of that number is receiving \$25,000, another \$1,500, and two \$1200. Ordinary men mind you, who are actually earning their salaries.

Now if some average men can do this, more can. So right here let it be definitely and emphatically understood that no graduate with any backbone and grit at all ought to accept a position at less than \$1,000.

The owners of some of our hard headed industrial brains will smile when that statement is brought to their attention, but if they do it is not their fault. It is the fault of the graduate himself. Too long men have studied until they are twenty, twenty-four, or gray headed, with no thought on how they would get started. The one rule pounded into their heads throughout their study has been the law of supply and demand. Yet very few have heeded the meaning of that law, much less, imagined that it had any bearing on themselves.

So year after year, June after June in ever increasing number our colleges have been swamping the market with smart young minds. The whole crop has sought consumption at the same time. Can the reaction on employers be wondered at? They have become so used to interviewing good men in June that filling a vacancy is now more a matter of elimination than anything else.

In one New York block on one trip a 1910 Princeton graduate looking for a job found six of his classmates on the same quest.

The results are obvious. James G. Cannon in a recent speech before the New York Chamber of Commerce did not deem it even necessary to prove that the graduate is worth but \$6.00 a week, but instead, like Pat, admitted it and gave utterance to the following astounding words:

"Learned professions and literary pursuits have monopolized our educational institutions to a great degree in the past, and the time has arrived, it seems to me, when this should be changed, and a far greater share of our educational facilities should be given to education for commerce, and all efforts to furnish a training to young men which will aid them in trade and commerce should be welcomed by the practical business man."

So Mr. Cannon lays the fault at the door of the institution. He is at least partially wrong. A pretty stage when graduates can be had for so little that business men are beginning to actually believe that they are not worth more.

Men, you are worth more than \$6.00 a week. Get that fact firmly fixed in your mind and here is how to prove it.

Don't wait until June to begin looking for a position, start now, today.

Resolve to write the best letter you can to one concern in the line you desire to make your life work every day. Typewrite this letter. Make it a masterpiece and keep a carbon and a follow up from the inception of the procedure. You may find this laborious after the first week or so, but do the work as if it were one of your regular courses, and not a "cinch" one either. Results must follow. One man received answers to 80 per cent of his

When your correspondence has run long enough so that you are answering letters as well as writing one to a new concern every day, you will find the plan growing absorb-

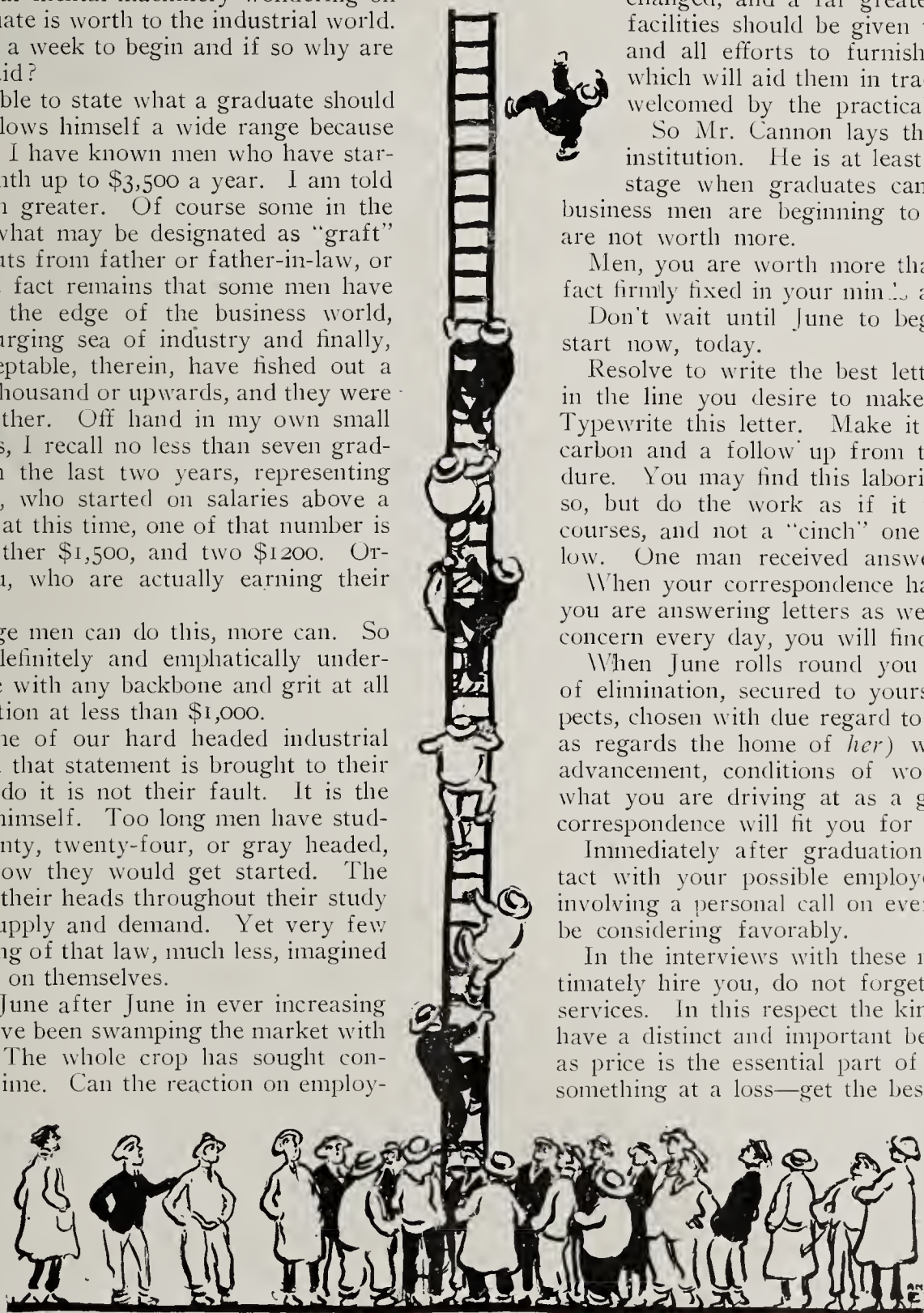
When June rolls round you will have, by the process of elimination, secured to yourself several excellent prospects, chosen with due regard to salary, location (especially as regards the home of *her*) working hours, chances for advancement, conditions of work, and actual bearing on what you are driving at as a goal in life. The business correspondence will fit you for your next step.

Immediately after graduation while the points of contact with your possible employers are fresh, take a trip involving a personal call on every concern which you may be considering favorably.

In the interviews with these men, one of whom will ultimately hire you, do not forget that you are selling your services. In this respect the kind of a sale you make will have a distinct and important bearing on your future, and as price is the essential part of any sale—anyone can sell something at a loss—get the best salary possible. That is,

do not think that because you are after experience primarily that a concern cannot pay you a good salary. For instance, two men from the last Cornell class accepted positions with

(Continued on p. 161).





## LIEBLER CENTENARY A SUCCESS

*A welcome addition to the few good plays of the present year.*

AS produced at the New Amsterdam and subsequently moved to the Empire Theatre, the production of "Oliver Twist" is by far the most brilliant and interesting dramatic play of the current season. Acted by a cast of really good actors and staged perfectly, it deserves to rank among the best productions of the last ten years.

Much has been said of the truly great acting of Nat Goodwin, who has again demonstrated that he is the most versatile actor of the present day. Leading from the lighter comedy of the early scenes to the dramatic climax of the last act, Mr. Goodwin displays even greater talent than he has before shown. His comedy work is amusing and his more serious scenes are both interesting and appealing.

Second only to Mr. Goodwin's brilliant acting is the Bill Sykes of Lyn Harding; it completes with all the elements that make Sykes the weak and brutal character that he is. The balance of the "All Star" cast includes Marie Doro and Constance Collier, both of whom deserve special praise for their excellent work.

Liebler & Co. have given the play a most pretentious staging; the scene showing the massive London Bridge, being particularly impressive thru its simplicity.

Altogether, "Oliver Twist" is the one best bet of the year and should have a very long and prosperous run.

S. R. S.



New York's renewed interest in the pantomime initiated this year by the successful production of "Sumurun" has contributed to the success of a most fascinating little production at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, called "The Apple of Paris." The pleasure felt by all the audience at the production of this piece was attributed to the startling good work of Miss Yuki Yamakara, who, we understand is the only Japanese pantomimist on the American stage. Miss Yamakara, altho educated in England, was born in Tokio, and her early training in the East has given her a rare ability in surrounding herself with mystic atmospheres not often accomplished by the average American.

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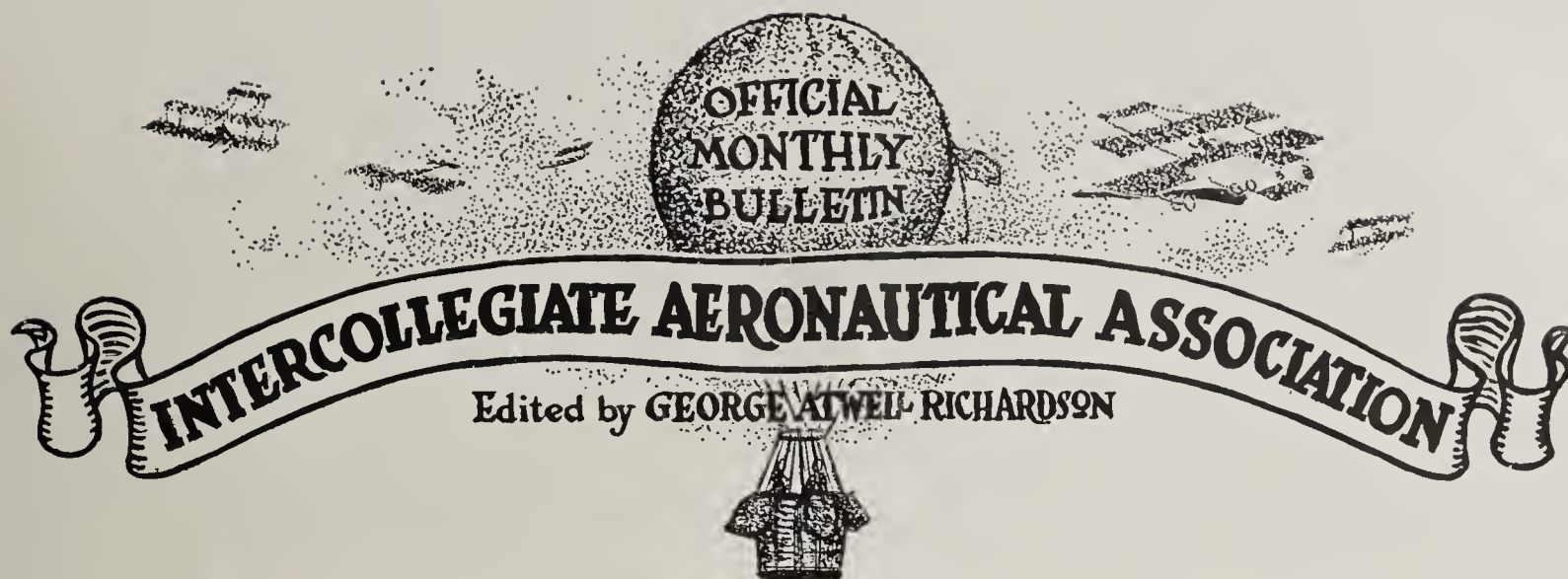
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### THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

#### INTERCOLLEGIATE AERONAUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The third annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association was at once a promising and a disappointing one. Disappointing in the fact that not all of the college clubs, through one reason or another, were represented either by delegates or by proxies. Hopeful because those clubs which were represented have some very ambitious plans and also because of the fact that the majority of them were ones that have been active from the very beginning of the intercollegiate movement.

It will be impossible to give a complete brief of the meeting at this time but a short resume will undoubtedly be of interest. The meeting was held at the Aero Club of America rooms, 297 Madison Avenue, New York City, on Monday, April 8th. The plans for the annual balloon race and the gliding meet were discussed and it is certain that both of them will be held successfully. From information given at this same meeting there is every probability that the association will have some sort of an exhibit at the International Aeronautical Exhibition.

Among the various matters voted on, it was unanimously agreed that each club should make monthly reports of its activities so that the Bulletin may be kept even more up-to-date than at present in so far as the activities of the college clubs are concerned.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—

President, Frank Short, Cornell.

Vice-President, George Atwell Richardson, U. of P.

Second Vice-President, (to be voted on later).

Secretary, J. B. Cate, Cornell.

Assistant Secretary, (to be voted on later).

Treasurer, Carroll Edson, Dartmouth.

In conclusion it can be said that the clubs which took part in the meeting represent a good solid nucleus for all of them, with one exception, have successfully weathered two years or more of vicissitudes and hardships and their present members all have serious aims.

If the various college clubs will pitch in and work, this spring promises to be a banner one in the history of the intercollegiate movement. With an intercollegiate gliding contest, an intercollegiate balloon race, an INTERCOLLEGIATE exhibition in connection with the international Aeronautical Exhibition, and last but not least the recent meeting of the Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association of America, surely no one can complain of the lack of variety or the opportunity of doing something.

Elsewhere in this section, detailed notices are given of the various events of the International Aeronautical Exhibition at the NEW GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, from May 9th to 18th. It is hoped that all the clubs will take careful notice of these and

make arrangements to have every member attend this first exhibition of its kind if possible.

A great deal of interest is being manifested in all these events, and bulletins announcing them have been mailed to every known existing college aero club and aeronautical magazine.

#### NEWS FROM THE COLLEGE AERO CLUBS.

##### *Dartmouth Aero Club.*

The Dartmouth Aero Club started the season with a gliding contest. All members were eligible to try for the cup. A couple of weeks were allowed for practice and about ten days for the actual contest. Bad weather interfered with gliding considerably but the contestants had an occasional good day and the events were brought to a successful close. The rules declared the winner to be the man making the longest towed flight. S. D. Rose '13, towed by two runners, captured the prize.

Meetings have been held every two weeks. After the transaction of business a paper is read and discussed. Some very original ideas have been brought to light in this way and many of the better known principles of aviation have been firmly impressed upon the club members.

It was proposed to mount one of the club gliders on skis this winter but lack of time due to mid-year examinations and outside interests prevented this being done. At present model aeroplanes have the center of the stage. If enough interest is shown in this department it is probable that a model contest will be held in the spring.

The officers of the Dartmouth Aero Club this year are:—

G. Hitchcock, President.

L. W. Snow, Vice-President.

S. D. Rose, Secretary.

C. A. Edson, Treasurer.

Prof. G. F. Hull and Prof. C. A. Proctor, Faculty Advisers

Address: Hanover, New Hampshire.

##### *Cornell Aero Club.*

The officers of the Cornell Aero Club are:—

C. F. Frank, '12, President.

R. V. Proctor, '13, Vice-President.

Frank Short, '13, Treasurer.

Elmer Rae, '13, Secretary.

K. Atkinson, '12, Corresponding Secretary.

Address all correspondence to the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Atkinson, Cascadilla Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

##### *University of Virginia Aero Club*

The Curtiss aviators are billed to give an exhibition at the University of Virginia during April.



# **The Aero Club of America**

announces

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## **The First Annual International Aeronautical Exhibition**

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to be held

**May 9th to 18th**

at the

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**New York City**

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aeronautic motors, designs,  
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**The Show Committee**

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## **Aero Club of America**

**297 Madison Avenue**

**New York City**



# Exhibits at the First Annual International Aeronautical Exhibition

## AEROPLANES

Max Ams Machine Co. .... Hydro-aeroplane  
American Aeroplane Co. .... Monoplane  
Curtiss Aeroplane Co. .... Hydro-aeroplane and two  
models of Biplanes, one with dual control.  
Christmas Aeroplane Co. .... Biplane, automatically  
balanced.  
Gallaudet Engineering Co. .... 100 Gnome steel Mono-  
plane, 2 passenger.

H. W. Jacobs .... Metal Multiplane with 2 motors  
Queen Aeroplane Co. .... "Aeroboast" with Crane  
Engines and Bleriot type Monoplane 30 Anzani.  
Rex Monoplane Co. .... Bleriot type Monoplane.  
Irving W. Twombly .... Monoplane.  
The Wright Co. .... 6 cyl. Hydro-aeroplane.  
Gressier Aviation Co. .... "Gressier" Canard.  
National Aero. Co. .... Bleriot type, monoplane.

## MOTORS

Max Ams Machine Co. .... M. A. S. Motor 8 cylinder  
V Shape, 70 to 80 H. P.  
Baby Engine Co. .... Engines for Models.  
Crane Co. .... Special Aeronautic Motor.  
Curtiss Motor Co. .... Various Curtiss motors, pro-  
pellers, section parts, etc.  
Frontier Iron Works .... 8 cyl. Frontier and 4 cyl. aero-  
nautic motors.  
C. B. Kirkham .... Kirkham Six.  
Roberts Motor Co. .... 50 and 75 H. P., 4 and 6 cyl. and  
one 125 H. P., also parts.

B. F. Sturtevant Co. .... 74 and 76 cyl. motors and pro-  
pellers and parts of motors.  
H. L. F. Trebert Engine Works. .... 8 Cyl. V. Motor,  
1 Trebert Justrite.  
The Mead Engine Co. .... Rotary Valve Aeronautic  
Motors.  
W. Irving Twombly .... 7 cyl. Rotary, Gnome Type,  
Mechanical inlet Valves.  
Hall Scott Motor Car Co. .... 4 and 8 cyl. Aeronautic  
motors.  
Elbridge Engine Co. .... Elbridge Aeronautic Motor.

## MISCELLANEOUS

E. J. Willis Co.—Supplies, Models.  
Marburg Bros.—Mea Magneto, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 cyl.  
types, various sizes and S. P. O. Ball Bearings.  
Electric Speedometer Co.—Tachometers, and names of  
attachment to motors.  
W. F. Mangels Co.—Teaching device.  
"Aeronautics."  
"Fly."  
"Aircraft." z  
"Aero."  
"Aviation News."  
"Scientific American."  
"The Intercollegiate."

F. A. O. Schwarz—Models.  
White Aeroplane Co.—Models.  
W. A. Crawford-Frost—Model Flying Machine.  
G. A. Crayen & Co.—Magnalium Metal Castings.  
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.—Tires, Tapes, Springs,  
fabrics, pneumatic Scale model of "Akron" Hy-  
dros..  
Penn. Rubber Co.—Pennacloth, aeroplane tires.  
B. F. Goodrich Co.—Lumina fabrics—Palmer Aero-  
plane Tires.  
Diamond Rubber Co.—Aeroplane Tires.  
A. Leo Stevens—Small complete hydrogen balloon.  
Thos. F. Baldwin—Balloon and Aeroplane Fabrics.

## LOAN AND HISTORICAL EXHIBITS

Curtiss 1909 Gordon Bennett Winner.  
Burgess "Flying Fish."  
Antoinette by Harry S. Harkness, first machine to take  
war message.  
Nieuport, by A. C. A.  
Davis Aeroplane Gun.  
Queen Company—Wind Tunnel in active operation.  
New Army Aeroplane with 70 Renault built by Bur-  
gess Co. and Curtis.  
Wright Hydro-aeroplane by Frank Coffyn.  
Henry Farman Biplane of Clifford B. Harmon.  
Paris-Madrid Bleriot Winner, by Paul Lacroix.

Chanute Gliders from Aero Club of Illinois.  
Zodiac Dirigible Car, by A. Leo Stevens.  
Parseval Airship by Horace B. Wild.  
Exhibit from the U. S. Weather Bureau.  
Law's Parachute, used in the jumps from the Statue of  
Liberty, Brooklyn Bridge, etc., recently, by A.  
Leo Stevens.  
Assortment of Balloon Baskets by A. Leo Stevens.  
Balloon, Basket, and equipment, lent by Alan R. Hawley.  
Byplane used by Lee Hammond in the Orient, exhibited  
by Thos. S. Baldwin.

**LECTURES:** *Lectures will be given by prominent Aviators, Manufacturers and  
Authorities on Aeronautic Machines, Aerodynamics etc.*





## WHO'S WHO IN ATHLETICS!

### UNIV. OF VIRGINIA EXCELLENT BASEBALL PROSPECTS.

WITH the coming of the first spring month, the baseball candidates have been able to leave the cages and take up outdoor practice, with eight "V" men fighting to hold their old places and seventy-five other applicants, recruited from the freshmen and substitutes of other years, every indication points to an exceptionally good team this year. On account of the Alumni Coach System which obtains in every branch of athletics at the University, the General Athletic Association is limited in its choice of Coaches to alumni and bona fide students. The head coach for this year is Chas. J. Rigler, National League Umpire and senior law student. His first assistant is Harry Spratt, third baseman Boston Nationals last year and third year law student.

### BROWN ATHLETICS.

FOOTBALL men at Brown are to be kept in training throughout the winter by a class in wrestling. Only football candidates are allowed to join. The work has in view the development of the whole body, especially the shoulders, waist and trunk.

An attempt is to be made to introduce soccer football. This is the result of expressed wishes of many of the student body and also the desire to provide some suitable form of exercise for the foot-ball men during the spring months.

The 'varsity swimming team scored a decisive victory over Amherst College swimmers on March 2, in the Colgate Hoyt pool, the score being 40-22. Of the seven events scheduled Brown won five firsts.

The track team won the point trophy at Hartford Armory meet. The Brown team scored 34 points, Dartmouth coming second with 19 points to their credit. This meet marked a brilliant close to what has been the most successful indoor season that Brown has known in recent years. The taking of all three places in the mile was only one of the bright spots and the work of the relay team coming off with a clear record was another.

The 'Varsity track schedule has been arranged and is as follows:

April 27.—Triangular meet, Brown vs. Worcester. Polytechnical Institute vs. Trinity College at Trinity Field, Hartford, Conn.

May 4.—Dual meet, Brown vs. Mass. Institute of Technology at Tech. Field, Brooklyn, Mass.

May 8.—Interclass meet, Andrews Field.

May 17 and 18.—N. E. O. C. A. A. meet at Springfield.

May 30.—Brown interscholastic meet, Andrews Field.

May 31 and June 1.—I. C. A. A. A. A. meet at Frankan Field, Philadelphia.

### TRACK AT UNION.

THE track men at Union College are already out on the roads getting ready for the season's work. The prospects for a successful season this year are of the best, as several of last year's team are still here and quite a bit of new material has come in with the class of 1910. "Bob" MacTaggart, captain of the Schenectady High School track team last year is one of the candidates and will soon begin training. The first meet is with Colgate University on May 11. Following this will

be a dual meet with Trinity and the annual N. Y. S. I. A. U. track meet.

Baseball is one of Union's strong points, as was shown last year. Several of last year's team are on deck for this spring, which promises well for a good season. Battery practice has begun in the gymnasium, and several new men are trying out for these positions. It is expected there will be quite a number of the freshman class on the scrub team as candidates for the 'varsity.

### ADVANCE FOOT-BALL SCHEDULE AT BOWDOIN.

AT a recent meeting of the Bowdoin Athletic Association, Lawrence W. Smith, '13, of Portland, was elected manager of football for the coming year, and Robert S. Leigh, of Seattle, Washington, was elected assistant manager. The following tentative schedule has been arranged:

Sept. 28—Fort McKinley at Brunswick.

Oct. 5—Wesleyan at Middletown.

Oct. 12—Trinity at Hartford.

Oct. 19—Tufts at Medford.

Oct. 26—Colby at Brunswick.

Nov. 2—Bates at Brunswick.

Nov. 9—Maine at Orino.

Nov. 16—University of Vermont at Portland.

### WESLEYAN BASKET-BALL CHAMPIONS.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY closed its basket-ball season this year with an undefeated team. For the second time the New England championship has been won, and as none will be lost by graduation another championship team is expected. As an appreciation for the remarkable record the students have given gold basket-ball watch fobs to the five men winning their "W". The season's record is as follows—

Wesleyan, 36—Rhode Isl. State College,	13
Wesleyan, 31—Dartmouth College,	27
Wesleyan, 35—Springfield Train. School,	21
Wesleyan, 23—Dartmouth College,	19
Wesleyan, 42—Manhattan College,	21
Wesleyan, 38—Colgate College,	31
Wesleyan, 33—Union College,	17
Wesleyan, 57—Mass. Institute Technol.	13
Wesleyan, 31—Williams College,	4
Wesleyan, 40—Brown University,	11
Wesleyan, 56—New Hampshire S. C.	18
Wesleyan, 21—Williams College	14
Wesleyan, 42—Brown University	10

Totals, 485

215

The entire team was chosen by P. W. Hehir, the New England League referee, for the All New England Five.

Wesleyan has obtained the services of P. J. Noonan, formerly of the St. Louis and Chicago National League Club, for baseball coach this spring. Mr. Noonan will report the 20th of March. The baseball schedule is unusually hard this year with seventeen games. Among the teams on the schedule are—Yale, Brown, Springfield Training School, Fordham, Williams, Amherst, Colgate, Holy Cross, Trinity, Mass. Aggies, Norwich, New York Uni. and the University of Maine.

"Jake" High '11 of Brown University has been engaged as coach for the football team this Fall. High played fullback and tackle at Brown. This past season he coached the football team of Tulane University (New Orleans) with tremendous success.

### LITTLE LOOKS AT LEHIGH.

THE first call for baseball candidates at Lehigh brought out a large number of men, some of whom are promising material. Owing to the rainy weather Keady, Dartmouth, 1904, who has spent most of the last few years coaching Dartmouth is here as baseball coach. Mr. Keady and head coach Reiter both expect to have a fast snappy team representing Lehigh this year.

On March 2nd Lehigh closed a brilliant basket-ball season by defeating Swarthmore by one point in a hard fought game. Swarthmore has been going strong this last season, defeating the Army and Navy as well as Pennsylvania, so that the Lehigh under graduates were justified in celebrating this exhibition of their athletes. This last season Lehigh won ten out of the fourteen games played and lost to both Princeton and Brown University by the close score of 27-26. On the whole this has been a most successful season for Lehigh and the credit is due to Cook, the sturdy captain of the Brown and White five and Hagenbuch their enthusiastic coach.

Under the supervision of Coach Grimes the lacrosse candidates are fast rounding into shape for their first game which will be played with the Navy on April 4th. At present somewhat over forty men are on the squad so that the cage is hardly large enough to accommodate them. However a few days of good weather will allow outdoor practice. Much enthusiasm is shown by the candidates and judging from the strenuous manner in which the men practice, Lehigh will be much in evidence during the coming lacrosse season.

### SYRACUSE AWAITS NEXT FALL.

SYRACUSE expects the heaviest and fastest gridiron combination in years.

Coach Cumings before he left for Buffalo doped out a team for the writer which should average 192 pounds. The heavy freshman team will give Captain Armstrong, the 220-pound center, Luddington, a 240-pound guard; Paterson, 197, another guard; Hitchcock, 162, tackle; Boyle, 187, an end to the squad. In addition there are two-thirds of the regulars in college. "Red" Wilkinson, star of the 1910 season and ineligible the past year is counted upon as quarterback. He tips the scales at 180 and is speedy. "Big" Smith, the 183-pound fullback who was discovered at midseason, with Castle's 176 pounds at halfback should make the nucleus of a heavy set of backs.

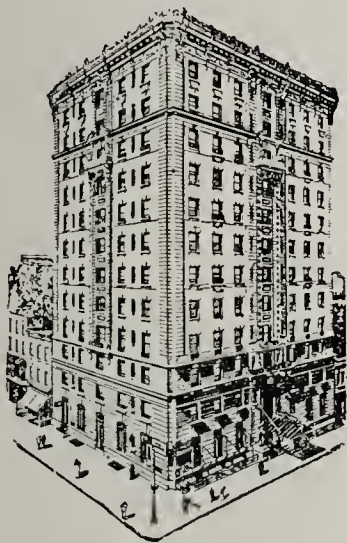
A schedule is being arranged which should be the heaviest in Syracuse football history. Hobart plays in the stadium September 28. Yale is met at New Haven on October 5. Carlisle plays in the stadium October 12. The date was shifted early on account of the annual City Appreciation Day when Syracuse tries to fill the stadium. The next date is not yet announced and Syracuseans see Michigan in action on October 26. November 2 will probably be with Lafayette which has a hold-over contract for a game at Easton. Colgate has been allotted November 16, and the two universities have patched up their differences. If the western trip is made it is rum red that Ohio State and Minnesota will be the teams to play. Princeton has offered the Orange a date and there has been some dickering with Dartmouth.



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## CORNELL REVIEW

**C**REW: Since February 12th, the crews have been working steadily, using the machines until March 19th, and then making the first trip of the season in the boat. From sixty to seventy varsity men with previous experience in a boat, reported the first day. All of last year's varsity men are back. A change has been made in boat house accommodations, making room for a greater number of men.

**BASEBALL:** Baseball practice was begun with forty-three candidates reporting the first day. Coach Coogan was well pleased with the outlook. On February 28th, Hugh Jennings, '04, manager of the Detroit Americans, expressed himself pleased with the showing made by the men. The two last year's pitcher's are back and four other veterans are reporting regularly to practice.

**TRACK:** Berna, Putnam, Finch and Jones, the two mile relay team, won the inter-college championship in the Columbia track on February 17th. Running his mile of the four mile relay race with Pennsylvania in Buffalo, March 1st, in 4:20:3-5, J. P. Jones, holder of the world's record for one mile, established with his running mates a new world's record for the distance. Time 17:43:2-5. J. P. Jones after falling on the first turn of his fourth of the one mile relay against Carlisle in Washington on March 3rd, established a new record for the place.

**LACROSSE:** Practice for the second term started Feb. 14th. F. J. Robbins is the coach. Twenty-eight candidates reported at the first meeting. Harvard, Hobart, Carlisle, Swarthmore, and Johns Hopkins are to be played.

**FOOTBALL:** A new football stadium is to be built at Cornell, the material to be concrete and terra cotta. The first section will be ready by the beginning of the fall term. The seating capacity of the first section is to be 2,600. Dr. Al. H. Sharpe is to coach the team next fall with the assistance of Dan Reed. Dr. Sharpe says the men are to learn one system of football, and that he shall outline.

**BASKETBALL:** This year a new stunt was tried in the way of "getting a line" on new material. A freshman basketball practice was held. Cornell has never before had a freshman team nor even spring practice for freshmen. This brought out a great deal of new material and gave the coaches an idea of next year's chances for a championship team. The varsity got fourth place in the league this year. Elton, l.f., and Parnes, r.g., were selected by coach Sternberg for an All-Intercollegiate quintet.

## DARTMOUTH'S RESULT.

The Dartmouth basketball team has just completed one of the most successful seasons in the history of the college. At the outset the team had but two veterans, and was confronted with an unusually hard schedule. The prospects of the Green were none to bright, but the excellent material furnished by last year's freshmen quickly filled the gap. Much credit is due to Coach Mullen for Dartmouth's success.

The season's complete score follows:

Dartmouth, 30—Columbia, 10  
Dartmouth, 37—Yale, 18  
Dartmouth, 38—Princeton, 43  
Dartmouth, 27—Wesleyan, 31  
Dartmouth, 19—Cornell, 16  
Dartmouth, 19—Wesleyan, 23  
Dartmouth, 19—Pennsylvania, 18  
Dartmouth, 18—Pennsylvania, 21  
Dartmouth, 17—Columbia, 18  
Dartmouth, 20—Williams, 12  
Dartmouth, 42—Yale, 12  
Dartmouth, 22—Williams, 20  
Dartmouth, 18—Cornell, 10

(Continued on page 162).



**AMHERST COLLEGE.**  
C. C. Benedict,  
Psi Upsilon House, Amherst, Mass.  
**BROWN UNIVERSITY.**  
Harry G. Brown,  
15 Sheldon St., Providence, R. I.  
**BOWDOIN COLLEGE.**  
Wm. R. Spinney,  
care of Bowdoin Orient, Brunswick, Me.  
**CORNELL UNIVERSITY.**  
Warwick F. Thompson,  
115 Eddy St., Ithaca, N. Y.  
**COLGATE UNIVERSITY**  
R. J. McCoy,  
care of The Madisonensis, Hamilton, N.Y.  
**COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.**  
George W. Matheson,  
609 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK.**  
Lewis Drucker,  
City College, N. Y. City, N. Y.  
**DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.**  
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6 Richardson Hall, Hanover, N. H.  
**GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIV.**  
Alvord Gore,  
1147 New Hampshire Ave., Wash. D. C.  
**HARVARD UNIVERSITY.**  
Richard C. Floyd,  
1398 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.  
**JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.**  
Lindsay Rogers,  
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**LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.**  
Horace D. Kerr,  
Theta Delta Chi, So. Bethlehem, Penn.  
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Lafayette College, Easton, Penn.  
**NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.**  
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**UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.**  
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34 Rodney, U. of P., Phila., Penn.  
**PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.**  
Warren Hastings,  
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New Brunswick, New Jersey  
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**RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INST.**  
E. Prager,  
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**SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.**  
Edgar B. Ingraham,  
101 College Place, Syracuse, N. Y.  
**SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.**  
Herbert S. Blumhardt,  
Halsey & Cedar St., Swarthmore, Penn.  
**UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.**  
Rex B. Shaw,  
University Station, 151, Austin, Texas.  
**TULANE UNIVERSITY.**  
E. B. Glenn,  
1435 Webster St., New Orleans, La.  
**UNION COLLEGE.**  
R. Ainslie Orr,  
Kappa Alpha Lodge, E. Schneectady, N. Y.  
**UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA**  
D. Hiden Ramsey,  
University of Virginia z University, Va.  
**WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.**  
Ruthuan B. Nichols,  
Delta Tau Delta, Middletown, Conn.  
**WILLIAMS COLLEGE.**  
W. B. Moody,  
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.  
**WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.**  
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EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Collegian's great vacation days are about here and a great many of them, every year, have the good sense to consult the pages of "The Intercollegiate," before making up a decision. Along comes now the Summer with its remedial opportunities of spending a pleasant vacation.

To serve the interest of our readers as well as those of our advertisers, we have decided to conduct the above department, during the months of summer travel. Readers will find in our columns valuable information and advertisers in our medium an excellent opportunity to bring their roads and resorts to the proper notice of our readers.

Arrangements have been made to answer through the Travel Department all questions that pertain to Travel and suitable literature will be kept on file at our Offices for the benefit of applicants. The prominent transportation lines have agreed to avail themselves of our service and have assured us of their hearty cooperation in our undertaking. Interesting illustrations pertaining to travel are always welcome and will be reproduced as far as space permits.

## SUMMER HOMES ON THE NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAIL-ROAD.

The Summer book just issued by the New York, Ontario and Western R.R. makes it possible for the collegians to select a good place to enjoy their leisure. The counties of Orange, Ulster, Sullivan and Delaware in New York State afford vast opportunities for the vacation seeker to spend a few weeks at hotels, boarding- and farm houses, at rates with a wide range of prices and suitable to all requirements and inclinations.

Nearly every farm house on the road takes summer boarders and caters to patrons with moderate means. The country affords excellent opportunities for camping. It restores to the inhabitant of the crowded metropolis the practical sense of comradeship and proper relation to nature. It costs little and gives much to men and women who have between themselves the hard actualities of human existence. The pages of the New York, Ontario and Western R. R. Co. Summer Book might help you in a decision for your summer vacation.

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## SUMMER CLASSICAL TOUR.

Dr. Arthur S. Cooley of Auburndale, Mass., will sail May 30th on the Steamship "Carpathia" and conduct a party to Paestum, Brindisi, Corfu, Patras, Olympia, Delphi, Corinth, Mycenae, Tiryns, Athens and other points, and return via Sicily, visiting Syracuse, Taormina, Messina, Palernio, and Monreale, and reaching Naples on July 4th or 5th.

## LETTERS OF CREDIT AND TRAVELLERS' CHECKS.

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## GETTING A JOB (continued from page 153.)

a well-known large advertising agency in Chicago. The department director whom they each interviewed at different times put the same question to each of them—"Do I understand that you are after experience or money?"

The first graduate answered "Experience," and accepted a position at \$35.00 a month. The second replied "Both," and received \$50.00 per month, and each thought he received as large a salary as the agency could pay until they compared notes.

I have often wondered,—could there have been a third man who would have sized up the director correctly and answered, "I am after experience primarily, but I can get it somewhere else if you cannot pay for my ability here,"—what salary he would have started on. Of course in these interviews one must use his knowledge of human nature to the last ounce.

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Collegians are invited to write to this Department for desired information pertaining to Summer Travel.

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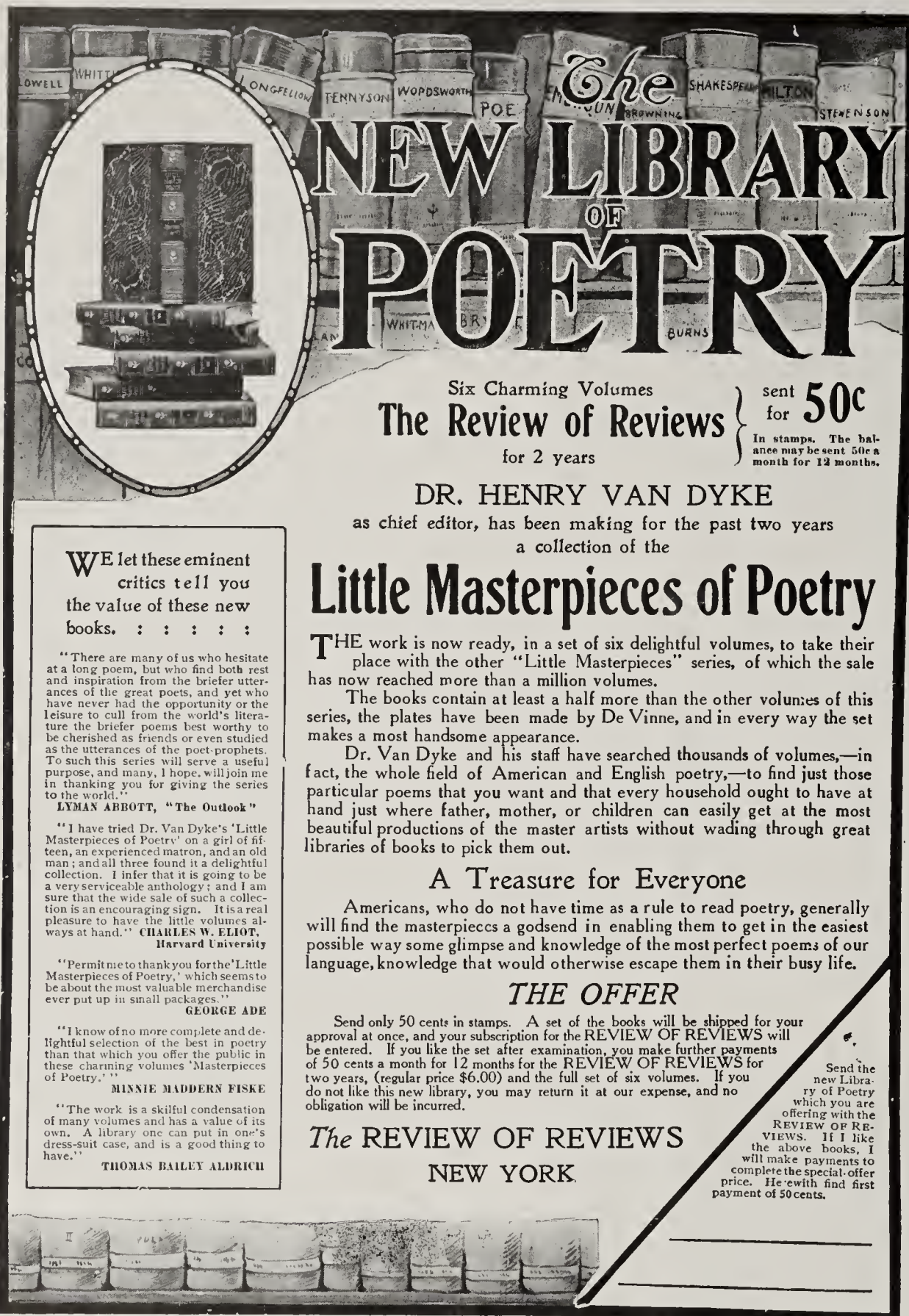
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## 1912 BASE-BALL

## YALE.

March 27, Trinity, at New Haven; April 4-10, Southern trip; April 13, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 17, Wesleyan, at New Haven; 19, Vermont, at New Haven; 20, Columbia, at New Haven; 24, Holy Cross, at New Haven; 27, Georgetown, at New Haven; May 1, Fordham, at New Haven; 3, Andover, at Andover; 4, Holy Cross, at Worcester; 8, New York University, at New Haven; 11, Pennsylvania, at New Haven; 15, Brown, at New Haven; 18, Amherst, at New Haven; 21, Williams, at New Haven; 25, Cornell, at Ithaca; 30, Brown, at Providence.

June 1, Princeton, at New Haven; 5, Dartmouth, at New Haven; 8, Princeton, at Princeton; 13, Princeton, at New York (in case of tie); 15, Cornell, at New Haven; 18, Harvard, at New Haven; 19, Harvard, at Cambridge; 22, Harvard, at New York (in case of a tie).

## HARVARD

April 9, Boston American League, Boston; 13, Johns Hopkins, at Baltimore; 15, Catholic University, at Washington; 16, Georgetown, at Washington; 17, Baltimore Eastern League, at Baltimore; 18, Annapolis, at Annapolis; 23, Bates, at Cambridge; 25, Maine, at Cambridge; 27, Colby, at Cambridge; 30, Vermont, at Cambridge.

May 2, Bowdoin, at Cambridge; 4, Amherst, at Cambridge; 7, Lafayette, at Cambridge; 11, Holy Cross, at Worcester; 15, Syracuse, at Cambridge; 18, Dartmouth, at Cambridge; --, Brown, at Cambridge; 20, Princeton, at Cambridge; 30, Univ. of Penn., at Philadelphia.

June 1, Exeter, at Cambridge; 5, Williams, at Cambridge; 8, Brown, at Providence; 12, Holy Cross, at Cambridge; 15, Pilgrims, at Cambridge; 18, Yale, at New Haven; 19, Yale, at Cambridge; 22, Yale, at New York (in case of a tie).

## CORNELL.

April 13, Sat., Legish, at Ithaca; 17, Wed., Niagara, at Ithaca; 20, Sat., Rochester, at Ithaca; 24, Wed., Lafayette, at Ithaca; 27, Sat., Princeton, at Ithaca.

May 1, Wed., Colgate, at Ithaca; 4, Sat., Dartmouth, at Ithaca; 7, Tues., Brown, at Ithaca; 11, Sat., Princeton, at Princeton; 14, Tues., Penn. State, at Ithaca; 16, Thurs., Dartmouth, at Hanover; 17, Friday, Vermont, at Burlington; 18, Sat., Columbia, at New York; 25, Sat., Yale, at Ithaca; 30, Thurs., Columbia, at Ithaca.

June 1, Sat., Pennsylvania, at Ithaca; 13, Thurs., Williams, at Williamstown; 14, Fri., Brown, at Providence; 15, Sat., Yale, at New Haven; 17, Mon., Pennsylvania, at Ithaca; 19, Wed., Pennsylvania, at Phila.

## COLUMBIA.

March 27, St. Johns, South Field; 30, Rutgers, South Field

April 2, Georgetown, Washington; 3, Navy, Annapolis; 4, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Roanoke; 6, Washington & Lee, Lexington; 9, Amherst, South Field; 12, Dartmouth, South Field; 17, Stevens, South Field; 20, Yale, New Haven; 24, N. Y. II., South Field; 26, Lehigh, So. Bethlehem; 27, Lafayette, Easton.

May 1, Trinity, South Field; 4, Lafayette, South Field; 8, University of Maryland, South Field; 11, Army, West Point; 18, Cornell, South Field; 30, Cornell, Ithaca.

June 5, University of Pennsylvania, So. Field.

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## On the Boards and Between Them.

### PRODUCTIONS

#### *The Greyhound.*

AMERICA is a strange mixture of youth and sophistication. And "The Greyhound," by Paul Armstrong and Wilson Mizner, is a reflection of that mixture. It is melodrama, for we still like that type of play. But it is seasoned in dialog with slang and broadly satiric hits, that we may accept the piece while preserving our sense of humor. The polite villain with the waxed mustache who takes himself seriously, we can no longer take so. But place him in the "underworld," of which Broadway theatergoers as a whole are ignorant, and hide the sordid and miserable of him under a glittering wash of snappy, pointed speeches—and you get "The Greyhound."

There are faults in the piece. The climax is so thoroughly prepared for us in advance that it lacks any element of surprise; and even if this were not so, the end of the first act, where the villain, in order to rid himself of the nuisance of a trusting and evangelical wife, lets her drink poison in the belief that they are to commit suicide together, while he empties his potion onto the floor, this end of the first act creates a thrill that transcends anything to follow and so robs the play somewhat of culminating excitement. But the broad humor of the machinations of the gang of swindlers on the steamer, and the able method by which every bit of it is carried across the footlights by a thoroly competent cast, make the piece nevertheless extremely entertaining. And there is no cant about it, no masquerading under the guise of serious work. It is just a joyous holiday for the mind, given with the joy and wholeheartedness necessary to make any game interesting. The fun of a good "story" and a story with good fun—that is "The Greyhound." It is refreshing.

#### *Oliver Twist.*

Dicken's story of the very good little boy in the hands of the very bad big men can be converted into an excellent melodramatic stage vehicle. And J. Comyns Carr has done it. There have been versions before, a little more blood-curdling in detail or development; but this one brushes this side of the too gruesome, while still satisfying our secret lust for cruelty which civilization and reason's refinement of our spirit have forced most of us to indulge in only vicariously, thru art or the newspapers.

What the adapter has left undone has been accomplished by the managers, by setting as splendidly imposing, in its way, as that of "The Garden of Allah"; and by the actors, who portray their parts broadly, with just that touch of exaggeration with which the novelist has drawn his characters and which is necessary to make sensible melodrama effective. Miss Constance Collier lacks the amount of coarseness, fire and abandon needed for Nancy. But she gets effect just the same. And as for the others,

all of them, without exception, from Mr. Goodwin's Fagin down, completely "get" the roles, and look them too—altho Mr. Goodwin is perhaps not thin enough. Astonishingly familiar indeed is Mr. Charles Rogers' physical picture of the Artful Dodger. And Miss Olive Wyndham's Rose—like her Amelia Sedley in "Vanity Fair"—would have delighted the affectionate author. And Mr. Perceval Clark's Tom Chitling must be mentioned: so well it helped the theme by drawing on our sympathies. As for Oliver Twist—it seemed a pity that it should have been played by a woman, until Miss Marie Doro's portrayal convinced that no more fitting selection of an interpreter could have been made.

#### *Monsieur Beaucaire.*

And the romantic drama still has a hold. It is doubtful whether it thrills as it used to of yore. But when it is done with the pleasant sweep that Booth Tarkington and E. G. Sutherland have put into "Beaucaire," it pleases as a fairy tale pleases an adult. The enchanting glamor is gone, the breath comes and goes regularly now, but the memory of what it was in the old days remains, and it affords agreeable relaxation.

Lewis Waller has a flexible voice and broad grace and distinction of bearing that suit well in romance. One feels that he is far more at home here than he was in Hichens—and so is the spectator and auditor. His is a virtuoso's rather than an impassioned artist's performance. His eye flashes or his body trembles with precise effect, but emotion doesn't surge. Perhaps if it did, there would be more grip in the piece, even to-day.

Mr. Henry Stanford, for instance, gave that sincere touch of manly emotion to his part which is always characteristic of his work, and infused into it thereby an appeal that won the audience to him. And Mr. Reginald Dane acted so continually, artistically and convincingly in his role, using body and eye—an actor's chief tools—with such combined effect of fine intelligence and feeling, that it will reflect adversely on our acting if he does not soon essay more important parts.

#### *Lady Patricia.*

Even America's finest actress cannot make a poor play interesting. When Mrs. Fiske appeared in "Lady Patricia" she proved that. As a bit of satirical burlesque her performance was superb. There is no one on our stage to-day who can convey emotion so thoroly without allowing it to blur in the least the idea. There is no one who can so adequately not fail to miss a single "point" in an interpretation, while keeping the whole consistent and artistic, and never overemphasizing. This artist's recent performance was as great a delight as one has learned invariably to expect from her. But, while it provided brilliant entertainment in its place, it could not vitalize a play the satiric theme of which might have made one excellent act, but which, spread thinly over three, with splotches of repeti-

tion and extraneous humor to cover bare places, resulted in a final impression of mixed tedium. Mr. Besier, the author of "Don," owes us something more worthy of him.

#### *The Right to Be Happy.*

The theme expressed in the title of this play is not really the one which H. Kellett Chambers dwells on. There is but a statement of it before the final curtain. The main idea seems to be to show that a woman who enters into adulterous relations with a man may, under certain circumstances, be more pure than a woman who, under other circumstances, marries. Prostitution may occur under the legal protection of the marriage contract; and "without benefit of clergy" may be with righteousness. This has of course, been said before. But there still remain many to whom the message is to be given, and given again. And, on the whole, in this play it is given well.

The piece is not splendid, for it lacks in characterization. But if the characters are not drawn clearly or with insight, at least they are made to resemble nature, as far as they go. It is not an excellent play of life. But neither is it a conventional play of the stage. One role, indeed—that of the self-made millionaire—is as the stage has fixed the type since "The Lion and the Mouse" created it. Mr. Breese played the original, and this latest product. But in the intervening years we have grown a bit suspicious of this automaton part. And it unfortunately has so important a part in this piece that it tends to make the whole seem more mechanical than it really is.

Mr. Chambers is not on the wrong track. But if he wants to get really "going" on the right, he must scratch deeper beneath the surface of character. And he must beware of presenting aristocracy. Of the whole cast, the only member who gave the illusion of "breeding" was Mr. Leslie Faber. Even the setting was extraordinarily unaristocratic. Aristocratic demeanor is not, of course, a very important item in life or acting. But it becomes necessary on occasion in the drama. And the problem of its presentation must be solved thru either elimination of it by the dramatist, or imitation of it by the actor.

#### *The Typhoon.*

"Go to!" said Mr. Menyhert Lengyel. "The 'yellow peril' is a theme of great popular interest. I will use it in a play, and so manufacture a great popular one." That, at least, is the net impression given by "Typhoon." Tho one scene between the vampire heroine and the politically important hero is fairly well written, the plot and treatment as a whole argue neither sincerity nor sophistication in the playwright. If the theme still frightens, it may carry the play to success, here as in Germany. But then the subject will override the ridiculous in the play, as fear conquers laughter. Mr. Walker Whiteside, as a Japanese, did very well with a part made extremely difficult by its nationality and its creator. He deserves better.



*The First Lady in the Land*

Mr. Nirdlinger's comedy is historical only by way of ornament. The chief interest of it lies in the creation of the heroine, a woman dominated by a masterful lover, but with enough self-control to marry the other man who loves her and whom she loves—who can make her an honorable and reliable husband. It is not destined for wide popular appeal, except for the romance of its history, because the general auditor wants his heroine comfortably and wholly in love with the man she marries. But its less popular side is its more valuable, for it is a delicately deft handling of a real psychology; and it is to be hoped that its historical attraction and Miss Ferguson's charming treatment of the title role will help it to endure. It would be better art if it could stand unaided by the name of Dolly Madison for its heroine. But as it is, it is very interesting. The author has succeeded in producing a comedy with character—a promising achievement.

*The Weber-Fields Jubilee.*

Why most fun grows stale with repetition, and yet some thrives upon it, is a problem for the psychologist. For experimentation he should see the Weber-Fields' performance. Chiefly it is a reproduction of the jokes so often reproduced of old in the partners' little music hall. And yet it is just that which the audience wants and delights in. Doubtless the pleasure of harking back is one great factor in the amusement. And curiosity on the part of those who did not see these performances in the before-eight-years-ago, draws many others there. And the unusual in seeing re-united a company of players who have become individually famous also enters into the reckoning. But all that would not make this production genuinely amuse for so long. There must be something more fundamentally appealing in the grotesque absurdity of the fun. And surely there is much in the manner in which the artists of the company make use of it. More than anything else perhaps, the lure of it all lies in the seeming nouchalance of the performance, and the intimacy between fore and aft the lights. It is like a great amateur performance, at which performers and audience are one—intimate with and interested in each other. Such performances always delight. Those that this delights all feel that intimacy of interest. And they have the added advantage of seeing professional ability.

*Little Boy Blue.*

Music that is attractive enough, a plot that is coherent enough, setting that is pretty enough, and Gertrude Bryan that is very magnetic and charming—there are the reasons for the continued popular success of "Little Boy Blue."

And there is one other. Last year it was suggested in these columns that it would lead to greater financial success to reduce prices of admission, frankly and directly, at the box office, rather than more or less secretly and indirectly at the "cut-rate" shop or the People's Institute. Mr. Savage has been the first to realize tendencies in this respect. Smaller prices have meant bigger sales for "Little Boy Blue."

## PUBLICATIONS

*The Terrible Meek.*

The denunciation of duty and the annunciation of love—that is Charles Rann Kennedy's one-act play, "The Terrible Meek" (Harper's, \$1.00). To prove worthy of great distinction old themes must be made vital by palpitating life, character. Of this, there



MISS LAURETTE TAYLOR.

is little in the play. Yet a tremendous "effect" is gained by sending this message of Jesus thru the medium of the tragedy of his crucifixion. The haunting associations thus conjured up throw a glory of significance upon every detail of the piece and add to its weight. And the idea of giving Mary, the mother, the speech and psychology of a peasant rather than a saint, brings the whole story vividly, terrifyingly close. There is something of the theater about it, since the effect is gained thru the light thrown on the characters rather than the light thrown into them. But there seems to be the force of sincerity behind the preachment. And if it is not great literature, it is arresting reading.

*Art and the Theater.*

"On the Art of the Theatre." By Edward Gordon Craig; Browne's Bookstore, Chicago, \$2.00 net.

Mr. Craig's book is undoubtedly the most important contribution to dramatic criticism that has appeared this century. And this is not the hasty enthusiasm of the press agent. The remark is made with appreciative memory even of Mr. Shaw's two volumes. The work is as superior to the ordinary critical writing about the stage as its ideas are unlike the general standards.

Mr. Craig denies to acting the status of an art. He bases this statement on the fact that, whereas in art the material is always subject to the artist, in acting the material, which is the physical person, is not subject to the actor, but often, when swept by emotion, governs him. The error in this reasoning seems to be that Mr. Craig has forgotten that the material is subject to the artist, only within its limitations. That the actor cannot do absolutely what he may will with his body is only a limitation of the material, just as that a painter cannot make use of a third dimension. If the emotions called up do actually run away

to be a case wherein nature conquers with the will of the actor, that seems art, such as happens very often with weak artists in every field. That the actor is always subject to the rule of his emotions is a statement which would incontestably prove Mr. Craig's point, but it is one which seems to be borne out only by Mr. Craig's statement.

This much, however, is the only part of the book that does not carry. If the author has really, as it appears to me, erred in his reasoning on this point, it follows of course that the logical future of the theater is not, as Mr. Craig theorizes, the abolition of the play and the player. But it does not follow that such abolition, leading to a new creative Art of the Theater—as yet unnamed—may not occur side by side with the continuation of the old interpretative arts of acting and stage management. When speaking of the marionets which are to take the place of the actor in this new art, altho Mr. Craig tells us what they are not to be (they are not to be the puppets which we now call by that name), he remains mystically vague as to what they are to be. Nevertheless, there is about the book that intangible suggestion of authority which leads us to take this on faith. And therefore there seems to be good theoretical ground for the hope of the institution of this New Art, even tho it occur—as the author himself admits it must—only in the very distant future.

But if this book concerned itself only with the ideals practicable after the lapse of many generations, it would be but partly as important and inspiring as it is. Fortunately, Mr. Craig is a practitioner as well as a theorist. And, being an artist, while engaged in practise he has not forgotten about his ideals. It is the suggestions he makes for really artistic procedure during the interval that must elapse before the arrival of his New Art, that form the tremendous value of the work in relation to the old art.

Here it is, for example, that he shows us that the work of the theater, now, is interpretative, and that the interpretation, to be artistic, must be unified. Very sensibly he points out that not to allow the stage director absolute control of the performance results in as inartistic a jumble as would happen if an orchestra played the works of the composers without a leader. And also very sensibly he points out that at present there is a woful lack of people fitted to assume such stage direction. He shows us, however, just what training is necessary to produce such men, and just how that training can be provided.

In the course of this are to be found suggestions as to the setting, lighting, and acting of pieces, which are not only splendidly illuminating, but also inspiring in the true sense. They are not finalities. One does not feel that all the ground has been covered and that nothing remains to do but slavishly to follow. Instead, one is filled with a motive power, created by the impetus of these suggestions, to proceed on his own original and artistic way. Advice as a rule consists only of disheartening bars across the roads that end at the precipice. Once in a great while someone with the far sight of genius plants a sign which reads, "This way you may travel to cut your own path to eternity." Such a sign-post is Mr. Craig's new book.

And an added joy is that it is written in the words of a literary artist.



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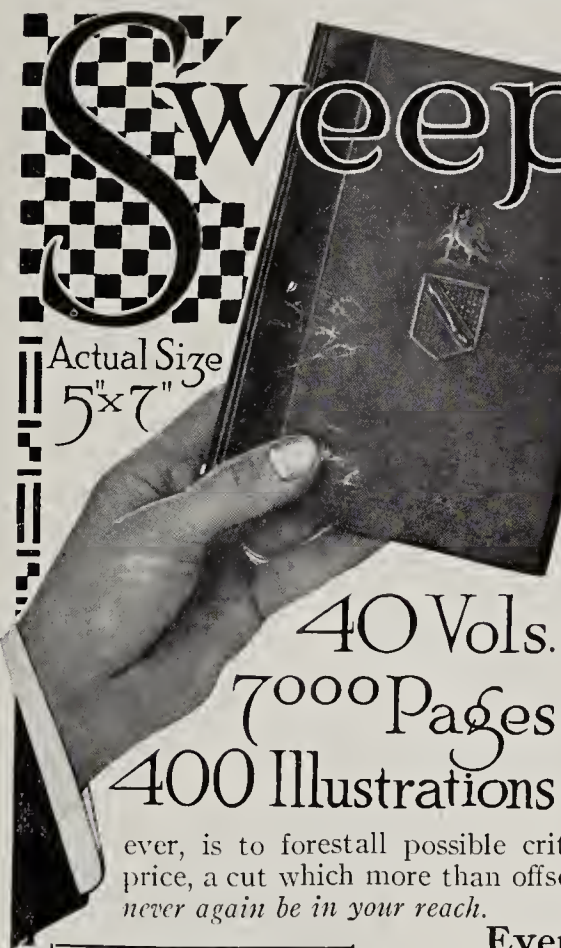
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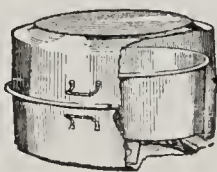
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## A Little of EVERYTHING

UNIV. OF VIRGINIA DISCUSSES THE NEGRO.

One hundred students at the University of Virginia are engaged in a practical study of the Negro Problem. The subject has been divided into six groups—educational, economic, criminal, health and housing, legal and religious. Each group has a leader and the investigations are carried on under the direct supervision of the respective group leaders. Local conditions are being investigated and statistics gathered and formulated. The results of this study will be published in book form at the end of the present collegiate session.

The Raven Society of the University of Virginia—an honorary, scholarship organization which has its home in the room occupied by Edgar Allan Poe during his University career—is planning to erect a memorial to Elizabeth Arnold Poe, the mother of the poet, over her unmarked grave in St. John's Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia.

### BROWN'S BLANKET BASIS.

THROUGH the efforts of last year's Cammarian Club a blanket-tax for the support of student athletics is now definitely established. It is on the basis of \$9 a year. Each subscriber is given membership in the Athletic Association, a season ticket to football, basket-ball, baseball, and track, and membership in the Tennis Association; a portion of the tax also goes toward the support of the Debating Union. Another very important scheme of the same Club, now in full swing is that of restrictions on office holding, designing the number of offices which a senior may hold and restricting the number of activities in which he may participate. The object is to offset the condition whereby a vast load of responsibility was forced upon a few seniors who became overburdened with intrascholastic activities. The various offices and activities have been arranged in groups, and the limit of a senior's indulgence specified with reference to each group.

A great effort is being made towards raising a million dollars addition to the endowment fund of the University. The entire million must be raised by June 30th, 1912 in order to make the pledges already given effective. The objects of the fund are to increase the salaries of the faculty, provide pensions for them at age of 70, increase the resources of the Women's college and maintain the new John Hay Library. More than three-quarters of the entire million has already been pledged.

### DARTMOUTH FOR ROOSEVELT.

SO much enthusiasm has been aroused by the supporters of Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft that two clubs have been formed at Dartmouth College.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing was held by the Roosevelt Club on Saturday evening, March 16th. The assembly hall selected for the purpose was not half large enough to accommodate the large number that thronged to the building. It is the intention of this club to have students go to various towns "stumping" for the Colonel. Following an address by Judge Benjamin B. Lindsey, the following officers were elected:

President: J. R. Ermin, '12.

Vice-president: L. B. Schell, '12.

Secretary-treasurer: H. A. Bellows, '12.

An executive committee of seven men was elected to act with the officers, as a medium between the Dartmouth Roosevelt Club and the larger bodies in the state and country.

It will be doing us a favor if you mention The Intercollegiate when answering ads.





Near effects avoided in the adjustment of details; softness the characteristic of spring clothes—the new top coat, belted with kimono sleeve, and in bright colors—fancy waistcoats back again—pique preferred to silk in the formal evening waistcoat—soft hats with the “Pleat” crease using the safety pin to hold it down—two new ways to dress the mustache—future criticisms.

**T**HE attempt to force on American men a type of garment which binds shoulders, chest, waist and hips has failed dismally. There was no excuse for it in the first place. Some of our better tailors and some of our manufacturers were deluded into believing that this construction had the endorsement of the English mode. But it hadn't, any more than the smart Englishman wore a waistcoat closing two or three inches above the lapels and revealing scarcely more than the knot of the cravat. Our Spring styles disclose a continuance of recognition of the American demand for comfort in clothes. The fact that jackets are shapely does not mean that they are tight, for there is an abundance of room to permit of ease and freedom of movement. There is no disposition to hark back to the broad-shouldered effect of several years ago. On the other hand, the “sloping shoulder” has no substantial approval, and the wonder is that any of our manufacturers of clothing should have been misled into the adop-

tion of a style wholly out of accord with emphatic American tastes and requirements. For example, the well dressed man of to-day has a jacket and a top coat with rolled lapels and a fullness of drape which does not make for neatness. He wears a soft shirt, of silk or some other filmy fabric, which must show some crumpling on either side of the cravat. The cravat itself is soft, being either of flat silk in a vivid plain color, or knitted, with boldly contrasting short bias stripes. This well-dressed man does not tug at his cravat to get the edges of the fold collar to meet without a hairsbreadth of space. In fact, he knots the cravat loosely and prefers to have the collar spaced rather than closed. Nor does he draw the cravat down tight with a clasp, but likes it better to look as if put on somewhat carelessly, and to project outward to the bottom of the knot instead of lying flat against the shirt. It is in such little details as these that the lounging air is worked out.

Referring briefly to top coats, the newest are belted. The latest model for Spring has a simple effect in front, but very generous drape in back which is gathered by the belt extending from the stitched to the side seams. Instead of hanging in loose folds at the waist, however, this coat is made with two inverted box pleats. The tendency in top coats, as in jackets, is toward shorter length. The top coat reaches scarcely below the knee. The Raglan shoulder is not so well thought of, though still in evidence. In some of the smartest models the sleeve opening is made large so as to produce a kimono effect. The newest texture for top coats is blue-grey tweed. There are also some varigated mixtures showing spots of bright color. These are particularly smart. For the man of modest taste there are rough-finished grey and black cloths with narrow lines of color.

It is interesting to note that the fancy waistcoat is coming into its own again. We shall see it a great deal more in Autumn in this garment. The best fabrics are tummy than we do this season. Our best tailors are showing new materials for day waistcoats to their patrons, and there is unquestionably a keener interest



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BLANCHE RING IN

## THE WALL STREET GIRL

## GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE

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## MAN'S DRESS

(Continued from page 167)

either of solid color or of light ground with narrow and close stripes. With the waistcoat matching the jacket, white edging is worn. It gives a touch of sprightliness which the "ditto" waistcoat wholly lacks.

Evening waistcoats remain much the same as when chronicled for the Winter season. A peculiar fact about them is that exceedingly few men who take an interest in the niceties of dress wear a formal waistcoat of silk with the swallowtail. The preference goes to pique, while the fancy silk waistcoat appeals more strongly to the multitude. Many of the newest evening waistcoats are made without collar, but in place of the collar there is a strip of flat silk shaped like a collar, usually of satin finish on the black waistcoat, and of white pique of a weave different from the body on the white waistcoat. Braid is much used also on the pockets and edges, and the closing is midway between the "V" and the "U".

The soft hat comes in again 'twixt derby and straw time. For this season the cloths are less fuzzy than for Autumn, and have a plaid or check pattern. These points and the narrow curled brim suggest foreign inspiration. The crease is usually that resembling a pleat on top, which makes one side of the crown lower than the other. This pleat can be held down by one of the gold safety pins such as we used a few years ago on soft collars. That is a fad "for youngsters only."

Would you wear your moustache in the very newest style? Then do one of two things: if it is of vigorous growth, and you take such pride in it that you would not care to lose any part of it, wax the ends after the manner so long in vogue in France. Or, if it is skimpy, or you are not fussy whether it stays or goes, have the sides shaved off so that it looks as a shadow of the nose might look if you were standing under an arc-light. The width at the top is from one-half to three-quarters of an inch, and the width at the bottom is about a full inch. You will not mar this effect—if such an effect could be marred at all—by having it clipped so as to be stubby. Of course, this latter plan will be of no interest at all to the man with a moustache of the Japanese variety, which would leave nothing at all to show.

It is the intention of the publishers of *The Intercollegiate* to secure articles like the foregoing, dealing with man's dress as it *will* be—not as it was or should be—by a different writer on correct dress for men, and publish one or more criticisms in the magazine each month hereafter, under "Man's Dress." We are indebted to LOVAT of *The Haberdasher* for the first one published this month.

## READ THE LATEST DISCOVERIES

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Life of Roger, fifth Earl of Rutland—School-mate of Earl Southampton and of Rosenkrantz and Guildenstern in "Hamlet."—How the folio of 1623 was published by Rutland's cousins the Pembroke brothers.

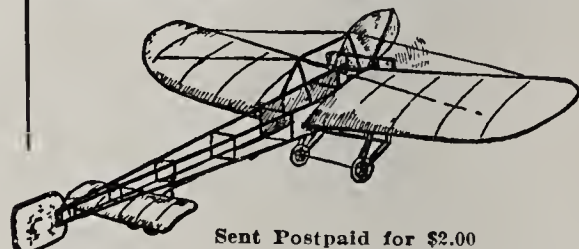
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A NATIONAL MAGAZINE PULSATING WITH COLLEGE LIFE

ESTABLISHED 1899



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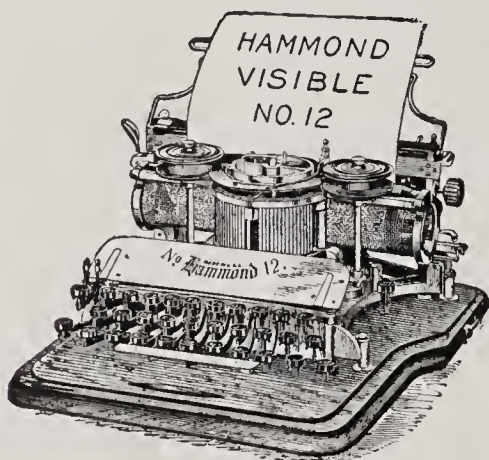
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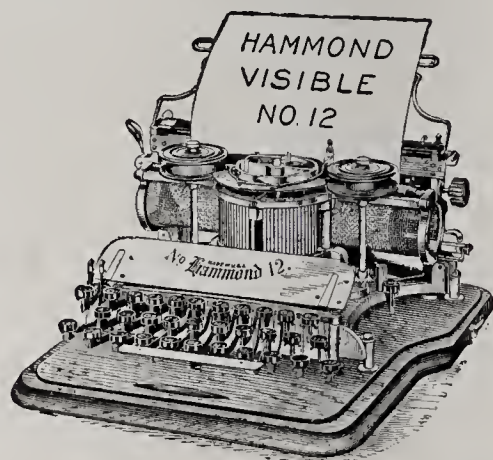
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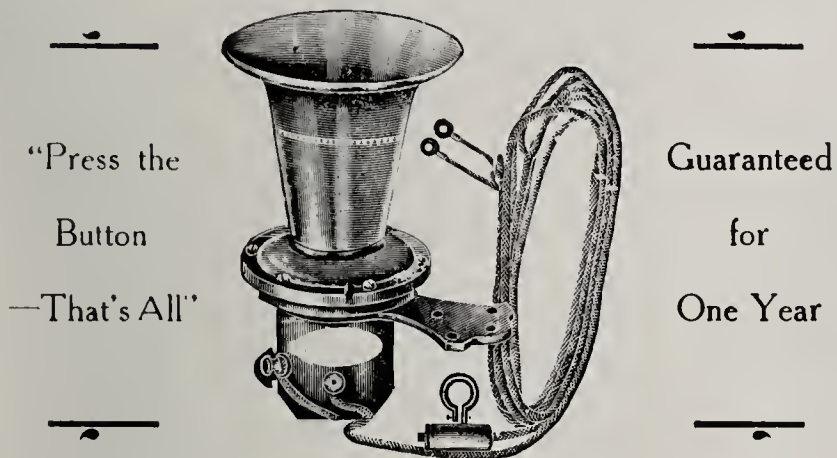
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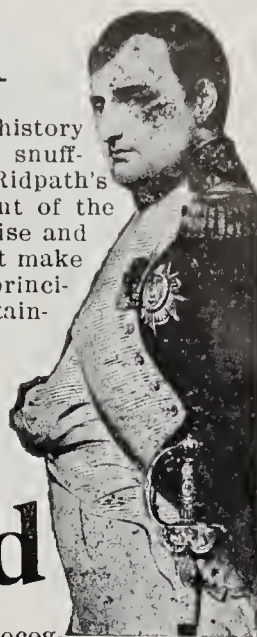
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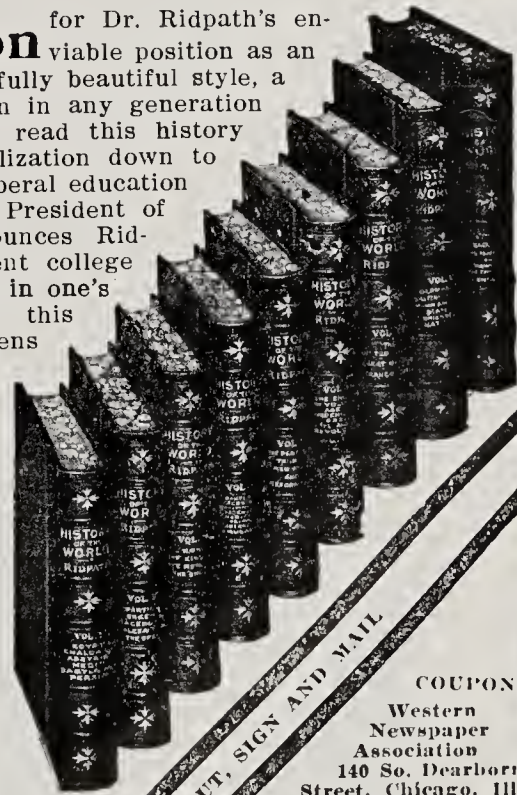
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(See Editorial on Page 181)

VOL. XII

NO. 7

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MAY :: 1912

### CONTRIBUTORS

We have decided not to offer any more "prizes" for the best contributions received each month as there were times it appeared to us, at least half the country wished to write for *The Intercollegiate*! So we will pay hereafter only our regular rates. And only the best in fiction or articles will be considered.

Please do not bother us with "blood and thunder" stories. Or editorials embodying your "ideas" for reform or the like. Our office boy can do that! Send us in an interesting sketch of a present or past college man; jokes with a point or poetry with a meaning; stirring fiction of the kind an average college man takes to bed with him to finish; or a strong article about your own particular college or life at that college—but no athletics, our Contributing Editors do that!

Whatever you contribute, especially if you contribute fiction; bear in mind that we are catering to college men. That means that we want good ideas well expressed. The college reader is intelligent and demands real stuff. The only things that we can consider for publication are those which meet these demands.

All these points will be taken into consideration before we publish the contribution. Style and general handling of subject will prove a strong factor in your favor especially if they show originality. Also, illustrating with good photographs will make it more interesting. Remember to enclose a stamped return envelope in case the manuscript is not acceptable. Contributions should be in before the 20th of each month to be submitted for the next issue.

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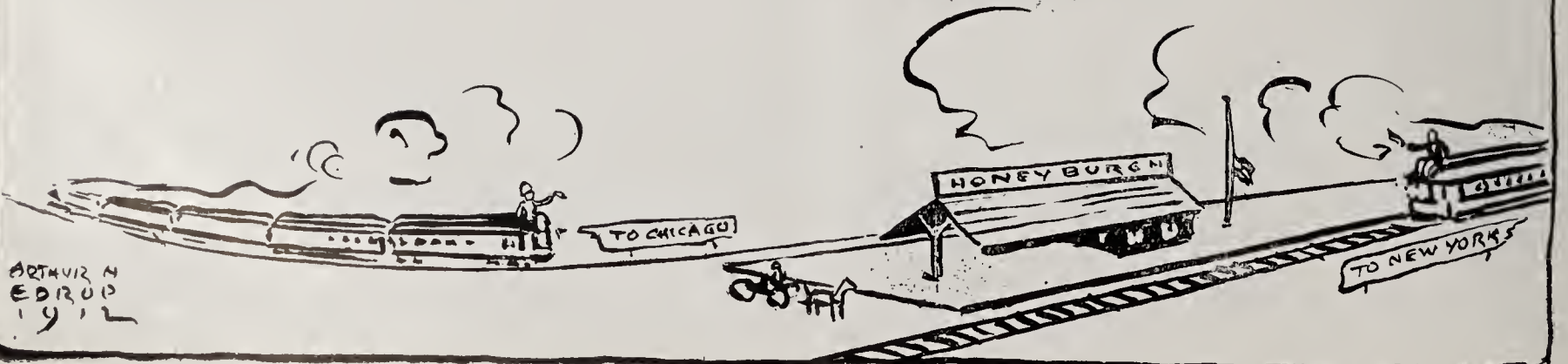
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# THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME





# The Intercollegiate

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College Life and Athletics

Vol. XII

MAY :: 1912

No. 7

## First Steps Toward An Intercollegiate Press Ass'n.

COMMITTEE ON FORMATION  
**SOUTHERN COLLEGE PRESS ASSOCIATION**  
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

Columbia, S. C., May 16, 1912.

Editor THE INTERCOLLEGIATE.

Gentlemen:—I unfortunately do not see THE INTERCOLLEGIATE every month, but Mr. D. Hiden Ramsey, of the University of Virginia, has advised me of a movement inaugurated by you to establish an American College Press Association. As a member of the committee on formation and as president of the Southern College Press Association which has been founded just this year, I wish to extend to you my hearty congratulations of this enterprise, and to pledge my help wherever it can be of service and my support at all times.

In thinking over the Southern College Press in the first stages of its agitation it appeared to me that college journalism has reached the point where it is thoroughly worthy of consideration with other intercollegiate activities in the way of a permanent association with conventions, etc. Just as the college orator has a field in the Southern Intercollegiate Oratorical Association and the athlete in intercollegiate games, the college journalist deserves a chance for contact with his fellows in the brotherhood of academic writers. The Southern was as large a movement as with the means and time and position at my disposal and that of my colleague in the work of organization, Sam Latimer, Jr., could be undertaken. The American College Press is pushing farther, and must be greater, and I hope for it all success and say that the Southern College Press will throw all its efforts toward the realization of your ideas.

You will find the college editors and literary people about the best of any for correspondence. All college men are dilatory and procrastinating in such matters to a greater or less extent, and this is exasperating as you know or soon will find, but the work was a real pleasure to me, and I got to know some splendid fellows through it.

If there is any way in which I can help, by suggestion or a letter here or there, please let me know. I would appreciate your sending me some statement of your purposes.

The Southern College Press meets next spring with the University of Virginia. If you are forming at that time we would be glad to have some representatives of your movement with us.

Hoping all success for The American College Press Association, I am,

Very truly yours,

BROADUS MITCHELL.

President, S. C. P. A.

As a member of the Executive Committee of the S. C. P. A. and as Chairman of the Convention Committee, I most sincerely second the invitation extended by Mr. Mitchell to rep-

resentatives from other institutions to attend the second convention of the S. C. P. A. which meets at the University of Virginia next spring.

Most sincerely yours,

D. HIDDEN RAMSEY.

University, Va.

### A Press Association Should Be Formed.

The first convention of the Southern College Press Association will be held next month, just as this issue is out, and the convention will continue for about one week. Undoubtedly all of the Southern universities will be represented. Why should not there be an Intercollegiate Press Association—or an Eastern College Association at least?

This magazine will aid in all ways possible toward forming such an association. Some agitation has already started in a few of the larger colleges. If handled properly, such an association would almost serve the purpose of a course in journalism, which many of the universities are unable to offer. Columbia leads with the new Pulitzer School, opening up next September.

It is an honorable profession for any man to take up. Not as remunerative, to be sure, as many others, but it often proves the stepping-stone to greater things. Furthermore, as there are associations for almost everything at the colleges except shooting "craps," why not associate all of the press correspondents at the different colleges into one, strong organization? It would assure better representation for each college, and would certainly foster a cleaner and more manly spirit for handling the "news."

At present it is left to any who wish to represent their college for the newspapers. A thorough organization could censure that which should not go in, but its main mission should be to see that all that was desirable did get in! Furthermore, the life of this magazine proves that the average college man is vitally interested to hear what other college men, or their colleges, are doing.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE is willing to take all the necessary steps toward forming an I. P. A., and is desirous of learning just what the different institutions or individuals think about this project.

*Editorial, April issue, The Intercollegiate.*

### College Press Association Formed.

Columbia, S. C.—The first convention of the Southern College Press Association will be held in Columbia, at the University of South Carolina, next month, Sam Latimer, Jr., and Broadus Mitchell, committee on formation, have announced that the following institutions will be represented by delegates: University of Virginia, V. P. I., William and Mary, University of North Carolina, Clemson College, University of Georgia and University of South Carolina.

*Richmond (Va.) Times Dispatch.*



# What the Fraternities Must Do —

By William R. Spinney, Bowdoin

ILLUSTRATED BY ARTHUR N. EDROP

ONCE upon a time a group of college men who had been thrown much together by circumstances became very fast friends. They were congenial spirits with common interests and mayhap common grievances. They lived together on the same floor in the same college dormitory and smoked the same brand of tobacco. They went to the same places at the same time and came to be spoken of in the same breath by people on the outside who observed their relations. And everyone thought it was nice until something unusual happened.

Those men conceived one night, as they all smoked together in one room, the idea of giving their relations a formal organization; a permanent existence, "not for a day or college year, but for life," and of adopting for themselves a name. So they drew up a constitution, swore obligations to one another and were organized.

Now on their floor in the dormitory lived several other fellows; quite as good fellows as they but men of different interests and altogether different circumstances; fellows who had never been included in the old, voluntary bond of comradeship and so they were not included in the new organization. For this, no one thought that they would care, but they did. When they heard what their fellow students had done some of the more sensitive cried out: "And why not us? Is it that they are better than we? No. We too can organize and swear vows and take a name charged with mystery to all outsiders and what is more, we will, and we will show those fellows some things." And they did. They outran the originals at every turn; composed a more elaborate ritual, swore more terrible vows and adopted a more mysterious name. But that is not all. They began straightway to show the first organization and everyone else who cared to notice that they surpassed the originals all around. And when the first group of fellows saw this they were peeved and straightway began to exert themselves beyond anything they had ever planned before just to show the world that they were men of spirit and not to be outdone at their own game. Then the second group, watching with jealous eyes, interpreted this new stir of activity as a challenge given in a very mean way and just to show their resentment redoubled their activities and quite outdid themselves in all sorts of ways. And thus things went on, each organization struggling the harder until all hands got so excited and wrought up over the battle that the members of the two groups, who had been good enough friends before, fell to twitting each other on the campus, and no sooner did they begin this than their excitement developed into anger and they began calling each other vile names; and this before strangers, too. Well, the strangers, not understanding the circumstances, were greatly shocked and went about saying, "Those two groups of young fellows are a most undesirable lot. The first group is a bunch of very mean scamps for I heard the second group say so and the second group is no better, for the first group told us that." And before the two organizations realized it they were in very bad repute with a great many good people.

So runs the parable of the foolish fraternities. But there is another parable of which we will give only the substance. It tells how these same foolish fraternities, hearing the clamor of the world against them, took an introspection of themselves and seeing how foolish were their contentions, called a truce,

got better acquainted with each other's motives, discovered that they stood, over and above their petty quarrelings, for the same common cause and having found this to be true, they united in a fraternity of fraternities and arm in arm began a triumphal march which has gone steadily forward with increasing enthusiasm ever since.

But in the olden days—the dark ages of the first parable—more damage was done than can be repaired in a day. College communities were broken up into cliques of hostile struggling students who cheated in college politics, outdid themselves in social display, surrounded themselves with a disgusting atmosphere of snobbery and submerged a healthy and beneficial college spirit in a narrow spirit of selfishness. Such organizations could not but come into the severe criticism which they deserved. Such beneficial features as they undoubtedly possessed were lost sight of by the public, so heavily were they overshadowed by the evils of the system.

Undoubtedly the fraternities had other faults. Their houses were sometimes improperly conducted. The atmosphere of their daily life was not always conducive to the attainment of the highest scholastic ranks by their members. Their spirit of independence sometimes developed into undesirable antagonism to faculty regulations. But all of these faults were more or less faults of students in general and could not, therefore, be blamed entirely onto the fraternity system. They were faults which young organizations must inevitably possess and get over in the mere process of evolution.

Many wise educators who have foreseen the power for good which these apparent instruments of evil could become when they should find themselves have been very patient in their treatment of them. They have had faith, that with a little suggestion, college men would come to see that an organization within an organization which does not recognize its dependence upon and responsibility to the larger and more complete unit, must of necessity be working at odds with the general purpose of the larger and that the two cannot long remain in this relation. Either the college must rid itself of the fraternity or the fraternity will disintegrate the college and thwart its original purposes. Fortunately the fraternity man has come to recognize this. He has recently been pushed a little by the threats of certain agitators and the subsequent hasty action of certain legislatures and he is not yet quite sure of his footing upon the new ground he has gained, but it is indeed gratifying to observe the rapidity with which he is gaining his poise.

For the past three years there has been held each winter in New York City an interfraternity council attended by delegates from nearly all of the men's general fraternities. Such men as President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, Hamilton W. Mabie of the Outlook, and William Raimond Baird, author of the fraternity manual, were delegates. They have taken hold of the problems of the fraternities with an admirable spirit of coöperation and the work they have started and the atmosphere they have created augurs much good to come. But they can only suggest and direct. The real work of bringing the fraternities together in the practical solution of difficulties remains for the undergraduates to perform. If the fraternities are to have a new awakening to the healthy

(Continued on page 180)







## The Silly Season Loses Its Name.

NATURAL enough it is that with the advent of warm and enervating weather, the more serious dramatic productions that drain somewhat, or attempt to drain, our mental and emotional energy, should become undesirable and unpopular. But very hopeful it also is that now managers have come to realize that the abandonment of the serious does not mean the presentation of the stupid. Time was—not so long ago—when, as soon as the “legitimate” left the stage, there entered the slap-stick, the jingle, and the silly. Perhaps credit is due chiefly to the Messrs. Shubert and Brady as pioneers, for the teaching that audiences, to take refuge from the problems of life, need not take refuge from brains. Certainly their institution of annual revivals of Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera has shown the common sense of the new attitude. And in their wake now have come, besides, a Smith and DeKoven revival, the production of light opera in English, new operettas of a sane variety, and farces that divert. As a result, the summer season promises now to be a recreation rather than a destruction of intelligence.

### *The Father.*

Of the serious season the last and one of the most important occasions was The Messrs. Oland and Burt's performance of Strindberg's *The Father*. The great Swedish dramatist has just died, in fairly old age; so it is about the time for Americans to begin to realize that he has lived. A bitter fighter, this dramatist had to submit to the limitation of the bitter: narrowness. But tho he was a bitter fighter, he was also a tremendous one, and his work shows that latter attribute as unmistakably as the former. His natural bent and his life seem to have limited his field of choice, but within that field he has grasped human nature, and turned its inside meaning out, with the force and certainty of genius.

*The Father*, an earlier work, is written by an author who, to use a clumsy metaphor, wrote with blinders on his artistic eyes. The generalization about women implied in the play seems to be the result of that. But what he did see, he saw piercingly, and has portrayed unerringly. There is the red meat of virile life in the piece. One may not like the moral, but the force of the characterization and the struggle must invigorate any who are not afraid of it. It is a masterful portrayal of an atypical case.

And the interpretation given was also invigorating. Mr. Warner Oland, playing the Father, did not succeed entirely in keeping from his strong tendency to overact. But as stager of the play he did excellent work. And Miss Rosalind Ivan's performance of the extremely difficult role of the Wife was like a perfectly wrought and tempered foil—so pliant, so strong, so keen and so effectual. That this performance stood out so wonderfully is the greater tribute to the actress, in that it was surrounded by Miss Louise Dempsey's beautifully molded Nurse, Mr. Harry Dodd's thoroly competent Pastor, and Mr. Frederic Burt's electrifying bit of “telling” but completely artistic portrayal of Nöjd.

### *Patience.*

What is it that makes the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas stand so distinctly in a superior class of their own? A great deal of course is due to the music of Sullivan. But the crux of the reason appears to be contained in the libretto and lyrics of Gilbert. Many excellent composers we still have to-day. And of the worthy comic operas newly written most of the worth lies in the orchestration and song. But librettists and “lyricists” seem lacking. Gilbert with his command of various meters furnished Sullivan with opportunities for musicalization that for the most part are denied the contemporary composer, who receives all lyrics written in practically one meter.

And as it is with the lyric, so it is with the libretto. Wagner's music-dramas are great largely because of their literature. And what applies in grand opera applies also in comic, in changed character. Musical comedy that is merely musical fulfills but half its function. One of the best of the modern examples, *The Chocolate Soldier*, owes its success as much to Shaw as to Strauss. Gilbert could give the humor of exaggeration and satire and plot to his work, and as a result there was produced a unified farce to which horseplay and “specialties” were unnecessary. How many librettos can be read with pleasure as can Gilbert's? This is not to compare all with a master's, but to place credit where credit is due. The musicalization of successful farces, such as were *The Red Widow*, *The Pink Lady* and *The Yankee Consul*, and the work of such librettists as Avery Hopwood and George M. Cohan, show that the lesson of Gilbert is becoming relearned.

*Patience* is not one of the great couple's greatest works. A satire on an esthetic movement that has passed, something of its point still remains, to be sure—for the pseudo-esthete we have always with us—but much of it appeals only historically. And since history has later revealed to us the tragic story of Oscar Wilde (against whom most of this satire is pointed), and a clearer vision of the worth and sincerity of some of his work—a great deal of what once was humorous in this piece now gives almost a bitter taste. But, in spite of this, there is delightful fun in it yet; and, from a cast of uneven ability, the most of this is made by the excellent performances of De Wolf Hopper, that best of grotesque comedians, and Eva Davenport, who shows here again how splendidly she can fuse intelligent satire with just enough of the low comic to make her portrayal both artistic and popularly appealing. Mr. Hopper's Bunthorne is not entirely the author's, but by that very fact it conveys itself better to an audience now generally unfamiliar with the subject of the satire. And Miss Davenport extracts all Gilbert's delicious drollery from Lady Jane, besides adding some of her own. These two artists show how a judicious flavoring of horseplay may, in certain circumstances, not only not detract from a performance, but even add to it. And Arthur Aldridge gives grace, quiet humor, and—best and most needed of all—voice, to the production.

*The Pirates of Penzance* is to follow. The managers not only delight us, but know the effect of culminating interest.



*The Rose Maid.*

Easily the best of modern operettas that have been seen in New York this season is *The Rose Maid*. It has those much-desired qualities, "snap" and "go," without their usual concomitants, noise and vulgarity. It is produced on a lavish scale, yet, strangely enough, not on a garish one. It has music that is charming and catchy without being banal. It has humor, which depends on neither punning, poking nor impudicity. It has enough story to make the play a unit, and enough, sprightly enough and novel enough chorus work to enliven the piece without overwhelming it. And it has a competent cast, with a dialect comedian in Mr. Al Shean who realizes that dialect in itself is not comedy, and that neither is buffoonery. Contrasting this with what used to be our "summer shows", all but the highbrows can be glad.

*Dear Old Charlie.*

That *Dear Old Charlie* was written by the man who is now Censor of Plays in England is an ironical touch which is of interest chiefly to Englishmen. What was of interest to us in this recent production at Maxine Elliott's Theater was that it was really an adaptation of a Labiche farce. The immorality of the piece is a paradox. Morals do not belong to farce, where story, not character, is predominant. And the cuckold may be treated as comic or tragic material, according to the point of view. Since Labiche and Brookfield never let us see the serious side, those who find that it mars the comic in this piece, have to blame themselves for bringing it with them. The humor lies in deception, not in licentiousness. But the best humor and the greatest interest lie in the technic of the play. The joke is at the expense of the modern dramatist, if he be not artist enough to enjoy the added limitations which the growth of dramatic art have forced upon him. It is quite delightful to see the frank and naive method in which the valet and the main character tell us all we need to know of events and characters thru the direct medium of the monolog. Now we would not tolerate that, even from a writer of farces. The

playwright had an easier time a quarter of a century ago. And it is amusing, occasionally, to see what a very easy time it was—almost as amusing as to see how delicately and cleverly Mr. Charles Hawtrey managed those monologs.

Which brings us to the greatest pleasure of all in this production—the sight of a finished light comedian. It is many years since Mr. Hawtrey charmed us, in *A Message from Mars*, with that unstudied, effortless conveying of character and situation which is the result only of the most careful study and the most intelligently directed effort. And he has charmed again. He promises to return next season. Students of comedy and lovers of it have something to look forward to.

*The Explorer.*

W. Somerset Maugham early had his sense for clever dialog. *The Explorer*, which must be one of his earlier plays, shows that. The phrasing of the parlor conversation is a little heavier and more circuitous than in his later efforts, but of the same caliber. And it is fortunate that Mr. Maugham realized his forte and devoted himself to parlor comedy—at least until he outgrew the "matinée-girl" view of life that he reveals in this piece. The great hero keeps silence and almost loses his beloved because he cannot bear to have her learn that her brother was a weakling. Family pride is the breath of her life. Family pride is the breath of the lives of many, and had the author proceeded on this theme he could have made an engrossing drama. But he chose rather to set mannikins into absurd action and to take it all seriously. Which is no reason why the reviewer should. And probably if there were not enough "matinée-girls" and those of their ideals, and ideas of the "manly," Mr. Waller would not have taken the play seriously either. It is good to see by this piece how an author may grow. And it is also good to see Mr. Reginald Dane put some illusion of character into the superficially drawn weakling.



By special arrangement with the publishers, we can offer this book free for a limited time only with every two years' subscription to THE INTERCOLLEGIATE. If you are already a subscriber, we will date your subscription for two additional years on receipt of two dollars. Or if you wish, we will send

the magazine to a friend of yours. An under-graduate or a graduate could not receive a better gift from you than this reminder each month for two years.

**"AT GOOD OLD SIWASH"**

A book for a full-blooded college man  
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BOX 100 CIGARETTES OF WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURE, monogrammed from your own design given free for four subscriptions to separate address for one year. The actual value of these high grade cigarettes without monogram, is alone worth 2.50. You can easily secure four subscribers and then keep the cigarettes for yourself.

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Your Room is Not  
Decorated  
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# The Intercollegiate

On the Table

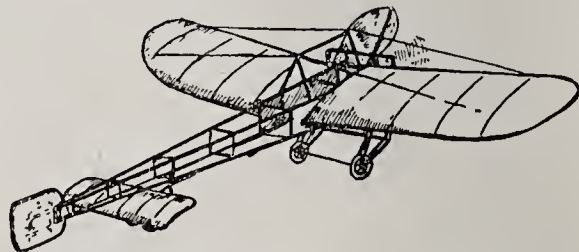
## Better Read

One of the Four Offers  
Made on This Page  
Should Interest  
You



THE INTERCOLLEGIATE offers to give an aeroplane to further promote interest in aeronautics in the colleges. THE INTERCOLLEGIATE AERONAUTICAL ASSOCIATION, a membership-corporation composed of fourteen incorporated Aero Clubs in as many different colleges, is using this magazine as its official organ.

Realizing the widespread interest that was aroused in the colleges as well as all over the country during the past year and which undoubtedly will be greatly increased this coming year, and wishing to fulfil our obligations to the I. A. A. of A., has prompted us to make this exceptional offer to all the colleges. We will give an aeroplane of any recognized style and United States manufacture, but without engine, to any college Aero Club already formed, or to any club formed during 1912. Only two conditions: Providing a membership of at least 200 is shown and each member agrees to subscribe to THE INTERCOLLEGIATE for a period of at least three years. But in the event of any or all members leaving college or resigning from the club before the three years has expired, the subscription will be changed to the new member or members of the Aero Club. The aeroplane selected becomes the property absolutely of the club, and may be disposed of at any time after the three years.

**NOT A TOY BUT OF STANDARD MAKE**

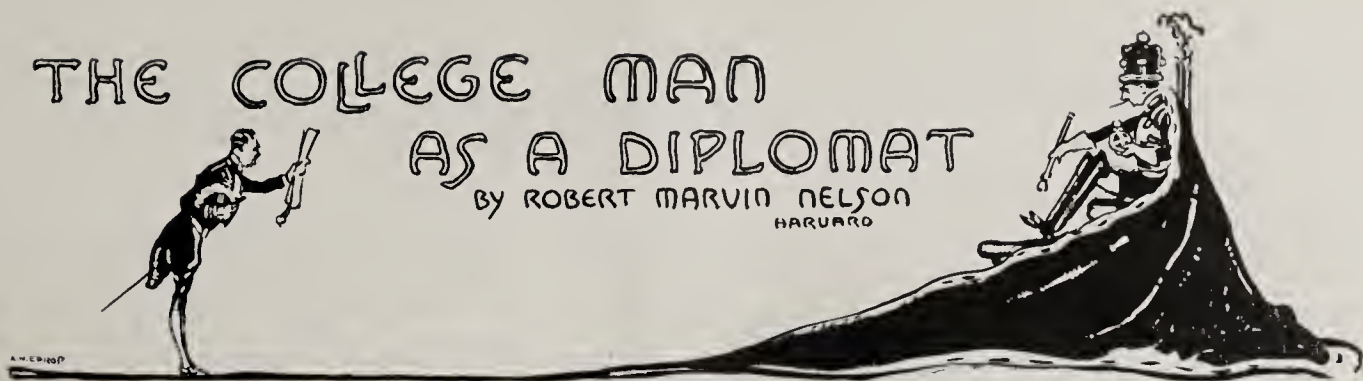
Knockdown form—without engine. Remember: Any man can start the "ball a-rolling" and form a club. The aeroplane is yours without any additional cost except the subscriptions.

**FURTHER INFORMATION UPON REQUEST**



# THE COLLEGE MAN AS A DIPLOMAT

BY ROBERT MARVIN NELSON  
HARVARD



**S**HORTLY after President Roosevelt promulgated his order in 1907, placing the lower offices of Diplomatic and Consular agents on a similar basis to that of the Civil Service, many colleges and universities took cognizance of the new ruling by introducing into their curriculum a number of new studies intended to form a basis for specialized training in Diplomatic and Consular preparation. Among the first of these universities were Yale and Columbia. Appreciating the opportunities now open to college graduates in the foreign service of Uncle Sam they arranged some of their existing courses, such as language and history, to harmonize with the new studies, such as International Law and Treaties, in order that the combined courses would constitute a good basis for the training of a future diplomat or Consul. In order to become eligible for this course of study, two years of satisfactory undergraduate work was prescribed as a minimum. At the end of the four years, an undergraduate who had planned his prescribed college studies properly, would be granted both the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and also a Certificate, signed jointly by Yale and Columbia, certifying to the completion of the regular course in diplomatic and consular preparation.

About the same time Harvard came forward and offered to her students a number of new courses along similar lines. At Harvard, however, no regular Diplomatic or Consular course has yet been instituted. But the introduction of these new studies taken in connection with existing courses under Harvard's broad elective system, easily made it possible for any undergraduate to select similar courses to those offered by Yale and Columbia. For instance, Harvard secured the services of Prof. George G. Wilson, of Brown University, a noted authority on International Law, to teach one undergraduate and two graduate courses on that subject. These were added to when Prof. Albert B. Hart, one of the most noted American historians of the present day, took charge of the History of Treaties, Diplomacy, Application of Treaties, Foreign Policy of the United States, and Arbitrations. Taken in connection with pre-existing courses in languages, mathematics, history, etc., these new studies constitute a most finished field for the preparation of the embryo Diplomat or Consul.

Other universities and colleges were not dilatory in introducing into their curriculum this new branch of study, so that today almost any one of the large institutions of learning have acquired facilities for training men for the foreign service.

The value of a college man has often been questioned by practical business men; but college men have never been questioned by Uncle Sam for his service abroad. On the con-

trary, it is now recognized that whatever may be the failings of a college man in practical business, he has turned out to be a huge success in the service of Uncle Sam. In the foreign service a man is not accepted because he is "neat and accurate" in the art of pushing a pen; nor is he held back from advancement because he is unable to figure up a list of numbers as quickly as his little brother. He is employed in the first place because he is a gentleman; in the second place because he has a broad and liberal education, so that he can speak French or German as well as he can speak English; in the third place, because after Uncle Sam has looked him over, he is decided to be a man who is capable of looking after American interests abroad and of maintaining the dignity of the United States of America.

There is no doubt that a course of training, lasting usually four years, in any large American university, is as much of a "finishing school" for a young man as are those schools for girls of that particular designation. A Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, or Columbia man, unless he be a hopeless hayseed, will be invited to various teas, formal balls, receptions, and parties, which, if they have not already done so, will grind off any rough edges that may cling to a freshman. If he has not already done so, he will quickly "catch on" to how the social game is played, and will emulate the manners and customs of his adversaries—the seniors. He learns to feel just as comfortable in a dress suit as he does when rowing on the crew or sprinting over the cinder path. All these points are learned at the formative period of a boy's character, and will never have to be learned over again.

This social training will prove of immense importance to the young man when he enters the foreign service. His official position is one of great social distinction. He must know instinctively what to do and what not to do when he is dining with the Kaiser or the King of Great Britain. When he meets the Countess of Shropshire or the Duke of Soso, he must be able to keep his balance and know what to say. When he hobnobs with royalty and the highest social classes of Europe, he must not bring down upon his nation the laughter and ridicule of his hosts for making unpardonable blunders, as some of our political representatives have been guilty of. The training of the college man will do much to remove whatever rough edges he may possess before entering college; much more so than a course in political scrambles for federal sinecures. Before Roosevelt's order went into effect the policy was to send abroad unsuccessful politicians to represent our country. But under the new regime, we may hope to see better results.

To the college man, especially trained in the art of foreign relations, the Diplomatic service opens the door to one of the most dignified occupations for which an American citizen is eligible. The college man will, no doubt, enter the service in a minor position, but after some experience and after a few years has been added to his age, he has the chance of becoming Secretary of an American Embassy, Charge d'Affaires, or minister; and lastly of becoming ambassador. All along this line, he is occupying a kind of imperial role enjoying imperial prerogatives, and is being respected by foreign nations as though he were an emperor within his own dominions.



OUR FOOTBALL PLAYERS MAY REVOLUTIONIZE DIPLOMATIC PROCEDURE



# An Interview with Owen Johnson

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Thru the New York "Times" Mr. Johnson has proposed a competition for the best constructive plan for the social reorganization of a University or College. A prize of \$150.00 is offered for the paper adjudged the best submitted by an undergraduate and \$100.00 for the best from a graduate. There is no limitation to the nature of the plan submitted except of its general effectiveness in the safeguarding of education and democracy. The manuscripts should be submitted in typewritten form and signed by a nom-de-guerre, the real name being enclosed in a separate envelope. The competition will close June 2d and the announcement of the winners will be made in the N. Y. Sunday "Times" of June 9th. Mr. Johnson hopes that strong papers may be submitted in behalf of all existing systems, with suggested improvements in the matter of detail, and that equally there may be plans submitted for an entirely different system of division, as well as plans that would argue for no system at all.

*Stover at Yale*, the frank criticisms of the author on the conditions in American Colleges and Universities today, the significance of Owen Johnson, his magnetic personality, and his optimism regarding the remaking of American Colleges, have brought him more in the limelight than ever lately, and made him perhaps the most talked of man in literary circles today.

INTERCOLLEGIATE readers will be interested to read of the competition started by him in the N. Y. "Times" for the best constructive plan for the social organization of a university. Mr. Johnson, himself admits that it is not easy to arbitrarily draw up an ideal social system, that will be fair, democratic, and inspired with mental achievement. It is especially interesting however, even beyond the merit, to get real expressions of opinions from as many different sources as possible. Mr. Johnson would like to get not only the writer's individual opinion but his estimate of the community in which he lives.

To the list of twenty questions asked, the most intelligent answers so far have been given by college girls or men without a college education. To the well read they are not difficult yet it must be admitted that the college which does not give instruction regarding the majority of these questions is very short on atmospheric culture. How many of our readers can answer them?

Thru an interview, Mr. Johnson has kindly set forth for THE INTERCOLLEGIATE some of his ideas on the narrowing, emasculating system of our colleges and their fallen democracy. Speaking of these conditions, he says:

THEY compare very unfavorably with those of Europe, where acknowledged leaders gain their status by individual merit, thanks to the democratic fellowship and learning which exists. Forty years ago this existed to a certain extent in American colleges when men went to college as the beginning of a fight in life. Today those who have achieved wealth are fighting for social placement and the colleges and universities have been seized upon as the most convenient way of reaching this goal.

Imperceptibly this spirit has begun to dominate all the colleges, leading to the adoption of the frat system and a false standard of values. Some of the most successful business and political men of to-day are ones who considered themselves failures in College because they were passed over by the Social System. Their later achievements show they were not failures—it was merely the system that forced them into that feeling and left them with that memory of their college. I believe that the majority of college men who are out of social life in college, doing away with its absurdities and subordinating it to the two main purposes of college education—a knowledge of one's fellow men and the acquisition of an enthusiasm for learning.

In the Universities of France and Germany the student receives one year of military training, which teaches him what life means to the rest of his nation. It is a very hard year—consequently well remembered. Absolutely no distinction is made, all living on the same basis. The quarters are rude and the fare hard; the student gets up at five every morning and marches three or four miles before breakfast. If every college man in America could be put thru a few months of such training it would take the complacency and conceit out of him.

What we have to contend with is the college man who swallows everything in one gulp and is sublimely satisfied, not having the slightest wish to be disabused. Of course he is democratic as far as he understands democracy, but I'd like to say to him 'Don't be impatient of criticism, be impatient of your own faults.'

The trouble in this country is that we are susceptible to all kinds of separating influences and the whole trouble in college will right itself, if the undergraduate will simply say to himself, 'I will not place the interest of my society, club or frat, above my loyalty to my college. The latter is the bigger thing.' It is the mistaken idea, that the all important things begin and end within the pale of his own circle, that opposes every reform and innovation tending to change the present social organization.

There have however been reforms in many of the colleges during the past few years, concessions to the strong revolt

against the old ideas. There are points of excellence and weakness in all the colleges—for instance at Harvard, the establishment of a Harvard Union General Club house open to all is a thing that will no doubt be copied at Princeton and Yale. The dormitory system in the latter college where men are grouped by their own classes is one of the rocks of college democracy, and the development of a common dining hall at Princeton tho as yet it only applies to the first two classes I believe to be the single most valuable reform that has been introduced.

Very encouraging also is the interest taken in politics by the men of the middle western colleges. Senator Beveridge of Indiana acknowledged that the best assistance he received in his campaign was from men in college who went out burning with enthusiasm. These are the men who are going to rule the country—the men who go to school with an ambition and do not ignore the vital problems of the day for a phase of American life to which they should hold themselves superior.

While I have hit rather hard, yet I must say that I am surprised at the breadth of view, and generosity with which my criticisms have been received.

After all I'm not asking much—merely that college men return to the ideals which led to their founding, as fraternities and secret societies, all started as intellectual and literary organizations for purposes of debate and discussion, on recognition of men of brains. The most serious criticism that can be made today is that they have departed from the ancient ways and turned themselves over to the very standards of social selection they were founded to counteract.

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## What The Fraternities Must Do

Continued from Page 176

and progressive growth which is essential to avoid outside interference, every student member must recognize his responsibility for the correction of the fraternity evils existing in his college. He must exert himself for the realization of more interfraternity coöperation in solving the particular problems inherent in the characteristics of his own college environment. If he does this the fraternity question is well on the road to solution. If he does not do this, all the preaching and directing of a thousand interfraternity councils cannot alter a single practical interfraternity relation. The ultimate responsibility lies wholly and entirely with the undergraduate fraternity man. And so his duty lies clear before him. Let him forget his old prejudices, discard his old practices and strive henceforth to bring his chapter into perfect understanding and hearty coöperation with every other chapter in his college. Then shall many of the fraternity evils be no more.



# The Intercollegiate

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EDITORIALS  
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Editor

Dramatic Criticisms by  
EDWARD GOODMAN

Departments for  
SPORTIC

TRAVEL

MAN'S DRESS

B. RUSSELL HERTS  
Contributing Editor

## By Which We Know It's Here To Stay!

JUST a short time ago—it seems—we saw in THE INTERCOLLEGIATE an opportunity to build up a really first class magazine which would appeal to the college man; chronicling all that he did, offering him suggestions when possible, and mixing a reasonable amount of the “lighter literature” with it all. We got it and we did it! Incidentally, we have been making money.

The Inter Publishing Company was founded to publish the magazine; a capable board of editors were engaged to edit it. June, 1911, was the first issue gotten out under the new management. The present number is the twelfth. Thus we celebrate our first anniversary—nevertheless, THE INTERCOLLEGIATE is twelve years old.

We chose as the motto and made our aim “the equality of man is not merely proverbial”—and a lot of other nice things! Furthermore, we believe that activities of both the mind and body are essential and that the achievement of both should be recorded, so that others will aspire to excel; thus competition for real success will be fostered among men.

The continued life of THE INTERCOLLEGIATE and the increasing support proves that we were not far wrong in our judgment. Each issue has found it “better than the succeeding number” as so many have put it. We looked to the college men to make this possible; we relied upon the advertisers to make it *certain*!

As both have come up to our expectations and a great deal better, without more ado, *we are here to stay*.

A partial review of what we have done or undertaken in the last twelve months will not be amiss at this time. “Right off the bat” so to speak, we attacked West Point and the conditions of the United States Military Academy. This led to a great number of broad-side criticisms heaped upon us—most of them, naturally, were from West Point itself. But as the “skirmish” was light, we dropped that for the time being and passed along a few words of praise by reviewing each month several college men of former years. We next attempted a series of articles on “What’s the Matter with our Education.” If existing conditions are not an improvement over former times, it is not our fault!

These articles were followed by suggestions each month for self-help at college. Our next suggestion that polo form a part of the collegiate athletics, met with well-merited approval. Has not the subject been discussed more this past year than ever before? In the October, 1911, issue we clearly showed why the free election of studies has so far proved a failure in most of the universities which first offered it. Journalism as a profession was embodied in an article entitled “The Collegian and the Newspaper” in the same issue.

Between the college man and the non-college man, who wins? We gave an opinion on all sides of a college education and plainly demonstrated in an issue a short time ago that education really rested with the individual and that non-educated men had an equal chance with the others. Perhaps the most noteworthy article published during the past year was the symposium we secured from fifteen presidents of the larger universities in the East on “Football and the College Man.” It is very difficult nowadays to get the Presidents to write on this regular yearly discussion about foot-ball—but we did!

February, 1912, was the Political Number. Everything political except the ads! It contained an impartial review of the “big four” candidates at present in the presidential race. Dramatics received our attention in the March issue. Another symposium—this time from the leading theatrical managers in the country—dealt with the college man and the stage as a profession. Mr. Percy MacKaye said in this issue that “The University can bring to the theatre something that it very much needs! an educated ideal.”

The four exceptionally good articles and stories published last month would do credit to any magazine publishing them. “Smoking and Drinking in Relation to the College Student” explains a mistaken impression that there is harm in indulging in intoxicating liquors or beers. There is not, and as the out-side world has always connected college men with excessive smoking and drinking, it is our intention to right this wrong without delay—consistent with our policy to write *about* college men as well as writing *for* them!

Drinking to our own health, here goes for another and many more successful years. Borrow a nickel and join us!





**"I approve of vacations for young and old. I believe that young men should earn their vacations and that there can be no true vacation unless the summer months follow nine months of hard work."**

**President Schurman, Cornell University.**

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Collegian's great vacation days are about here and a great many of them, every year, have the good sense to consult the pages of "The Intercollegiate," before making up a decision. Along comes now the Summer with its remedial opportunities of spending a pleasant vacation.

To serve the interest of our readers as well as those of our advertisers, we have decided to conduct the above department, during the months of Summer travel. Readers will find in our columns valuable information and advertisers in our medium an excellent opportunity to bring their roads and resorts to the proper notice of our readers.

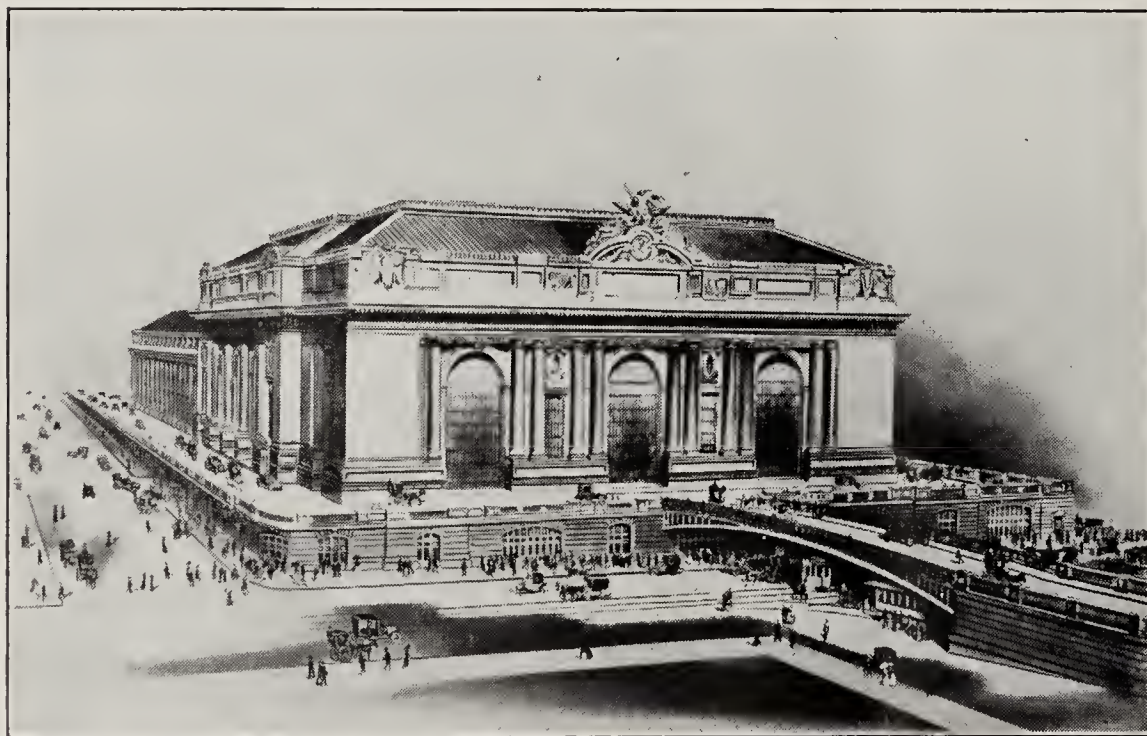
Arrangements have been made to answer through the Travel Department all questions that pertain to Travel and suitable literature will be kept on file at our Offices for the benefit of applicants. The prominent transportation lines have agreed to avail themselves of our service and have assured us of their hearty co-operation in our undertaking. Interesting illustrations pertaining to travel are always welcome and will be reproduced so far as space permits.

### A GREAT CIVIC CENTER.

In showing the advancement that has been made in Railway transportation an interesting feature is the display of the model of the first American train run and operated by the New York Central Railway from Albany to Schenectady July 31st, 1832. Eighty years of wonderful progress have elapsed since then, till today the luxury, comfort, and convenience of travel on the New York Central lines, is as great a tribute to science as the splendid civic center nearing completion, which is the terminal at New York.

The old Grand Central Station was built to last one hundred years, but so great has been the traffic, that it has been outgrown in less than forty years. It was rich in memories, having welcomed every President of the United States from the time of its building till it was torn down. Hardly a foreign dignitary who visited the country failed to pass through its portals.

The new Grand Central with its monumental columns and triumphal arches will also be a theatre of historical events.



**New Grand Central Station.**

One of the most unique features of this great terminal, and one which distinguishes it from all others here or abroad, is the capitalization of the air rights, or the use of space over the railroad yard for building purposes. The substitution of electricity for steam in motive power, and the depression of the tracks below have made this possible. It was real genius which conceived this idea, as it establishes the only large cen-

ter of harmonious architectural development in New York and is the show place of this great city, comparable with anything in Europe, that thousands of people cross the ocean every summer to see.

The concourses will be an integral part of the huge building itself, magnificent, imposing, and comfortable. In them the ticket offices, pullman, and baggage checking offices will be arranged consecutively, so that no steps will have to be retraced. Another unique feature is the absence of stairs, as gently sloping ways take their place with a grade so slight that no fatigue is felt in ascending.

The whole structure is but another instance significant of the comprehensive and systematic manner in which people are enabled to travel through a land—their own native land—which offers a wealth of scenic beauty to delight the eye, of food for the inquiring mind, and of stimulants for the dull intellect.

### WHERE TO GO BY AUTO

The tourist who prefers motoring, and anticipates a pleasant summer, should first select a goal of importance, dependent on his desires, whether they be to see something of the modern world of fashion, places of historical interest, or merely to study nature and primitive life.

There are splendid roads in New York north to the St. Lawrence, East to the Maine-New Hampshire border, westward to the Pocono mountains, and south to Atlantic City and its environs. Those interested in colonial days will find much to draw them to the Mohawk Valley, where the pioneers of the Empire State fought the battle of civilization on its borders against savage hatred fanned by enemies of their own blood and nativity. All through the beautiful valley where once the whoop was heard, the whistle of the locomotive and the honk-honk of the automobile now attest the triumph of progress, and roads built of stone obliterate the narrow trails of the Indian Students of American history, delvers in the beauties of nature,

and sightseers all can find their fill of picturesque and substantial satisfaction in the Saratoga region of Northern New York State, where an unexcelled climate adds much to the enjoyment of an automobile tour.

Lakes George and Champlain, which are so easily reached from Saratoga are full of historical associations, as well as scenes of unsurpassed beauty. They furnished routes for invading war parties between Canada and the British colonies, and in the vicinity of what is now known as Halfway House



the battle of Lake Saint George was fought September 8, 1775. Ticonderoga now the starting point of tours to the Adirondacks has been the scene of bloody battles and was taken from the English by Ethan Allen and his green Mountain boys in 1775.

The motorist who has strength of endurance, and is not averse to sleeping in the tonneau of his car occasionally, will find no trip more delightful, venturesome or educational, than that from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, going by the Albany post road to Niagara Falls, thence to Chicago, through the Nevada deserts, and the scenic wonders of the Colorado gorges, to the elusive West, which is retreating before the ever advancing East.

#### SUMMER HOMES ON THE NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

Those who either from a preference for the simple life, or because of lack of means to participate in the more costly forms of recreation are content to revel in the joys of cycling



Along the N. Y., Ontario and Western Ry.

or to luxuriate in the freedom engendered by camping life, should select territories where there is sufficient moisture in the air to allay the dust, and at the same time sufficient elevation to secure a low degree of humidity.

An ideal region is that which embraces the counties of Orange, Ulster, Sullivan and Delaware in New York State, occupying the most elevated plateau between tide water at New York City, and the Great Lakes at Oswego. It is a vast expanse of rolling country, lying forty-five miles west of the Hudson River, and with its Western boundary formed by the Delaware.

Numerous pure spring-water lakes dot its surface while four hundred miles of famous trout streams are embraced within its boundaries. There is neither swamp nor marsh in this delightful region, consequently no breeding place for mosquitoes or lurking spot for malaria.

These ideal spots for the camper or summer boarder are reached by the New York, Ontario and Western Railway, and the vacationist will do well to consult the summer book issued by this Company, which gives definite and valuable information in regard to the many congenial resorts to be found in this delightfully healthful section of the country.

In Orange County, Firthcliffe, Orr's Mills and Meadowbrook are very interesting and inviting villages, where it is not diff-

cult to find a place suitable to one's means and inclinations, as the hotels, boarding and farmhouses have a wide range of prices and attractions of various degrees. They overlook both mountain and river scenery and are surrounded by a rich agricultural district.

In Ulster County, is the beautiful Lake Mohonk located near the summit of Sky Top one of the highest of the Shawangunk Mountains. All who visit this spot are impressed with the wonderful and greatly varied character of the scenery—a beautiful lake, massive rocks, towering cliffs and far extended views of mountains and water in all directions. Under shady trees in the hotel grounds, huge rocks form seats of every imaginable shape and character, while the proprietors of the Mohonk House, located on the edge of the lake have converted the grounds into handsome lawns, and constructed walks, rustic arbors, seats and bridges with artistic skill and taste.

Sullivan County has all the delights of mountain and forest, lake and stream, the boating, bathing, hunting and fishing being excellent. The summer boarding houses near High View Post-office are situated on the Eastern Slope of the Shawangunk Mountains and command from their lofty situation broad and extensive views.

Excellent roads through The Roundout and Never Sink Valleys afford opportunities for good driving and bicycling, while in the valleys of the Delaware and Susquehanna the angler will find himself in the midst of a pleasing environment as the bass fishing is the best in the state.

#### HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE.

If the traveler desires to vary an all rail trip to these refreshing and delightful spots, he can avail himself of the Hudson Day Line service sailing up the picturesque and historic Hudson on the swiftest and most beautiful side wheel vessels afloat.

For fifty-eight years the Day Line has been striving to rise to the great occasions by constantly increasing and bettering its capacity and service, its piers connections and terminals, till the public today can experience the pleasure of a trip on the most beautiful of the world's waterways, in luxuriance and ease, knowing that all the discomforts and inconvenience incidental to travel have been minimized to the smallest possible degree.

The Hudson River has been justly celebrated from the time Hendrick Hudson and his adventuresome crew gazed



Bridge at Poughkeepsie.

upon its shores from the deck of the "Half Moon." Of its praises poets have sung and historians written, but no proper conception of its wonderful beauty of scenery can be obtained





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Decide now on the time and place.  
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If you write for “SUMMER HOMES” enclose 6 cents in stamps to cover postage; address

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*N. B. Commencing June 1st our downtown ferry will be located at foot of Cortlandt Street*

It will be doing us a favor if you mention The Intercollegiate when answering ads.



except by actual observation. From picturesque and historic standpoints it has been compared to the Rhine, but the history of the latter is largely that of far off legend and tradition, while that of the Hudson is more recent, and intimately associated with the stirring events of the Civil War. From Dobbs Ferry to West Point great historic interest is attracted to all points, while at the same time a new and beautiful picture presents itself at every turn.

At West Point is located the United States Military Academy in which Americans take great pride, as its influence has been paramount in the nation's two greatest wars, and its graduates have been the advance guards of the civilization of the Great West.

Each of the river towns served by the Day Line, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Catskill, Hudson and Albany has in its own near radius charming summer resorts of reasonable rates and easy access. The beautiful hilly country about Poughkeepsie on both sides of the river is especially pleasant for people who enjoy wholesome country life.

The glories of the Catskill Mountains are of such world wide fame as to need little comment, but to the natural beauties of hill and forest, man has added innumerable pleasant shelters for the housing and comfort of tens of thousands of city folks.

#### HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINE.

The cities of Albany and Troy at the head of Tidal navigation on the Hudson River are the natural distribution and transfer points for all passenger traffic from New York City to the summer resort sections of New York State, Vermont and New Hampshire, the Lake region of New York and the Middle West, the Adirondacks and The Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The traveler who desires to reach these gateways to Northern summer resorts can secure a restful night's slumber under



One of the Hudson River Night Line Steamers.

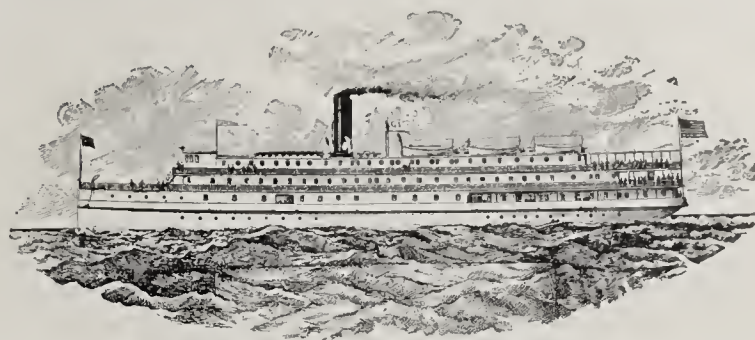
luxurious conditions and surroundings, while accomplishing the greater part of his journey if he takes the Hudson Night Line Steamers.

The People's Line maintains a night steamboat service between New York and Albany, while "The Citizens Line" which is controlled by the same company (The Hudson Navigation) operates a similar service between New York and Troy.

The New York Central Lines which include the West Shore operate frequent fast trains to the Lake Region of Central New York State, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, the Great Lakes, The Thousand Islands, and the upper St. Lawrence River Valley, as well as the large cities of the Middle West. A circle of sixty miles radius from Albany—a two hours' railway ride—embraces Saratoga, Ballston, Sharon Springs, Cooperstown, the whole of the Berkshires and the lower end of Lake St. George.

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Staterooms, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00  
Staterooms Reserved in Advance



## Special Day Line Steamer To Poughkeepsie Races June 29th

Intercollegiate Rowing Contest Best Viewed  
From Spacious Decks of Steamer "Albany"

Enjoy the double pleasure of a "side-line" view of the spectacular annual boat race and a delightful day's outing on the gorgeous Hudson. There is no finer way of seeing the races, and the excellent appointments and accommodations of the steamer combine to produce a day of perfect enjoyment. A splendid restaurant, lunch room and orchestra are among the steamer's equipment.

Steamer "Albany" will leave Desbrosses Street Pier, New York, June 29th, at 9.40 A.M., West 47th St., 10 A.M., West 129th St., 10.20 A.M., landing at Newburgh at 1.30 P.M. and at the Poughkeepsie Pier at 2.30 P.M. At 3 P.M. the "Albany" will proceed to an anchorage near the Judges' boat,—an excellent vantage point.

After the last race the "Albany" will return to New York, stopping again at Poughkeepsie and Newburgh. Fare from New York to Poughkeepsie and return (including viewing races from steamer) \$2.00. New York to Poughkeepsie, one way in either direction \$1.00. From Newburgh or Poughkeepsie, to view races from steamer, \$1.00.

**Hudson River Day Line**  
Desbrosses Street Pier New York



from every country in the civilized world to contribute to its gaiety.

The Canadian resorts are also inviting and easily reached from Albany. Rare and beautiful views may be obtained from Mount Royal from which the city of Montreal takes its name. The latter is famed for its cathedrals, ancient convents, chateaus and quaint market places.

The night steamboat service on the Hudson which enables passengers for these points to reach destination without any inconvenience, is carried on in exclusively up to date fully modernized steamboats of the highest class, due to the enterprise, and energetic and far seeing management of the Hudson Navigation Co.

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ALBANY or TROY to NEW YORK**

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Pier 32 N. R. New York City

## Travel and Vacation Exhibition.

THERE has been a growing public demand for specific knowledge of the places of interest here and abroad, which has led the Transportation Club of New York to present at the New Grand Central Palace in a unique exposition from May 23rd to May 30th a Panorama of health and pleasure giving localities.

This Travel and Vacation Show, the first of its kind, has been a long felt need and from a standpoint of novelty and originality, will prove a very interesting exhibition to those fortunate enough to visit it. One of the primary objects will be to direct attention to the various pleasure and health resorts of the world, but particularly of the United States and Canada, the idea being to educate the rising generation and instill in their minds resources hitherto unknown, at the same time enabling travelers in a course of a few hours to know more of the world than if they studied guide books for years.

Every means of transit will be dealt with, and the relative advantages pointed out as well as the miscellaneous articles required in every clime, and the latest appliances.

Those interested in road travel will get new ideas regarding cycling, motoring or horseback riding, while those whom water travel invites, will find the exhibition of motor and sail boats as well as canoes and cabin fittings well worth seeing.

For the first time an opportunity has been given the Hotel and Resorts organizations of this country to show the great concourse of travelers the attractions for health, profit and pleasure of their respective localities. Each section of the country will be arranged in groups, and the decorations, paintings and scenery, will typify that particular locality. Hotels will be afforded the opportunity to do actual booking of guests, which will include touring parties, travel clubs and school organizations, as well as individuals.

The Railway and Steamship exhibits will illustrate the progress that has been made to facilitate travel by Ocean and rail, since prior to the advent of the steam age which marks the present age of luxury and convenience.

In fact every historical museum in the world has contributed some important feature to preserve the continuity of progress, from the ox-cart and dug-out of medieval times to the drawing rooms on wheels and floating palaces of today. Replicas and original models of the first locomotives and steamboats ever used will be shown, besides the most modern and advanced type of contrivances to facilitate speed, made possible by the use of electricity and oil fuel.

The Navy Department at Washington has loaned the models of a dozen battleships, cruisers, submarines and torpedo boat destroyers, while to Vice-President Sherman the show is indebted for an immense replica showing in detail the progress that is being made in building the Panama Canal.

From the Traffic Club of Chicago have come many relics of historical value, and interest, in shape of original passenger ticket rate cards, bills of lading, time tables, train orders and transportation cards issued to soldiers during the civil war, to and from the various battlefields.

The valuable collection of sledges and ice boats used by Sir John Franklin, and all the earlier arctic and antarctic explorers will be on exhibition with many of the models of the originals of the Perry and Amundsen equipment, used by these famous discoverers in locating the North and South Poles.

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## OFFICIAL BULLETIN

## Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association

EDITED BY

FRANK SHORT President I. A. A., of A.



Part of the Exhibit of THE INTERCOLLEGIATE MAGAZINE at Aero Show, Grand Central Palace, N. Y., Showing the two Large Silver Cups Offered as Prizes to Aeronautic Collegians.

**AT ALL SANCTIONED MEETS UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1913**

# The Intercollegiate

— OFFERS A —

## Prize Cup For Aeronautics

To be awarded for **DISTANCE—ENDURANCE—HEIGHT**

Also a **TROPHY CUP** to be Contended For Yearly

Cups to be the property of the Aero Club of which the winner is a member, and not of the individual winning it.

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GIVEN UNDER THESE RESTRICTIONS ONLY:

- I. The meet must be recognized by the Intercollegiate Aeronautical Ass'n.
- II. Every competitor must be a member of some Aero Club in the I. A. A. A.

For Further information address Aero Editor

**THE INTERCOLLEGIATE**  
PUBLISHED BY INTER PUBLISHING CO. Inc.  
1123 BROADWAY NEW YORK

LETTERS were sent by the Secretary in the past month to the following aero clubs: Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Tufts, Dartmouth, U. of P., U. of Virginia, Columbia, Williams, Syracuse, Union, Haverford, and Hanover.

Yale has at the present time over 100 active members, though at the present time, they are not doing any construction work. They were planning to hold an aeroplane model contest in the Yale gymnasium on May 20, and were also planning to hold "an aviation meet on the 24th and 25th of May, 1912." Nothing definite other than the dates was mentioned. One of their club members has given recently an illustrated lecture on the "History of Heavier Than Air Machines." The officers of the Yale club are: E. B. Hine, president; A. A. Woodruff, vice-president; G. B. Heilner, secretary; T. Wallace, treasurer.

The Dartmouth club has enrolled at the present time more members than ever before. On May 4, 6 and 7, the glider team went to Ithaca to contest with the Cornell team. They planned to hold a home glider contest from May 22 to 24, in which towed flights would figure as the special feature. They also stated that they might enter the Kansas City balloon race.

The following are the officers of the Dartmouth Aero Club and their present addresses: President, George Hitchcock, '12, 15 East Wheelock St., Hanover, N. H.; vice-president, Leslie W. Snow, '12, Hanover, N. H.; secretary, Stephen D. Rose, '13, 10 College Hall, Hanover, N. H.; treasurer, Carroll A. Edson, '14, 19 Fayerweather Hall, Hanover, N. H.

The following are the faculty advisers: Prof. G. F. Hull, Prof. C. A. Proctor.

At a recent meeting of the Cornell Aero Club, officers for the ensuing college year were elected, and are as follows: C. H. Wetzel, president; L. Mason, vice-president; R. H. Depew, treasurer; W. E. Phillips, secretary; H. Cape, Jr., corresponding secretary.

The last month has been a busy one as regards the Cornell organization. On May 4, the day of the opening of the Dartmouth-Cornell glider contest, no events were possible on account of the delay of the Dartmouth glider by the express company. On the 6th, however, a number of very good free glides were held, in which the two teams tied for a distance of 100 feet. On deciding the tie, the Cornell glider won. On the 7th, the weather was wet, and the wind shifted through an arc of 120 degrees during the afternoon, but the two teams competed in several of the events scheduled—but not enough, it was thought, to be able to give the meet a definite score.

The Cornell team made flights with the three gliders which it had on the field, showing very good lateral stability in all. The new monoplane glider was tried for the first time, and made a beautiful flight with the guidance of its designer, Mr. Wetzel, rising to a height of over forty feet under perfect control.

An illustrated talk on some phases of Military Aeronautics was given by Mr. Frank Short, '13.

On May 25, the club will have a banquet to wind up the activities of the present year.





## Base Ball at the Colleges

### GEORGETOWN.

**B**Y losing the last game of the series after winning the second and being sure of a victory in the third, Georgetown forfeited its claim to the collegiate base-ball championship of the South Atlantic States to its old rival, Virginia.

It was a case of better box work and taking advantage of their opponents' misplays which won for Virginia. They showed better team work and played together well as a whole, while Cogan, Sitterding and Fury outplayed all the other Georgetown men and shone as individual stars, but their work went for nought as they could not get the support of the rest of the team.

Monday, May the 13th, Georgetown played a team from the Orient, composed entirely of Chinese students from the Royal University. As the brown skinned men are an exceedingly fast aggregation a hard contest resulted.

The season closed May the 15th, when Notre Dame plays on the Georgetown field.

The season has been very successful financially, but somewhat of a disappointment otherwise, as injuries have kept Georgetown from putting its best line up in all the games, but the students are already planning for next year and hope for better luck.

### RENSSELAER.

**I**N regard to baseball, Rensselaer has had a fairly successful season thus far. Although beaten by Rutgers 7—2, and Mass. Aggies, the team seems to have struck their stride and have come back by beating Trinity 9—8, and drubbing Worcester Poly to the tune of 19—6. The find of the season is a freshman named Merrick, who has pitched a sterling game of ball up to date. Among the important games which remain to be played are Manhattan College, Rochester University and Stevens Inst. and it is confidently expected that the team will come out victorious in all of these games.

### SWARTHMORE

March 25—Catholic University, Washington, D. C., .....	2	3
March 26—Catholic University, Washington, D. C., .....	6	3
March 27—University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. ....	0	3
March 28—University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., .....	3	2
March 29—Agricultural and Mechanics' College, Durham, N. C., ....	2	1
March 30—Trinity College, West Raleigh, N. C. ....	12	15
April 1—Trinity College, West Raleigh, N. C. ....	Rain	
April 5—University of Penna., Atlantic City, N. J., .....	6	9
April 6—University of Penna., Atlantic City, N. J., .....	3	5
April 13—New York University, N. Y. City .....	Rain	
April 20—Delaware College, home	12	7
April 27—Army, West Point, N. Y....	1	3
May 4—Stevens, home.....	11	0
Lacrosse Schedule for 1912.		
April 5—Cornell, home.....	5	2
April 13—N. Y. Lacrosse Club, home	3	1
April 18—Navy, away .....	6	6

April 27—Lehigh, home .....	14	4
April 20—Alumni, home .....	9	2
May 4—John Hopkins, away .....	4	2
May 11—Stevens, home .....		
May 18—Indians, home .....		
May 25—Mt. Washington, away..		
June 8—Toronto, home .....		
June 11—Crescents, home .....		

From this record it can be seen the Intercollegiate Lacrosse Championship for 1912 comes to Swarthmore without a doubt for Stevens is the only collegiate league team yet to play and their record so far has put them out of the race. The team is hoping for the championship of America and the prospects are very good at present. Henry Messner, one of our star defense players, is out of the game since the Hopkins game, with two split ribs. His substitute will probably be Robert Browning, a new defense player this year. The new goal-tender, F. Blumhard, has been starring in the last three games, especially, and is expected to give wonderful results in the remaining games. A great credit should be given Coach Whithead for the team he has developed this year.

### JOHNS HOPKINS

**T**HE scores in baseball games between Johns Hopkins and other college teams have been as follows:

March 30—Catholic University 18, Hopkins 2
April 6—Princeton 6, Hopkins 0.
April 8—Yale 12, Hopkins 1.
April 9—Yale 7, Hopkins 5.
April 13—Georgetown 7, Hopkins 3.
April 20—Navy 4, Hopkins 2.
April 27—Western Maryland 2, Hopkins 8.
May 4—Maryland Ag. Coll. 3, Hopkins 9
May 11—Delaware College 2, Hopkins 3.

Games yet remain to be played with the Chinese College of Honolulu on May 15, and with St. John's College on May 18th.

### NEW YORK

March 27—Princeton 6, New York 6.
March 30—Pennsylvania 13, New York 2.
April 10—Middleburg 2, New York 14.
April 13—Swarthmore rain.
April 18—Tufts rain.
April 20—Dickinson 5, New York 0.
April 27—Columbia 13, New York 2.
April 27—Rutgers, rain.
May 1—St. Johns 2, New York 7.
May 4—Navy 14, New York 4.
May 8—Yale, rain.

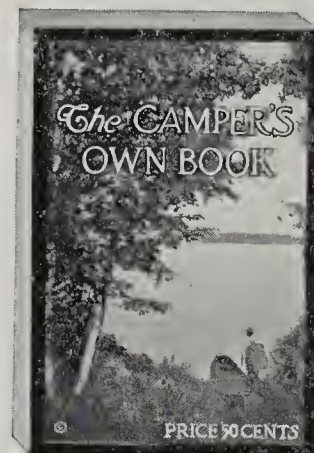
### WESLEYAN.

**A**FTER rather a poor start the 'Varsity baseball team has at last struck its gait. Brown University was the first game and resulted in Brown victory 5—2. With Amherst's star pitcher in his prime, Wesleyan lost the second game 7—0. University of Maine and Wesleyan now played a five inning tie to the score of 2—2. Springfield Training School yielded to Wesleyan her first victory, 10—6. The New England strike out record was made on May day when Davis, the Williams captain, struck out twenty Wesleyan batsmen and won the game for Williams 6—1. Fordham University lost at New York to Wesleyan 6—4. On May 11 Trinity College was easily de-

feated 11—1 before a large crowd of Junior Week guests and Trinity rooters. New York University defeated Wesleyan on the 15th by the score of 2—1.

### CORNELL.

**I**N the first home game of the season Cornell played Lehigh an errorless game, cleaning up with a score of 9—2. In the second game with Niagara at the bat Hightower showed up his superior pitching, O'Connell got away with a perfect batting



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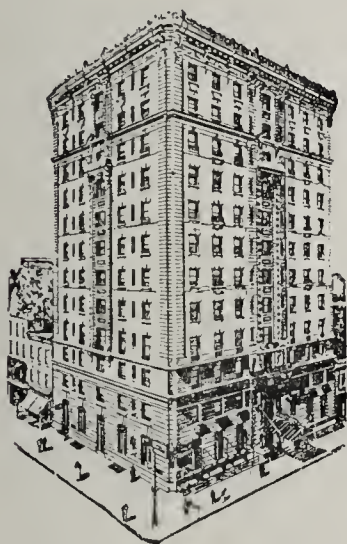
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score, and the results netted a victory of 8—1. When Rochester visited the Ithacans they were allowed on third but once. The score was 4—0. With Princeton men to play against Cornell met her first defeat, 2—0. This was paid back with interest however, when later in the season Cornell downed Princeton on her own grounds with a 3—2 score. Against Colgate the Varsity had an easy time and got away easily with a 3—1 score. Against Dartmouth in a 3—2 game, a pretty one hand catch by Keller, Hightower's consistent pitching, and O'Connell's three-bagger featured the game.

In a well played six inning game against Penn State Hightower struck out 12 men. Three runs were made by the Varsity, only two counting because of a runner's failing to touch third base. This was an errorless game for the home team. Game called on account of rain and darkness.

The "New York Tribune" for May 6th gave Cornell 7th place in the running for the Intercollegiate Championship. Since that issue, however, things have happened which show Cornell pretty close up front.

## CORNELL RESULTS:

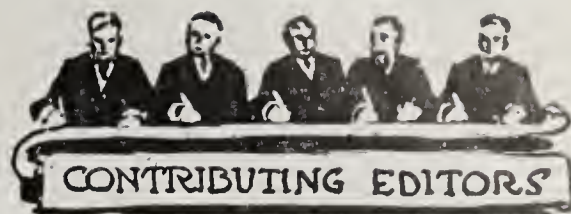
April 13—Lehigh at Ithaca, 9—2.  
April 17—Niagara at Ithaca 8—1.  
April 20—Rochester at Ithaca 4—0.  
April 27—Princeton at Ithaca 0—2.  
May 1—Colgate at Ithaca 3—1.  
May 4—Dartmouth at Ithaca 3—2.  
May 7—Brown at Ithaca 3—1.  
May 11—Princeton at Princeton 3—2.  
May 14—Penn. State at Ithaca 2—0.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

WEST Virginia University so far has had a most successful baseball season in spite of the fact that it has rained most of the time, and in spite of the crushing defeat administered by the Navy. We apologize for this game by blaming the B. & O. Railroad for breaking down three times between Lexington and Washington. The team played at Navy after twenty-one hours ride, with no sleep, and with nothing to eat but a sandwich apiece. The defeat of Notre Dame and the Chinese has rather obliterated the losses on the Eastern trip. The team is now away on the western trip and expects to return with a string of victories before the three annual games with W. and J. Junior Week.

## The Schedule Games Played.

March 21—University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.....	rain	
March 22—Trinity, at Durham, N. C	rain	
March 23—Trinity, at Durham, N. C	11	6
March 25—University of South Carolina, at Columbia, S. C.....	6	11
March 26—University of South Carolina, at Columbia, S. C.....	5	3
March 27—N. C. Agri. and Mechan., at Raleigh, N. C.....	1	9
March 29—Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va.....	1	7
March 30—Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va.....	0	6
April 1—Georgetown, at Washington, D. C.....	0	4
April 10—West Point, at West Point	6	4
April 15—W. V. U. 5—Wesleyan College	3.	
April 16—W. V. U. 9—Wesleyan College	2.	
April 19—W. V. U. 4—Wheeling Central League Team	9.	
April 20—W. V. U. 5—Wheeling Central League Team	7.	
April 27—W. V. U. 5—V. M. I.	6.	
April 29—W. V. U. 3—Washington and Lee	5.	
April 30—W. V. U. 8—Washington and Lee	6.	
May 1—W. V. U. 2—U. S. Naval Academy	17	
May 9—W. V. U. 7—Notre Dame	2.	
May 10—W. V. U. 2—Notre Dame	4.	
May 11—W. V. U. 3—College of Hawaii (Chinese)	1.	



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April 17—University of S. C., at Easton .....	rain	1	0
April 13—Dickinson, at Easton....	rain		
April 20—Man. College, at Easton..	rain		
April 24—Franklin and Marshall, at Easton .....		4	0
April 27—Columbia U., at Easton..	rain		
May 1—Gettysburg, at Easton.....		5	0
May 4—Columbia, at New York...		7	8
May 7—Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass. ....		1	6
May 8—U. of Vermont, at Burlington, Vt. ....		3	4
May 9—Dartmouth, at Hanover, N. H. ....	rain		
May 10—Middlebury College, at Middlebury, Vt. ....		5	0
May 11—Brown University, at Providence, R. I. ....		2	11
May 15—Fordham, at Easton.....		9	5
May 18—Lehigh, at S. Bethlehem..			

### ROCHESTER.

**A**FTER losing the first three games in baseball schedule Rochester won the second home game of the season, broke even on the first trip and walked off with the Niagara game at Rochester, which developed into a batting practice for the Varsity. With only five veterans as a nucleus, Coach Watson has developed a team which, while still weak in the field, has shown much promise at the bat. Captain Raymond Brown behind the plate, and I. Schoen, of last year's team, are both old stand-bys. Cheesbro, a freshman, is acquiring quite a reputation for himself by his heavy and timely hitting. If the team keeps up the stride which they now seem to have hit, a fairly successful season may be safely prophesied.

### LEHIGH.

**L**EHIGH'S baseball season is now half over and although it has displayed no particular brilliancy the team has done very creditable work. The weather has been so poor this season that Coach Keatly has been unable to whip the team into first-class form. After the first victory over Lebanon Valley, the team took a slump and lost three straight games, but after the third defeat they began to get into better shape and constant improvement has been noticeable. In the early part of the season the team was unable to connect with the ball when hits were needed, but the batting averages have been gaining weight and it is hoped that the team will bat its way to a fast finish. The results of the games played are:

Lebanon Valley, 2; Lehigh, 5.  
Villa Nova, 11; Lehigh, 0.  
Princeton, 23; Lehigh, 6.  
Cornell, 9; Lehigh, 2.  
East Ends, 2; Lehigh, 6.  
Columbia, 6; Lehigh, 8.  
A. and M., 7; Lehigh, 1.  
F. and M., 0; Lehigh, 1.  
Army, 16; Lehigh, 3.  
Stevens, 5; Lehigh, 13.  
Tufts, 0; Lehigh, 0.

### UNION COLLEGE.

**T**HE Union College baseball schedule for 1912, with scores of games already played, follows:

April 20—At Schenectady—Tufts, 7; U. C., 9.  
April 27—Fordham at New York, rain.  
May 3—At Schenectady—Middlebury, 6; U. C., 4.  
May 10—At Clinton—Hamilton, 8; U. C., 1.  
May 11—At Hamilton—Colgate, 20; U. C., 7.

Union College has made a change in the coaching system, beginning with this spring's baseball team. Formally, they have had a different coach for each of the three teams, football basketball, and baseball. Coach Dawson, a Princeton man, has been installed on a regular salary to act as all-year-round coach.

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## PRINCETON.

So far this season the baseball team has done very well, considering the rainy spring, which has interfered greatly with out of door practice, and the fact that many members of last year's championship team were lost by graduation. Pendleton's injury on the day before the Penn. game has weakened the team to some extent, but he will be in shape to play in the later games.

Lear is pitching great ball.

While there is great danger in over-confidence, still there is every evidence that the team will repeat last year's performance in the Harvard and Yale games.

## DARTMOUTH.

Last spring when Tom Keady announced his retirement from Dartmouth as a coach there was much fear that the baseball team, which he has done so much to develop, would take at least a season to get acquainted with a new coach. But the progress of the season so far has proved that the new coach, Walter Woods, will not need even a full season to work his way into the full confidence of the team and the college. Taking up a good squad of men, most of whom have had some 'varsity experience, he has developed a strong team, and has shown that he can get from the team all that it has.

The team this year has only four seniors, Daley, Gammons, Hoban and Ekstrom, and considering the good men who will be ready to succeed to their places, the prospects for a fast team next year are unusually good.

So far, the team has lost but two games, to Pennsylvania and to Cornell, and has won from Columbia, West Point, Seton Hall, Syracuse, and from Bowdoin twice.

## Season to Date.

April 12—Columbia at New York..	3	2
April 13—West Point at West Point	6	0
April 15—Penn. at Philadelphia....	3	6
Seton Hall at So. Orange.....	1	0
Princeton .....	rain	
April 24—Bowdoin at Hanover....	18	3
April 25—Bowdoin at Hanover....	22	2
May 3—Syracuse at Syracuse.....	9	5
May 4—Cornell at Ithaca.....	2	3
May 9—Lafayette at Hanover.....	rain	
May 11—William at William.....	rain	

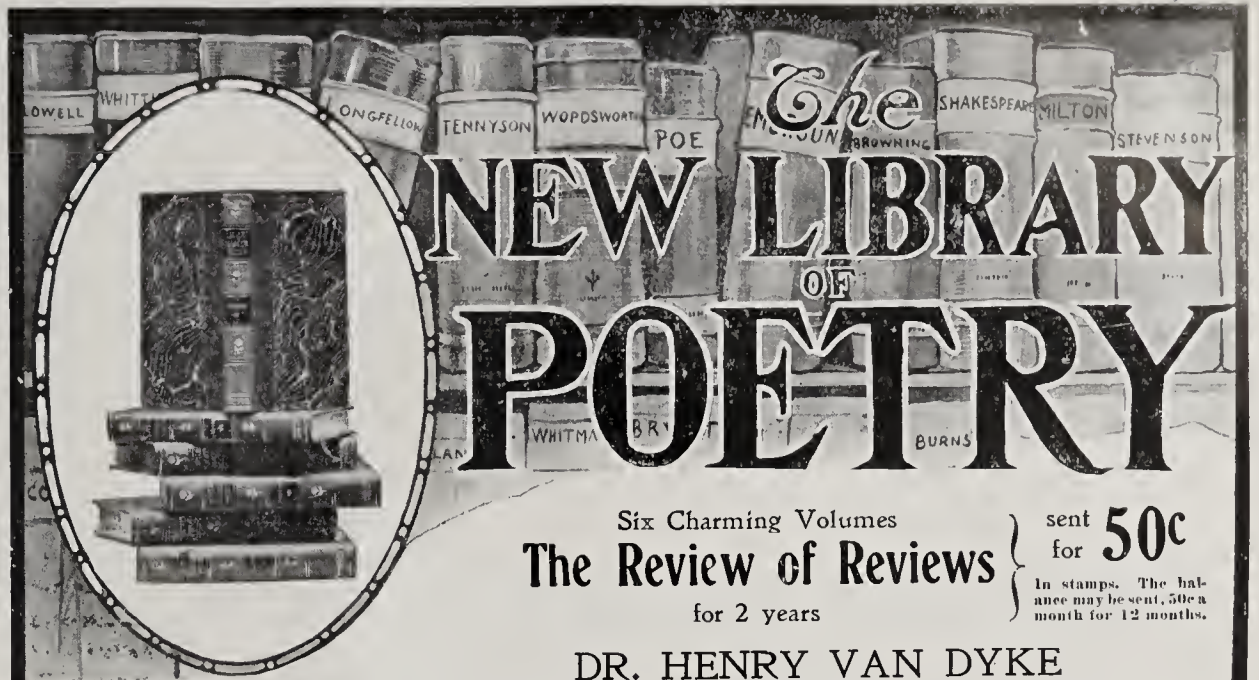
## BOWDOIN.

April 10—Brown at Providence, R.I.	4	5
April 11—Rhode Island State at Kingston .....	5	1
April 20—Exeter at Exeter, N. H..	5	9
April 23—St. Anselm's College at Manchester, N. H.....	9	26
April 24—Dartmouth at Hanover...	3	12
April 25—Dartmouth at Hanover...	2	22
April 26—Middlebury at Middlebury	9	9
April 27—University of Vermont at Burlington .....	1	3
May 1—Tufts at Medford.....	2	6
May 2—Harvard at Cambridge....	0	4
May 4—Colby at Brunswick.....	3	6

## WEST POINT.

THE Army baseball team was rather slow in getting under way this season. The first three games of the schedule were lost before the team struck its pace. Since the defeat by Bucknell on April 17, however, no games have been lost.

The nine is composed principally of veterans, and they are playing together in their oldtime form. The most promising of the recruits from the fourth class is Merrillot, who is playing right field. He is batting at a 500 rate, and fielding his position in an excellent manner. He is also a pitcher of no mean ability and will probably be the mainstay of the Army pitching staff upon the graduation of Hyatt, the present West Point star twirler.



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# Co-Ed Topics

BY MAE O'CONNOR.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—We have been in receipt of so many interesting letters from college girls, wondering why we did not devote some of our space to college girl news, that we have decided this month in spite of the congestion of our pages to discuss topics of interest to the fair sex. It would be a very ungracious Editor who could deny the "Female of the Species" right to recognition in intercollegiate circles, as she is too conspicuous a figure in college life, aside from her social influence on it. We will be very glad to receive suggestions from the girls regarding the conduction of these pages, as we are sure those who have already written us have some very original ideas on the subject. Address communications to Miss Mae O'Connor, c.o. The Intercollegiate Magazine, 1123 Broadway, N. Y. City.

## COLLEGE WOMEN AND SUFFRAGE

Woman Suffrage gained a new prestige in New York Saturday, May the fourth, when seventeen thousand women vouched for the sincerity and significance of their cause by marching up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to Fifty-Seventh Street, ending at Carnegie Hall where a mass meeting was held.

The parade was headed by an advance guard of fifty-two horsewomen, led by Miss Inez Mulholland, the wealthy young college girl who has been so active for woman's cause.

If the idea of those who organized the march was to convey to the public, that the fine things that women stand for cannot be separated from the world of business and politics, the continued applause that greeted the marchers along the route, would indicate that even those who were not in sympathy with suffrage were moved by the presentation of a splendid American womanhood, as well as their earnestness and discipline.

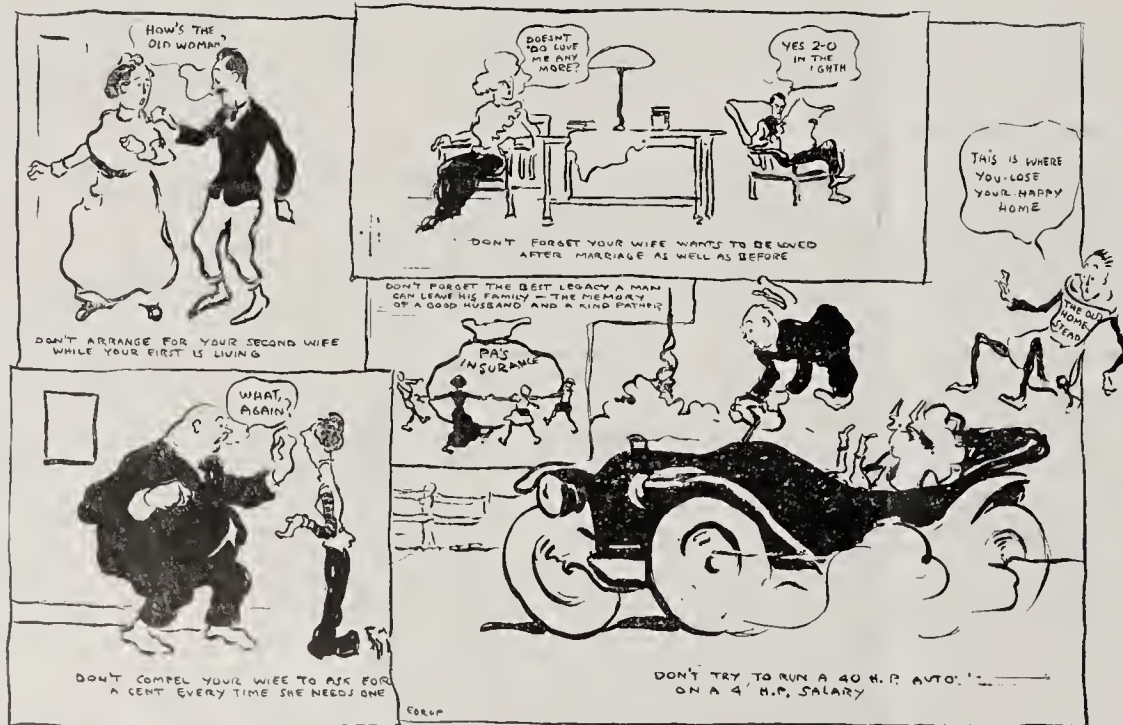
A most enthusiastic reception was given the college women who made a very striking appearance in cap and gown. They numbered six hundred and were in

charge of Mrs. Charles Tiffany, a former Bryn Mawr girl. All the foremost colleges were represented by former students and graduates, as those yet attending school are not admitted to the college league, tho many of the Barnard girls joined on the general parade.

Splendid propaganda work has been done by this league particularly among the working class. It hopes to work in sympathy with and in aid of the wage earners by spreading knowledge among the latter, and teaching them the importance of Woman Suffrage.

Recently a meeting was held at Cooper's Union under the auspices of the College League in behalf of a library for the wage earners' union. For the latter the hall was hired, and all expenses met by the college women. The meeting was introduced by Mrs. Charles Tiffany and then turned over to Miss L. O'Reilly and other prominent speakers of the wage earners.

It is by efforts such as the college women are putting forth that the real importance of suffrage is shown, and that the forces of altar and hearth will be brought to bear upon the questions of public right.



The New York Times on April 14th last published a list of a dozen or so "Don't's" for husbands; a well-known personage assumed the responsibility for them. Above are a few—illustrated—and their probable result!

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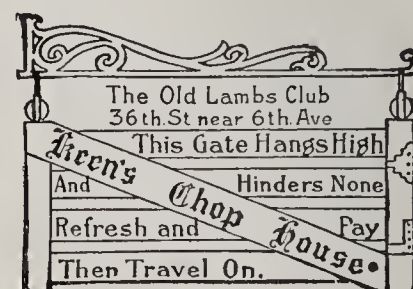
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## NEWS NOTES.

The lucky Columbia rooters who jammed the windows of the School of Mines across the way from the grassy terrace, where Barnard girls recently held their Spring reception are very loud in their praise of the terpsichorean art and the fair exponents. In stocking feet and artistic gauzy costumes of various colors, the Collegians executed Roman and Grecian dances on the damp lawn displaying much grace and agility.

The "undressed English" which Wellesley girls have been finding so expressive is going to come high to the user from now on as a fine is to be imposed on every girl heard using slang. "Dew-dabs", "Believe me," and "Lah di Dah" can only be spoken in whispers henceforth.

Score one for College girls! Owen Johnson states that from them so far the best answers to his "twenty questions" are coming. On another page these are printed and will no doubt interest Intercollegiate girl readers. Send answers c.o. the Co-ed Department.

Goucher College Girls are in for one continuous round of merry making from now till June 5th. Field day, a pilgrimage to Washington, the Senior Shakespearean play, class re-unions, the annual boat ride, and the Presidents Lawn fete at Alto Dale, are the main events, which will leave many pleasant memories after students and faculty separate.

We hear that the Vassar faculty is considering the suspension of the world-famous daisy chain custom. Is it because there are so many pretty girls at Vassar that it is becoming too difficult a matter to select the twenty-four prettiest?

The girls of Simmons college are coming business women. Recently one hundred bonds at fifty cents each were floated, and a site selected by them in one of the dormitories, where a provision store was started. No more do hungry girls venture forth at night for "something good to eat."

At the closing exercises of the Women's Law Class of New York University, the Chancellor's certificate was conferred upon seventeen women, who passed the final examinations. Seventeen more for the cause!

"Oh, you beautiful doll," is rather passe but Columbia students seemed to find it very appropriate at the mock convention every time a suffragette arose to deliver a speech.

Tangible evidence of the engaging ways of Wellesley girls is the recent announcement of approaching marriages of eight.

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## Spring Styles.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—To Mr. Hollister, of the firm of E. A. Newell, we are this month indebted for a somewhat different set of ideas on dress. Being connected with one of the oldest and most fashionable of the Fifth Avenue establishments, he is an authority on the subject and we have no doubt our readers will appreciate his practical and at the same time interesting remarks.

**I**N dealing with the subject of Man's Dress, the ebb and flow of fashion seems to be the inevitable discus-

sion into which all writers on this topic drift, leaving the unromantic practical things forever in oblivion.

Suppose for once, however we unearth this neglected subject and get away from the stereotyped "What Men Will Wear," since the present styles are firmly established, and taking good care of themselves, owing to the fact the conservative dressers are loth to tamper with adopted standards, every week or so.

While these are no doubt the days of imported haberdashery when men's apparel rivals in expense if not gorgeousness, the costly silks and laces of the fair sex, there is a greater issue at stake in catering to those desirous of striking a happy medium, whose trade eventually forms the backbone of any business.

The man who can afford to purchase underwear of pure bright silk at thirty dollars a garment, neckties at Five Dollars each, and hose at Six Dollars a pair, is no doubt, very popular in all the swell shops. He selects his made to order shirts from rich silks in plain or novelty stripes—orders a dozen or more, and considers them cheap at Twelve Dollars a piece. He glances over dinner vests in handsome brocades, corded silks or grenadines, and selects half a dozen or so at fifteen dollars each.

Such purchasers go to make up the exclusive trade, which every swell dealer likes to assure himself and the public he has. But how can such be maintained

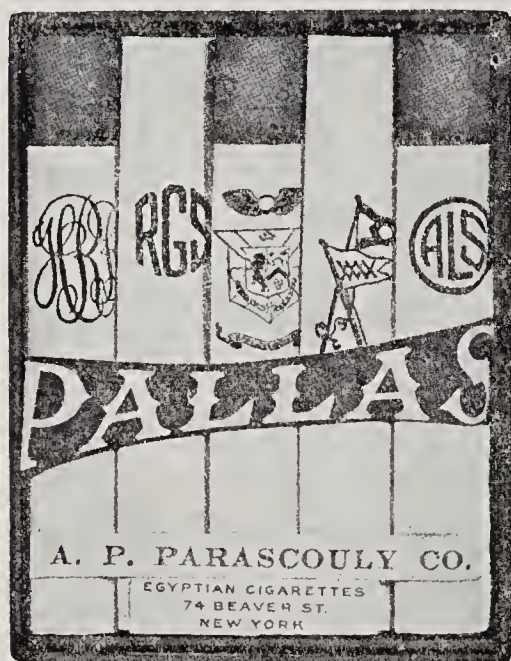
when the so called exclusives spend months of every year in the sunny South, Europe, or the fashionable sea side resorts? The traveling propensities of the wealthy often eliminate them for long periods from the lists of regular patrons.

The question then arises "Who are the main ones to be catered to?"

Suppose a shop is in a district surrounded by imposing office buildings, where hundreds of young fellows are employed, whose status is established by their personal appearance, but whose pay envelopes are never very bulky—Does it not stand to reason that the shop would make a play for these young fellows whose tastes are educated enough to make them desire something good, yet not to find it necessary to leave their whole week's pay with the haberdasher?

They are going to seek a shop where the surroundings are good and the merchandise at approachable prices—where the dealer makes as good a play for their Five Dollar purchases as for the less frequent One Hundred Dollar purchase of the wealthier men.

The Good dresser of modest means keeps in direct touch with all the latest details of fashion and is particularly partial this year to those very desirable and popular French silk crepe, Faille de Lyn, knitted ties in partel or darker shades, as they satisfactorily meet his requirements regarding style, quality and price. Neither is he losing caste.



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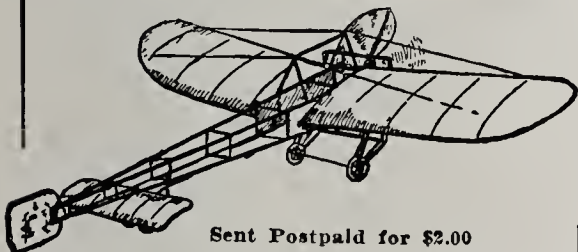
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mer pastimes, the soft cuff of a white negligé shirt is made very effective by the use of a novelty cuff link in imitation deep sapphire, or a tan shirt equally so with topaz links. If these are lost in the pursuit of strenuous amusements, the loss is not great as they can be purchased at from one to two dollars a pair, and are often the means of saving an expensive and highly prized pair from a sad fate by temporary substitution. The collar bars and tie holders to match the links are also very natty.

It is as a rule, such little details as these here outlined that lend more individuality to the appearance of the man of modest means than does the cut of his suit. In fact the office clerk and college boy are just as artistic, if not more so than the man of millions, and the dealers who realize this fact, are giving them good opportunities to cultivate their refined tastes, by studying at the same time their needs and salary.



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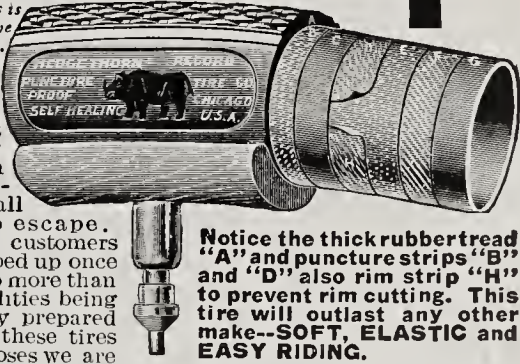
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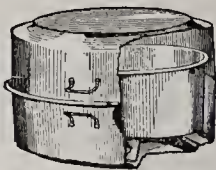
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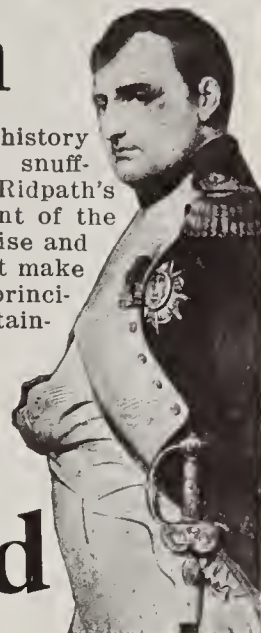
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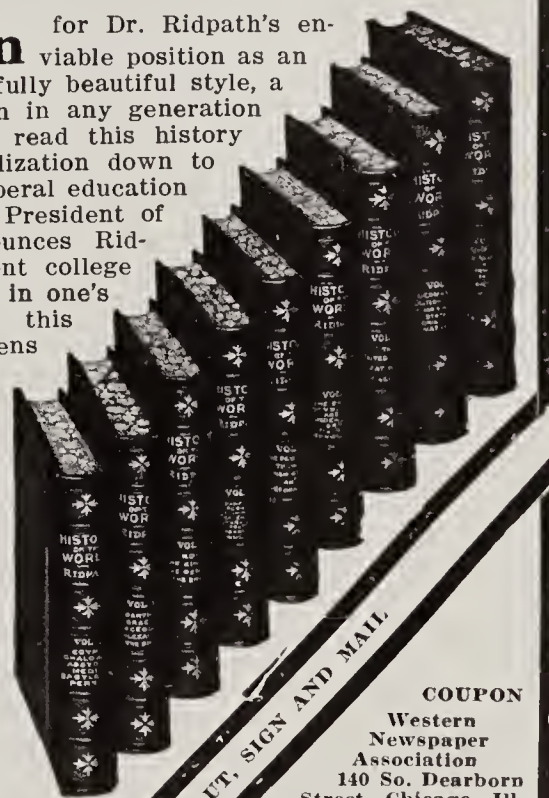
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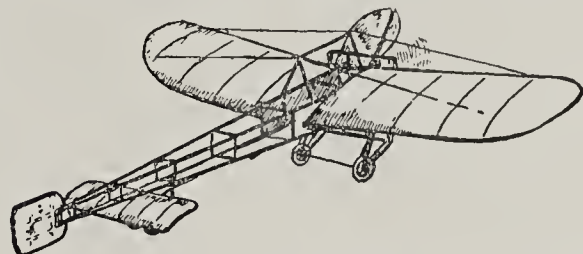
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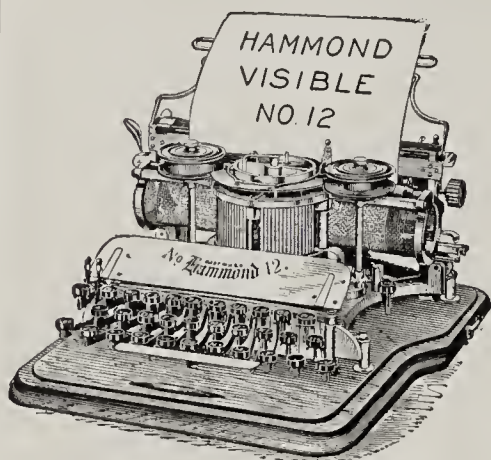
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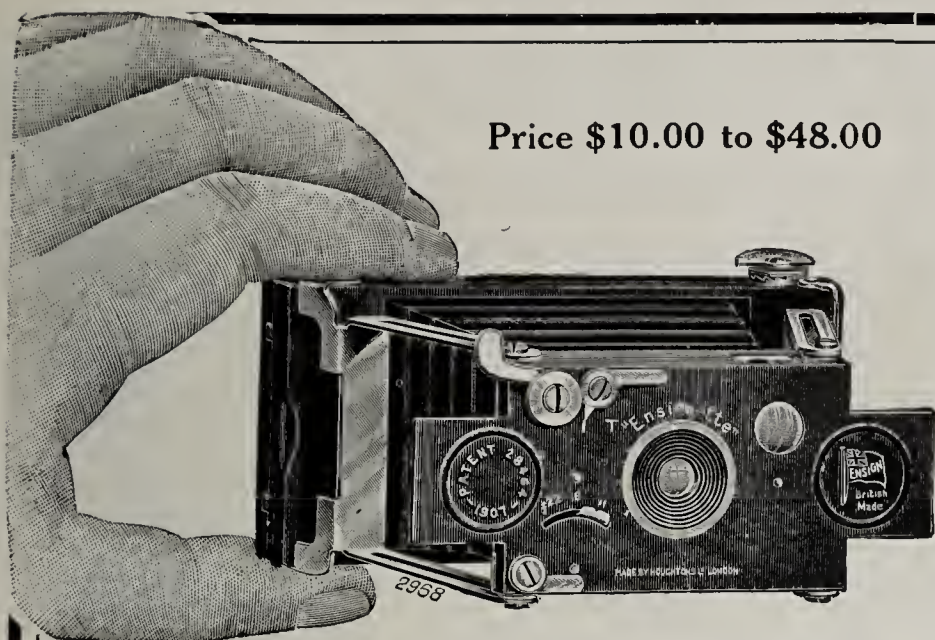
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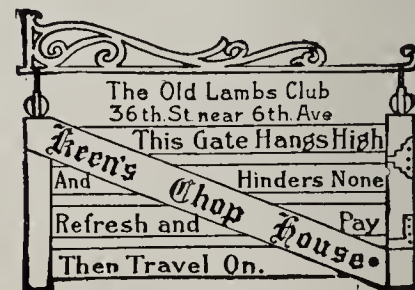
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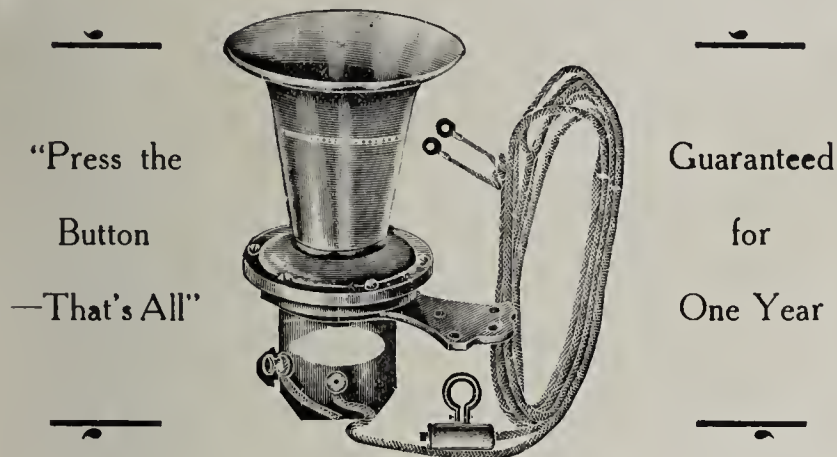


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VOL. XII NO. 8

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JUNE :: 1912

CONTRIBUTORS

We have decided not to offer any more "prizes" for the best contributions received each month as there were times it appeared to us, at least half the country wished to write for *The Intercollegiate*! So we will pay hereafter only our regular rates. And only the best in fiction or articles will be considered.

Please do not bother us with "blood and thunder" stories. Or editorials embodying your "ideas" for reform or the like. Our office boy can do that! Send us in an interesting sketch of a present or past college man; jokes with a point or poetry with a meaning; stirring fiction of the kind an average college man takes to bed with him to finish; or a strong article about your own particular college or life at that college—but no athletics, our Contributing Editors do that!

Whatever you contribute, especially if you contribute fiction; bear in mind that we are catering to college men. That means that we want good ideas well expressed. The college reader is intelligent and demands real stuff. The only things that we can consider for publication are those which meet these demands.

All these points will be taken into consideration before we publish the contribution. Style and general handling of subject will prove a strong factor in your favor especially if they show originality. Also, illustrating with good photographs will make it more interesting. Remember to enclose a stamped return envelope in case the manuscript is not acceptable. Contributions should be in before the 20th of each month to be submitted for the next issue.

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## RECENT SCENES AT NEW HAVEN



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Capt. Merritt of Yale Baseball 1912.

Yale Varsity and Substitutes.

Miss Hadley and Col. Goethals talking it over at Yale Commencement.



# The Intercollegiate

TOWNSEND BUILDING :: 1123 BROADWAY :: NEW YORK

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine Published in the Interest of  
College Life and Athletics

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No. 8

## Criticisms Of Collegiate Life



MR. OWEN JOHNSON

The Originator of an interesting graduate and undergraduate competition.

MR. Albert John Murphy, winner of the undergraduate prize offered by Owen Johnson, through the New York Times in April, for the best constructive plan for the social re-organization of a University or college, is a New York University man, who altho but twenty-three years of age, has already won considerable distinction in college literary circles.

He sees much good in Mr. Johnson's criticism of social conditions in American colleges, and the subsequent talk and interest it has raised, in as much as such is self evident of the fact, that if the world takes the trouble to criticise the college, it shows that it is expecting great things of the college, and the latter has the power to do great things.

"The college," this young essayist declares, "ought to be a man's place with a man's ideals, and so much so that anything else in the shape of a man, but lacking the qualities of a man, will have an uncomfortable time entering its doors, and a still more uncomfortable time making his exit from its back doors. The manly spirit which takes a man by the hand,

for what a man is worth, is, to a large extent, present in our colleges."

Mr. Murphy continues by referring to the college grind as a man with the soul of a titmouse, who is so lost in the grinding sound he is making, that he fails to hear the call of anything else. He also suggests that the professors stop their fire of intellectual material long enough occasionally to talk into the souls of their classes the things they themselves believe about life.

In regard to the relation of clubs to the college, Andiron of New York University, is mentioned as an example of a democratic organization serving a real democratic purpose, where graduates come back to the meetings and help make them intellectual, as well as full of jollity. Students and professors here come together as men on the same footing, and a man is valued for the social and intellectual atmosphere he can create, as well as for his literary ability.

Mr. Richard Welling, winner of the graduate prize, is a lawyer who graduated from Harvard in 1880, and is a member of the School Citizen's committee, also of the National arts, City, Century, Harvard, and University clubs. In his essay he contends that responsibility shall be taught only by giving responsibility, as the latter brings caution and reflection.

While he admits that more authority is needed, he claims it is authority of the right kind, namely that in which the students share. One college president when told of such, gave his opinion that it was a mistake, evidently being unable to grasp the idea that punishment by a young judge, backed by unanimous public opinion of the peers of the accused, had more terror than the same punishment meted out by the faculty or head master, without regard to public opinion.

Mr. Welling further contends that the difficulty with most of the self governing plans, at present tentatively or timidly in operation in colleges, is that the student's jurisdiction is so limited, and his activities are touched at so few points, that but a small percentage of his thoughts and emotions are at all affected by it, and that not until the field is widened and more responsibility given the student will the democratization increase in the proper geometrical proportion.

Certainly, Mr. Owen Johnson is not to be criticized for bringing to light certain conditions that he found from practical experience, but he is to be criticized because of the method he pursued. Perhaps if Mr. Johnson attended Yale now and entered into the "New Haven spirit," he would find that he had greatly exaggerated existing conditions!





# The Allowance

BY MARGUERITE PUTNAM BUSH

WARING was conscious of a feeling of irritation for his wife that morning, the moment he entered her boudoir. The divan with its deep, luxurious cushions recently covered with a wonderful old tapestry the price of which he shrank from recalling; the breakfast tray, bearing a pyramid of nectarines; the drift-wood fire, its flaming tongues ostentatiously licking their way up the chimney; in fact, the general air of luxury was distasteful to him.

The truth was their living expenses were rapidly out-distancing their income, and Waring's efforts to correct this inequality keyed him up to the highest pitch of nervous excitement. He knew he looked harassed, and inwardly he censured his wife for not noticing it and probing for the cause.

"Do you wish to see me Sara?" he asked abruptly, "Simpkins brought down word of something of the sort just as I was on the point of leaving for the office."

Mrs. Waring glanced at the thin, dark face with its frowning eyes, and mouth set in severe lines, and replied ambiguously:—

"Why I did—but now that I see you I've decided I don't."

His features relaxed a trifle.

"Oh well—most men are bears in the morning I suppose," he said with a slightly apologetic air, "but really I'm in a great hurry, and I wish you'd tell me why you sent for me."

She leaned farther back against the big cushions. "I suppose bears ought to be fed on honey," she observed lightly, "but I'm not much of a diplomat. At present I'm more of a mendicant than anything else. My allowance for the half year is gone, and I want you to put some money in the bank for me to-day."

"Gone," echoed Waring incredulously, "Gone!"

The frown re-appeared; the severity of his mouth deepened.

He stared down blankly upon the care-free, radiant face turned upwards and towards him, and for the first time in the four years of their courtship and marriage, he was blind to its beauty. He strode nervously across the room; brought up by the mantle-piece and mechanically began fingering the ornaments it held.

"By George!" he ejaculated, turning a Sevres vase upside down and fixing his eyes vacantly on the mark. "By George, sometimes I think you women don't know what the word 'allowance' means."

"Oh yes we do," returned Sara promptly and with a mocking sigh, "*An insufficient sum of money.*"

The lightly-spoken words grazed a sensitive spot in the man's nature. He pressed his lips together till his mouth became a thin, white line.

"When I put two thousand dollars in the bank for you a month ago it was with the understanding it was to last till June," he stated dryly. "How can you have spent it all in so short a time?"

"Easily," was Sara's laconic reply, "Clothes."

After a moment of a rather oppressive silence, the man said:

"I was talking to your mother the other day of the way

she and your father managed their affairs the first years of their marriage. She had an allowance of three hundred dollars a year. She made all her own clothes."

"They must have been nightmares," laughed Sara rising and stretching her lithe body in its clinging rose-colored draperies to its full height, "and these I've just bought of Madame Fifine are—*dreams*," rapturously.

"What an exaggerated value you put upon clothes," exclaimed Waring impatiently. "Clothes don't make a woman."

"Nor a woman, clothes, in these days," retorted Sara laughing.

"Some do," returned Waring gruffly, "for example, little Miss Holmes—my secretary at the office you know."

"Oh, Miss Holmes," Sara threw off disdainfully, "She dresses according to her class of course."

"She dresses mighty well, and entirely supports herself and mother on twenty-five dollars a week. 'I don't see how the deuce she does it,' muttered Waring knitting his brows.

"Nor I," agreed Sara, "Nor do I care particularly."

Waring looked up quickly, with the evident intention of making a pointed remark, then as evidently deciding against it, he shut his jaws with a snap. He picked up his hat and gloves.

"How much money do you want?" he asked shortly.

"You mean, how little, I suppose," corrected Sara. "Why, I think perhaps two hundred a month till I catch up with . . ."

"Very well," interrupted Gordon brusquely, opening the door. "But please," looking back at his wife with a sarcastic smile, "please don't have any more dreams. Their effect upon my balance is disastrous."

As he swung himself down the front steps, and hurried towards the side street leading to a subway station, he reflected bitterly upon the fact that though owning a motor-car, the master of the house used the public conveyances.

Saved time you know, and time was money, and money was needed to keep up the ever-increasingly expensive menage. More money than one brain could make, especially a tired-out dried-up, worked-to-death old brain such as his had become.

And now here was Sara coolly demanding an extra two-hundred a month! Where on earth was it to come from? He scowled, put his hand to his forehead, and suddenly felt a personal sympathy for the poor old camel which keeled over at the laying on of the last straw.

Well, of course the two hundred a month must be raised from somewhere. He couldn't allow his wife to display an empty purse. But the deuce of it was—and again the hand sought his forehead—the only way of securing the extra money was through economy in the running expenses of the office . . . . .





A hand-clap on the back, accompanied by a deafening shout from a policeman, made him realize that he was having his reverie in the middle of the street, where motor cars, trucks and trolleys were buzzing round him like a swarm of mammoth, angry bees.

He felt very giddy, and was rather glad to have the blue-coated arm safely shove him along the street to the side-walk.

When he entered his office, he knew he looked unusually haggard and hollow-eyed, and the covert glances exchanged among the clerks, told him they were silently commenting upon his appearance. It was strange that everyone seemed to recognize the fact that he was played-out—everyone, but Sara!

Her name immediately brought back to his mind, her request of the morning. He gritted his teeth, and swore lightly under his breath. He flung himself into a chair—he was now in his private office—and stared savagely out of the window at the tops of the sky-scrapers. Good God! those great buildings—those towers of Babel—were filled with men who—like himself—were being slowly bled to death, poor devils!

Apparently the modern woman thinks the demand for money creates it. And how the deuce can she be made to understand that money-making is a nerve-racking, blood-sweating, life-taking matter?

He flung his arms across the writing-table with a quick, nervous gesture—unconsciously striking the call bell. Then he buried his head in the crook of his elbow. It seemed to him he had not slept for weeks.

"Why Mr. Waring!"

The exclamation—sudden and vibrating with alarm—brought his head up from his arm with a jerk. And because he felt foolishly like a school-boy caught napping, he shot a frowning glance of inquiry across the room at his secretary.

"You rang," the girl explained flushing.

He looked surprised, and mumbled: "Accidentally; I'm not ready for you yet, except" (assuming an off-hand manner) "to tell you to place two hundred dollars in the Second National this morning to Mrs. Waring's account, and after this a similar sum the first of each month . . . and—er—Miss Holmes," arresting his secretary in her retreat to the outer office.

"Yes Mr. Waring?"

He hesitated. The second order, upon which the validity of the first depended, was difficult to deliver to one whose pockets he was about to pick.

There was a moment of silence. Though his head was averted, Waring knew the girl was looking at him, and her eyes were so keen—so expressive! No, he was not equal to receiving a flash from them to-day. He dismissed her briefly, but the moment the door closed behind her, he named himself a coward as well as a thief.

She passed in and out of his office many times during the day—inventing excuses to be admitted, he told himself reproachfully, that she might keep a watchful eye upon him. And each time the trig little figure crossed his vision, he blinked painfully, and experienced a-fresh the sensation of a brutal boy who is about to kick a robin's nest from a bough.

He added "sneak" to the list of self-bestowed opprobriums that afternoon, when in passing through the outer office, he laid a memorandum on her desk, which stated briefly but specifically the reductions he wished made in his clerks' salaries.

He had eaten nothing since breakfast. He felt faint and dizzy, and he suddenly resolved to go to a doctor's office as fast as whirling brain and shaking legs could take him. It was late, and after hours, he knew, but the doctor—a noted nerve-specialist and an old family friend—would have to see him or be answerable for his collapse.

The lights were dim in the waiting-room, which accounted to Waring for the sudden, vast proportions it assumed—the customary space from wall to wall seemed doubled. Presently, when the doctor entered and gazed searchingly into the gloom, his white head and gold-bowed spectacles appeared to be leagues away.

"Why Gordon, my dear fellow," the physician exclaimed,

peering at his visitor in surprise, "I was looking for petticoats. I thought it was your better-half who was here."

"No," answered Waring grimly, rising on unsteady legs, "No; merely *the submerged tenth*."

The doctor drew nearer the younger man, placed an arm across his shoulders which seemed to lift the burden.

"What's the trouble?" he asked, drawing his patient into the office. "Overwork?"

Waring nodded. He could not have forced a word past his locked jaws and through his inflexible lips to save his body from the rack.

Through a mist, he watched the elderly man rise, take a measuring glass, pour into it a pony of whiskey and hand it to him.

He gulped it down; the mist cleared and glancing up he met the doctor's lance-like gaze. It swept like a flash-light across his brain and disclosed its inmost workings. He suddenly felt impelled to confide in him.

"I tell you doctor," he burst forth in a nervous, strident voice, "I tell you, a man's expenses are the shadow of his income—chases it like the devil—faster and faster—catches up with it, and my God! when it gets ahead of it, what's he to do? Rob the innocent as I've done to-day? no, no; nothing I've not a right to do, legally. Merely cutting down my clerks' salaries; forcing them out of their homes perhaps, but what of that?" sarcastically. "Of small importance compared with the necessity of maintaining our own menage at its present standard of luxury. Good Lord, how we Americans race to keep up with this motor aristocracy of ours!"

"Do you ever talk these things over with Sara?" inquired the doctor quietly.

Waring stared at him.

"No," he answered at length with a nervous laugh. "No," she wouldn't understand. You couldn't make her understand. I've been trying for weeks and months to think of a way of presenting the situation to her clearly, but in vain. I've even gone so far as to write her, but I've always ended in tearing up the letter. The Women of our social strata hate the very word 'business.' All they know about money—or care to know—is that somehow man gets it from somewhere, and gets it for them to spend. Heavens, if their eyes could only be opened! . . . "That sounded beastly disloyal," he continued after a moment of silence, and with a note of remorse in his tired voice "No—one's to blame for anything. It's the fault of the age we live in—the Gold Period."

He leaned back in his chair, exhausted.

"What are you going to do this evening?" the doctor asked him casually.

"Going to a dance. I begged off from the dinner."

"You're going to do nothing of the sort," contradicted his medical advisor with calm decision. "You're going to stay at home and receive a visit from me. I'll be there in the early part of the evening. And now," rising, "I'm going to send my man back with you in my car. You're in no condition to . . ."

All right. Do what you like with me," interrupted Waring languidly. "I've lost all my will power. Have me trundled home in a perambulator if it suits you. But look here doctor, you musn't give me away to Sara. You must help me pull myself together without her knowledge. Women are such nervous creatures."

Waring avoided a meeting with his wife till he joined her in the drawing-room at eight o'clock to await the announcement of dinner, and it was not until the sweets were being served that he ventured to tell her of his intention to pass the evening at home. A man was coming to see him, on—er—an important matter, and . . .

"How stupid of you," interrupted Sara, "and really how selfish too! I thought you would be so proud to take me to-night, for I'm going to wear one of my wonderful new dresses, you know! There! Perhaps your stupid man has come. Simpkins is opening the front door for someone. If it is my hated rival—a business friend—can't you get rid of him by half-past eleven and go with me to the dance? Is



it he? Why, what ails you Gordon? Can't you read his name?"

For Simpkins had entered the dining-room and presented a visiting-card to Waring, who was gazing at it as blankly as if the name written on it were done in cypher.

He rose from table very slowly. He foreboded trouble.

It's Miss Holmes from the office," he informed Sara.

"Oh bother, another nuisance! Where'll you see her? In the library? Then we'll have coffee in the conservatory. I suppose she's come with a message and will keep you but a minute?"

"I don't in the least know what her errand is," returned Waring moving heavily from the room.

The instant he glanced at his secretary, he divined an approaching storm.

He found her standing before a window in the library; she had raised the shade, and was staring out into the street, but when he shuffled into the room—his feet and legs feeling as large and wobbly as a baby elephant's—she turned and fixed a gaze—intense and reproachful, upon him.

"What is it Miss Holmes?" he asked, assuming a business-like manner. "Anything wrong at the office?"

"Yes," was her brief answer, "this."

She handed him the memorandum he had placed upon her desk that afternoon.

He pretended to study the written instructions, then: "Isn't this perfectly clear?" he asked, looking up frowningly from the paper.

She took a quick step forward. "Oh Mr. Waring, it is, it is," she cried piteously, "only too clear. But surely you'll think this over? I've come here to beg you to. You've always been so kind to us—so thoughtful of us, that I can't believe now you'll cut us down to such low wages as these in the dead of Winter and with no warning. I just can't believe it."

She caught him by the arm impulsively. "I know I'm taking a great liberty—inexcusable perhaps . . ."

"Decidedly."

The word came startlingly clear and cold from a far end of the great room, and turning abruptly, Waring discovered his wife standing in the open door-way of the adjoining conservatory. Her long slender figure in the white tea gown was motionless; her head thrown back, and her face was very pale. She looked as coldly uncompromising as a Snow queen.

"Why Sara, you don't understand," Waring began to explain in a thick voice, shaking the supplicating hand from his arm, but suddenly he felt himself pushed aside—thrust into the background as it were—by his secretary, who slipped past him and confronted his wife.

"No, you don't understand," he heard her aver soberly, "None of you women understand anything outside of your own little world, but I'm going to explain a few things now at the cost of my bread . . . the butter's gone already."

There was a chair near Waring, and into its depths he sank. For him, the situation had lost all personality. The two women facing each other in the remote corner, became puppets on a stage, and he, a spectator gazing at them from afar. He knew Sara was looking at him, expecting him to silence and dismiss the intruder, but he merely avoided her gaze, sank deeper into the chair, and prepared to watch the spectacle.

"You are to blame," he heard Miss Holmes solemnly proclaim.

"I," responded his wife, icily, lifting her brows, "Why, you impertinent person."

"Impertinent? Well—perhaps. The truth doesn't always wear company manners," with a wry little smile. "But impertinent or not, I want you to listen to me for a moment. You do not know I suppose that all our salaries have been cut in the office—all, from the cashier with his family of little children, down to the office boy who is nothing but a child himself? Oh, please don't turn away. You mustn't go till I finish. I won't bother you with any tales of woe. I'll stick

to plain facts, and tell you the difference the cut in my salary makes to me . . . All the difference between heaven and—torment," she threw off fiercely.

What do you mean?" asked Sara with growing curiosity, "and why are you confiding this to me?"

For a full moment, there was dead silence, then:

"I have to make a home for my mother," the girl explained in a strained voice. "Not an ordinary kind of a home," swallowing hard, "for she's not well; oh, I'll tell you the truth," frantically, "She's not quite herself. Life has dealt her so many hard blows that she's become a little—dazed most of the time. And somehow—somehow—I've got to provide her with what is needed to make her comfortable. I've just got to do it, no matter what becomes of me. No matter—*how* I get the money," flinging out a wild gesture.

Then Waring heard his wife draw a sharp breath; saw her lean forward and turn a horrified gaze upon the tragic young face opposite her, and he said to himself: Sara has a heart, but it's been out of use for a time. She'll see this thing through, and maybe learn something of the cruelties of life.

"What can I do for you?" he heard her ask, in agitated staccato. "Do you wish me to intercede for you?"

"Intercede," gasped Miss Holmes, widening her glistening eyes, "Intercede! No—no. What you can do—and all that is necessary, for a kinder man never lived than our employer—is to lighten the pack he's carrying. Oh, can't you see the load you're piling on to him is growing so big it's breaking his back? Bills, and more bills and more bills. Please don't be angry; don't think I've been spying. I'm his secretary and I can't help knowing about these things."

For an instant her trembling voice ceased, and Gordon, peering at Sara through a mist, dimly witnessed the return of the 'Grande dame.'

"How dare you imply that I make a pack-horse of my husband," she demanded of his secretary haughtily.

"Not a pack horse—but—but—but an *ass*," he heard Miss Holmes hurl back at his wife.

He gave an inward chuckle, and murmured thickly: "A camel please,—not an ass."

"It's true as the Bible," the girl continued, and so passionately that even to Waring's clouded mind it was evident she had forgotten his presence—had lost all sense of proportion. "Your wives make cowards of your husbands. They come slinking into their offices when you've weighed them down with fresh demands upon their time and money for the sake of that society you spell with the dollar sign! You loom up as mighty as begums before their tired eyes; they're afraid of you; they don't dare deny you anything, and when you want an extra amount of money to squander, what happens? If it isn't in the till,—they steal it; sometimes legally, as your husband has to-day."

The dark cloud which had been hanging above Waring's head all day, began slowly to descend, half-veiling his eyes, so that he but imperfectly witnessed the last scene of the spectacle.

Faintly, he made out the figures of the two women, drawn suddenly close together, Sara's hands grasping the other's shoulders, while she fiercely demanded an explanation. Miss Holmes's response was very muffled when it reached his ear:

"The reductions in our salaries—that will make life a burning torment to ten men and women—gives you—two hundred dollars a month extra to fritter away on—playthings."

He heard Sara gasp—saw her push away the small figure, and then stare down upon the girl with dilating eyes.

He tried desperately to struggle to his feet. Dully, he felt it incumbent upon him to make some move, to save his wife's dignity, but while he was writhing in his chair, he became conscious that his secretary was speaking again; and in a quivering, terror-stricken voice:

"I—I haven't been very wise I guess. And I meant to be so humble—to beg my wages from Mr. Waring as a favor, and on my knees, if necessary. But I forgot for a minute that I was only a cog in a machine; I acted as if I were a

(Continued on Page 213)



# Cornell's Big Week

**T**HE biggest time of the year for Cornell, and incidently for Ithaca, is "Navy Week" and its accompanying fun of "Spring Day," which came during the week of May twenty-seventh this year.

The festivities began with the Cornell-Columbia base-ball game on the twenty-ninth, which being played in a rain, made the attendance smaller than usual. Cornell won out, the final score being three to two. On account of the wet weather the game was very slow and many errors were made.

Visitors from out of town began to arrive Thursday and Friday. As there was nothing special going on Friday they had an opportunity to inspect the campus and the university buildings, and incidently to climb some of the steepest hills in captivity, leading up from the town to the campus.

A word about the location of Cornell University. Ithaca is



Penn-Cornell Game Won by Penn.

located in a hollow by the lake and the campus is far up the hill, with a wonderful view down over the town and part of Cayuga Lake. Every road from Ithaca to the campus leads up a hill which seems to exceed in steepness every one previously climbed, either in Ithaca or elsewhere. The University buildings are located on rolling grounds, somewhat easier as to grade than those leading to town, but still good steep grades for all of that.

Friday being an off day, the visitors wandered about the campus and out a little into the country to see the wonderful glens and waterfalls for which the place is noted. They have a fall there to which they point with great pride for, although narrow, it exceeds the mighty Niagara in height!

In the evening the Cornell Masque, one of the dramatic societies, gave a program of three short comedies at the Lyceum Theatre. The plays presented were as follows: "The Boatswain's Mate," by W. W. Jacobs and J. S. Sargent, "How He Lied to Her Husband" by George Bernard Shaw, and "The Workhouse Ward" by Lady Gregory. The committee consisted of the following: Manager, H. A. Starret, 1912; Assistant Manager, T. Antell, 1913; Graduate Manager, G. E. Kent, 1910; Property Manager, E. W. Whited, 1912; Assistant Property Manager, H. W. Lormer, 1913; Assistant Graduate Manager, A. Gordon, 1904.

The pieces were presented in a very finished style, the ladies' parts being well portrayed by the men who had them. The costuming was very good and the pieces all ran off smoothly. As a girl, R. S. Brown, 1914, excelled in good looks and acted a rather difficult part very well in the Shaw piece.

Saturday dawned bright and clear, as it should, for was it not the days of days, "Spring day"? A word as to the pur-

pose of Spring Day. It is necessary that the management should have money in order to run the different athletic teams successfully and to take the needed trips. In consequence, there has been devised at Cornell the well-known Spring Day, when it is possible, by ingenious and at times nery methods, to realize a considerable sum for the teams.

The day's entertainment started with a circus parade, made up of the shows to be presented by the students at the grounds during the afternoon, through the streets of the town and up to the campus. As one watched the passing crowds in the parade and on the side-walks one saw everywhere the special insignia of the day, namely the "Sli-Pup, with a bag of bones," this being a picture of a puppy, with a corn-cob pipe in his mouth and a bag of bones between his front paws. The "Sli-Pup" was printed on a button which gave one admission to the field where the stunts were held.

As one approached the new athletic field, which is in process of grading, it appeared as if a real country circus had come to town and set up its tents. On venturing closer you felt sure of it after reading the sign boards outside the tents, after entering the grounds showing your "Sli-Pup" button at the gate.

Each department in the University presented its own act and the press-notice of some are very interesting, as examples of catchy advertising. As examples of these 'ads' let us look at a few. The Minor Sports presented:

"The Great Political Meal-O-Drama ! ! ! ! !  
See the biggest SHOW on the lot ! !

HEAR the silver-tongued ORATORS:  
DAFT, BILLSON, SKIRMIT and the  
PEERLESS TEDDY ! ! ! ! !

15--Cannibals direct from the wilds of Patagonia--15

Before each performance see the beautiful

ISH-ISH

in the far famed

CAN-CAN ! !

accompanied by the world renowned

PAJAMA OBOE BAND ! !

Dark, dastardly deeds of devilry,—thrilling train rescue—astounding aeroplane ascension."

Such were the notices on the bills and in the papers advertising the shows!



Cornell Class Parade 1892 and 1902.

One of the most popular shows on the grounds was the Civil Engineer's, entitled:

'NOCIMIN

CAN YOU DO IT? Sure you can. He is sitting there.



Hit the target and watch him drop. Three throws for one little dime, if you NOCIMIN you get another try.

Step up! Step up! It's the C. E. Stunt."

This show consisted of a tank of water, a boy perched on a platform above it, a trap to drop the platform when a target was hit, and baseballs to hit the target with. The boy went down into the tank quite often, much to the delight of the crowd.

The Law School furnished the policemen to keep order in the grounds. They were very energetic and were always making arrests and taking the victim before the judges, who were without mercy, to be fined. Some of the charges on which they made arrests were very funny, for example: one man was arrested for having a brown suit on; another, for not having a girl with him, and other charges just as foolish. The game with Pennsylvania resulted in a victory for the visitors, in spite of the fact that Hightower pitched for Cornell. The final score was six to two in favor of Pennsylvania.

However in the next event Cornell avenged her defeat at baseball by beating the Quaker eight in the junior varsity race on Cayuga Lake by about three lengths in a two mile race.

A great and enthusiastic crowd watched these events, first

from the stands and then from the observation train and small boats along the lake. One of the most interested witnesses of the race was Courtney "The Old Man," who followed the shells in a speedy launch.

Following the varsity race there was an inter-college race at one mile with these four crews starting: Civil Engineering, Agriculture, and Sibley. Law got the lead at the start and held it to the finish, beating out the "Ags." by about a length.

In the evening the crowd turned once more toward the campus for the "Frosh" cap burning, an annual event at which time the freshmen burn up their grey skull caps, which they have to wear during their first year. The "Frosh" gathered in front of Sibley Hall on the campus, where they whiled away the time until all were there by singing songs of all kinds, accompanied part of the time by the beautiful chimes in the Library tower.

To show how much the town people think of Cornell let me tell you how the Lehigh Valley Railroad decorated the engine for the observation train. The engine had been specially painted with white bands around the wheels and red hubs, and with the rods of the cow-catcher painted alternate red and white!

## A College Man Who Has Made Good

**M**YRON W. ROBINSON, who recently succeeded his father, the late John M. Robinson as President of the Crex Carpet Company, is a college man, who has carried with him into the business world, the true college spirit, being filled with an all absorbing purpose, of lifting and drawing together his employees. Altho not a degree man, this comparatively young head of a large and growing concern, has had a very interesting college career, graduating from Exeter preparatory school in 1899, subsequently attending

he still maintains an interest, Mr. Robinson, in June 1905 became connected with the Crex Carpet Company as one of its directors, and immediately began to take an active interest in its vast affairs.

When elected Vice President in 1908 heavy responsibilities were thrown upon his shoulders owing to the ill health of his father, and to him fell the task of attending to the harvesting and manufacturing end. The steady growth of business made it necessary to increase the mill and grass lands, and as the selection of the latter is one which requires careful discernment, Mr. Robinson recently covered over ten thousand miles by automobile, through lands where even the Railroad didn't penetrate, in the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin. On this trip, he bought up all the available property containing wire grass, of which Crex products are manufactured.

In order to establish cordial relations between young men employed in the mills at St. Paul and those in the New York offices, some of the latter have been sent out to the middle west, to become familiar with the camps and mills, while St. Paul men sent to New York have been able to impart much of interest to their fellow employees in the East.

Being a firm believer in the fact that athletics are the one great leveller in college, and do more than anything else to arouse enthusiasm and loyalty in a man, Mr. Robinson has established a Baseball and Athletic Club for his seven hundred mill hands in St. Paul, to which he gives personal financial support as well as that from the Company.

In systematizing the business, the outlay of the mills, and the advertising, the soundest of his ideas he claims have been the results of his college training, which really is the greatest stimulus to the assumption of responsibilities. To such a man as the genial President of the Crex Company the essential and non essential are not confused—he penetrates the core and gets at the essence of men and things.

He does not allow haste, and the multiplicity of his own affairs to interfere with the law of association, believing that success in business is not only what a man does himself, but what he can help others to do. Mutual assistance is often the result of getting in closer touch personally with fellow manufacturers, without disclosing business secrets.

Thus the constant, honorable, intelligent and vigilant performance of duties, make a man like Myron W. Robinson, an asset not only to the Crex Carpet Company, but to the business world in general.



Myron W. Robinson

Columbia School of Mines three years, and Yale law school, two years, taking this latter course, after deciding upon a business career, in order to obtain a knowledge of law, which he deems necessary that every business man should possess.

After establishing an insurance brokerage business in which





# YALE'S REMARKABLE MAN

by L. H. Semonoff of Yale

UNABLE to talk or hear, blind in one eye, physically a weakling and a negro, Roger Demosthenes O'Kelly is one of the most interesting scholars that Yale University has ever enrolled. O'Kelly is a student in the third year class at the law school. Although but 24 years of age he has already been admitted to the bar of his native state, North Carolina, and is the only negro deaf mute lawyer in the country.

There seems to be a bitter irony in the fate of this young man, who bearing the name of the world's most gifted orator, is himself speechless and who while entering the profession of advocacy which from the very derivation of the term means a pleader for others, is unable to utter a single syllable for himself.

The world applauds any single act of courage while it seldom applauds the acts of moral courage which may be repeated day after day for a life-time. Leonidas at Thermopelae is a more heroic figure than Demosthenes before Phillip and David and Horatius are remembered long after Savonarolla and Luther are forgotten. The jaded tastes of men made used to the unusual through the wonderful forces of the press, can feel only what is ultra-sensational. So the manly heroic plodders are forgotten. The work of Roger Demosthenes O'Kelly, now in his third year at Yale, is above all courageous.

Recognizing day after day, hour after hour, the inequality of the struggle, this deaf mute, almost sightless man does not despair. His teeth are set. Without a smile, without an expression of sorrow, without a tremor, silently, doggedly, like a ship in the night, he forges ahead.

The frail, short figure of this young mulatto with the single blazing eye fixed intently on some book is a familiar figure to all the students in the great soundless library of the Yale Law School. Excused from attending recitations he sits hour after hour in one certain corner so that as Librarian Serri remarked, the fellow appears to be almost a part of the furniture so constant is his attendance to his studies.

Dean Rogers of the Law School has taken a kindly interest in the man from the first, and shows the utmost sympathy toward him. The students treat him with cordiality and good-fellowship that it is a pleasure to witness. They vie with each other in the extent of their attentions and there is not one but who will stop gladly to scribble an answer or locate a book for him: "We are all Yale men," as one fellow put it.

Late one afternoon I approached O'Kelly in his accustomed place in the library. He looked up from his book and almost

instinctively he thrust a scrap of paper toward me. I wrote the questions and he answered: "I was born in Raleigh, N. C., received preliminary training in North Carolina School for Deaf. Then secured my LL.B. from Shaw University in the same state. Have been admitted to the bar of North Carolina I intend to practice in Salisbury, N. C., as soon as I get my degree from Yale Law School this June. I came to Yale because I thought it was the squarest college in the U. S. Now I am sure of it." I scribbled the following question: "Why did you ever commence the study of law; what chance do you think you stand against men with all their faculties?" The question was thoughtless, almost brutal, and I was sorry for it when watching his features. I saw him wince like a man in physical pain. But he answered the question "You ask what chance I stand. All the chance in the world. My brain is as clear as your own. In law it is what we know that counts, not how fast we can talk. Mere talk never solved any legal problem. The greatest questions are decided in silence. As long as it is given me the power to think and write I shall not despair." I scribbled another question and he wrote "As soon as my course is complete I intend to return to the South and open up an office with a partner, an old friend. I shall draw up briefs, look up the law, prepare the papers and pleadings, my partner will execute the court work. My partner will be the mouth and ears. I the heart of our firm." "Yes," he wrote in response to another query. "Sometimes I do feel sick and weary with it all, but I never lose hope. I can always see my friends tho I may never hear the sound of their voices. I can express my gratitude and love for them tho I do not talk. I can think well of the world, tho I cannot say it and I have my books always."

He wrote further: "I believe my defects are not curable but I look forward with anticipation of happiness in the future. I will soon be self supporting and will have the chance of paying back a small share of the kindnesses that have been done me. That will be a pleasure. Do you know there are in the South many poor colored folks who never get a chance tho their cause is a just one. To help them get justice and fair-play will be a pleasure. So you see I look forward with a great deal of happiness." He smiled faintly as he handed me the last bit of conversation. Reading it I was struck by the nobility of the sentiments it contained. I became enthusiastic. "You're a brick," I said, clapping him on the shoulder, you deserve—" then I remembered suddenly and hastened to write my felicitations. He examined the paper and as I rose to go he held his hand out toward me. I grasped the outstretched palm and held it for a moment. As I started away I did not scribble any "good afternoon," it was not necessary. If as I wrung the hand of the noble fellow my eyes expressed extreme admiration for his courage and his manliness, they told no falsehood.

## The Eternal Feminine

In me  
You see  
A maid of three,  
In mannish pants arrayed;  
And though  
I know  
You see me so,  
I'm not a bit dismayed.

They say  
Some day  
With men I'll play,  
And dress in frock and frill;  
And yet  
I bet  
I won't forget  
To "wear the trousers" still!





## EDITORIALS By WELLINGTON SMITH

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### Democracy At Our Colleges

POLITICAL democracy and social democracy are two conditions in America worthy of comparison. The latter, perhaps, is the more important of the two. Complete democracy, socially, in all of the colleges should be encouraged. In fact, it is part of what our present system of education depends upon.

The restoration of the old idea that rich and poor are of two different sets; that the negro is greatly inferior to the white man; or that the farmer lad is an unfit companion for the man from the big city, would certainly prove a failure at the present time—especially if applied to our colleges. We have been educated to the fact that no such dividing line exists and it is too late now to un-educate us.

There is no longer any such distinction as a North and South to this Country—except geographical. There is no such dividing line as was once thought between the rich and poor, black and white, or farmer and gentlemen—except the theoretical. At least this does not apply to our Universities or University men. Of course, what the uneducated *think* does not interest us. Personal feelings have long been relegated to arguments around country store stoves!

A certain book of fiction recently published aroused bitter criticism of the author from many collegiate sources because of his claim that a certain University which he had attended, was not founded on a democratic principle since it had not gathered him "unto its bosom." Those who criticize him most ask how can he write on what he only knows from hearsay? That is hard to answer. But naturally it is only the un-educated of his readers who believe him, as those, who have attended this particular University, or most any other one for that matter, know that no such conditions exist!

However, it is a good book—we refuse to give it any further publicity—or the University where the story is laid! It did some good nevertheless; so far as possible, we have carefully gone over the conditions he describes and find that the average college man is far from being an aristocrat or a snob. He is composed of a mixture of good nature, generosity, and love of freedom; with his lungs, arms and legs full of enthusiasm! His indifferent and care-free characteristics, combined with his creed to always be a true sport, have tended to produce a democratic spirit.

No class of men stick together better than a bunch of old college chums. No one is quicker to extend a helping hand than the man who has learned the biggest lesson in life from his daily contact with other men while at college.

The man who has pulled himself thru a course solely upon his own resources is a better example of democracy than the man who has been *pushed* thru by the coin from home.

Democracy at our institutions of learning should be more commonly recognized. The uncovering of a few old customs or traditions will be necessary. But it can be accomplished without an over-dose of undesirable publicity. A great deal of good is being continually done at hospitals—but there is no noise! Take your light out from under the bushel.

### Keeping Up Interest Towards Forming an Intercollegiate Press Assn.

(This Magazine will launch an I. P. A. in September.)

#### COLLEGE EDITORS' LEAGUE PROPOSED.

A national intercollegiate press association is being planned by the Indiana and Ohio state associations, the purpose of the bigger association being to correlate and unify the work of college journalism throughout the United States, and to create a greater interest in journalism among college students.

At the meeting of the Indiana association in Richmond a letter from President Hoover of the Ohio branch broaching such an organization was read. The convention authorized the president to work out a plan of organization to submit to the next meeting of the association for approval.—Fourth Estate.

#### SOUTHERN COLLEGE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Editor of "The Intercollegiate,"  
Dear Sir:

Charlotte, North Carolina, June 15, 1912.

I learn with intense interest of your movement launched in the interest of an Intercollegiate Press Association.

I write to express my pleasure and good wishes, believing that the next few years are to see the expansion of all university activities, and that many new intercollegiate associations are destined to spring up. It cannot but be significant for the future of college journalism that two such movements should originate at so nearly the same time.

The Southern College Press Association was organized last April at Columbia, South Carolina, with the following Universities: Univ. of Virginia, William and Mary, University of North Carolina, Univ. of South Carolina, Clemson College, and University of Georgia. Charter membership was restricted for convenience in organizing to the South Atlantic States. Next year we mean to take in the interior Southern institutions which are eligible.

We are just completely formed, as you will see. I do not foresee, however, any necessary conflict between our vigorous young Association and the one of larger scope you propose.

With best wishes, yours sincerely, B. D. STEPHENSON, Corresponding Secretary, S.C.P.A., Univ. of North Carolina.



# Temperance In Speech

WHILE all conservative and earnest men can but deplore and unite in combating the spread of drunkenness and its attendant evils, temperance in speech is as important as temperance of the other kind, and any corrective efforts at all likely to prove efficacious are those of the tactful and rational kinds which in the end can only prevail. Exaggeration of statement and repressive measures that work injustice are out of the question, and only antagonize moderation.

In a country as big as ours, containing so mixed and incongruous a population, a busy and energetic hive where the drones drop out, and whose first idea is to obtain results in the least time by the most direct method; it is not strange that the temperate solution of internal troubles should be avoided, and that the causes should be ignored for the probable purpose of quickly getting rid of the undesirable or the non-contributive. Accepting ready made opinions of unqualified observers and self-styled experts, or being in doubt as to whom to believe, the easy way out of it is chosen, and drastic laws for the suppression of drink are enacted, making no concession; the moderate drinker and the drunkard being considered alike.

The agitation for absolute prohibition began in 1878, and this year may be very appropriately be said to mark the line of division between two distinct epochs in the history of liquor legislation in Iowa. The period before 1878 may be called the formation period, during which time various methods of dealing with the liquor problem were tried; and by 1878 there had evolved a firm conviction in the minds of the majority of the people that absolute prohibition should be put into effect. Subsequent to 1878 is clearly a constructive period in liquor legislation.

The question arises: What is True Temperance? Is it as far from prohibition as it is from drunkenness. The drunkard is reckless of the feelings of others. With the mania for drink upon him, he forgets the needs of his family, and his own duty and honor.

The prohibitionist is as intemperate in his way as the drunkard, and he acts as unwisely. Temperance has not increased because of the work of the prohibitionist, but in spite of it.

Since the open saloon was suppressed in Kansas towns evil results have followed and made themselves felt. Since the open saloon was abolished there has been so much drunkenness on railroad trains all over the State that the better class of citizens have appealed to the Railroad Commissioners

to "have the nuisance abated." The commissioners, in turn, have signified their intention of urging the Legislature to enact a law prohibiting the drinking of whiskey on trains. It is no uncommon occurrence in Kansas to see several men aboard a train drinking and attempting to coerce other passengers to drink.

Many of the State officials, after observing Kansas conditions under Prohibition government, are in favor of placing the State under a license system, but they say that they cannot afford to go on record as expressing such a view, as it would mean political death for them under the present administration.

When the Prohibitionist makes his declaration that he wants to drive the brewery and the distillery from the face of the United States he signifies by that word that he wants to wipe out industries that represent at this moment close to \$4,000,000,000. of investment. That is a pretty big contract, sweeping off the map in one signature of the pen property amounting to so much.

It means that the annual investments of the brewers and distillers of \$359,951,097. to produce and put upon the market their goods no longer are to be made.

The farmer who grows the barley, rye, corn, hops and other grains used in the processes will be hurt annually more than \$108,000,000. worth. A sum of more than \$52,000,000. no longer will be put into the labor that produces the beer, liquors and the like, a mere trifle of \$10,000,000. for coal will not be expended when the chimneys of the breweries and distilleries are cold.

There are countless other items which figure in the table of the annual expenditures of the brewers. The lumber rubber goods, steam engines, machinery, tools, plumbers' supplies, wagons, harnesses, builders' supplies glass, filtering material, chemical supplies, paint, varnish, furniture, brushes, packing house products, advertising signs—just a few things, to mention no more, amount to about \$150,000,000 every year.

Men who oppose prohibition are usually the solid, well-to-do men of the community, the heavy tax-payers, the men upon whom the schools, the churches and the State chiefly depend for support, while those who champion it on the rostrum are usually living in some way upon the industry of others. The man who has brains enough to make money and keep it usually has too much sense to be a prohibitionist. Prohibition is a political scheme and thrives on graft.

*Theo L.*

## The Allowance

*(Continued from page 206)*

human being! And now I've lost everything—my position—and even a good word from my employer. I hope," shuddering and glancing through the window at the brilliantly-lighted city streets—"I hope—I shan't be thrown upon the mercy of . . ."

Then "No—No—," he heard Sara cry—"You shan't lose your position—nor shall your salary be reduced. Why I—I—don't need any money—I—Oh Gordon, please . . . Why Gordon!"

He had struggled to his feet and started forward, but suddenly the black cloud swooped down upon him, completely enveloped his head, and wound itself round his throat till he felt suffocated. The weight of his body became insupportable. He gasped and fell forward . . .

After the passing of many hours, he became slightly conscious of a certain fragrance in the air about him—deliciously

reminiscent; of a firm, cool clasp on his hot hands; and of a moist cheek pressing against his feverish one. Slowly he opened his eyes, and with difficulty distinguished first, two figures in the background, one, familiar—the doctor whom he had seen that afternoon; the other, a hospital nurse.

Then shifting his gaze, he discovered Sara's kneeling figure at his bedside. He parted his immobile lips:

"Don't try to talk dear," he heard Sara murmur. "So long as you are quiet, I may stay with you."

"But I thought—you were going—to the dance—to wear one of your dreams," he whispered inarticulately, and with the ghost of a smile.

A wonderful expression—almost maternal in its intensity of feeling—crept into her eyes.

"They were not dreams," was the tremulous whisper close to his ear. "They were awakenings, Gordon dear."





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Lake Minnewaska. It is much larger than the former, and surrounded by the same extraordinary bluffs and masses of tumbled rocks. It is noted for its rugged picturesqueness, bold precipitous cliffs on one side, and gently sloping wooded shores on the other. No summer resort anywhere is more amply provided with attractive strolls and seats. The roads in this section of the country also are unusually fine, and the vacationist motors, cycles, or drives as best suits his purse or fancy. Pleasant summer homes stand everywhere, while the hotels also offer excellent accommodation.

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A delightful way of reaching Boston, Newport, Narragansett pier, or numerous other points of interest in the New England States is to avail one's self of the excellent service of the Colonial Line from New York, sailing daily to Providence, from which latter place splendid and easy railway connections can be made for further points.

The busy man who can only devote week ends to pleasure trips, can leave New York any Saturday night at 5.30, on either of the fast and commodious steamers operated by this line, arrive in Providence Sunday morning at 6.30, and proceed by trolley or railway to any of the numerous and popular nearby resorts, which attract him.

As the boat does not again leave Providence till seven in the evening, he is thus enabled to spend almost the entire day sight seeing in Boston, or enjoying the surf at Narragansett pier or Newport. Arriving in New York Monday morning between 6.30 and 7, he may take breakfast on the boat and proceed immediately to business feeling delightfully refreshed after the invigorating breezes of Narragansett Bay and Long Island Sound.

Attractive cheery dining rooms and unexcelled cuisine are features to which the management of the line have paid special attention. The state rooms are comfortable and well appointed, all being outside rooms with windows opening on the deck,

and as the screw steamers Concord and Lexington are especially adapted for Sound Line Service, the traveller is assured of a restful night's slumber.

He is therefore in a properly receptive mood in the early morning on the down trip for the appreciation of the wonderful beauties of Narragansett Bay and its rocky verdure clad islands, which at no time are more beautiful than at sunrise.

As it is the character of the shore scenery and the conditions under which it is viewed which enhances any trip, the charming views of points of interest along the North River, the Long Island, Connecticut and Rhode Island shores from the deck of a steamer, where the passenger's every comfort is considered, make the Colonial route a very popular one.

#### CAMPING IN CONNECTICUT.

Summer camping is becoming a distinctive feature of American life, and is considered by many the most perfect way of enjoying vacation. The State of Connecticut has many inviting spots favorably adapted for this novel and healthful pastime, the most popular of which is located near East Hampton, and called Camp Wopowog. It is situated near the Banks of the Salmon River, and covers an area of 140 acres of forest and clearing, through which flow three romantic brooks noted for their primitive and picturesque surroundings.

The camper realizes his dreams of care free existence in the delightful informality, cheer and good fellowship, which characterizes the social life, and finds complete enjoyment in Baseball, tennis, croquet, mountain climbing, fishing and swimming which pastimes furnish a round of pleasure.



Entrance to Hotel, Lake Mohonk.

Boating and canoeing can also be indulged in, as a fleet sufficiently large that all may be accommodated is kept at the camp.

The tents are of heavy double canvas, provided with board floors, woven wire cots, mattresses and bedding, so that everything is complete in the provision for comfort and enjoyment.

Log cabins which have recently been erected add a quaint picturesqueness to the surroundings and are preferred by some.

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river landings, Camp Wopowog can thus very easily be reached after a pleasant sail on Long Island Sound and the Connecticut river. All the stopping places are very interesting owing to the romantic and historic associations of Connecticut.

At East Haddam, near Camp Wopowog, is located the little building where Nathan Hale began his career as school teacher and which has been preserved through the efforts of the Sons of the Revolution.

The new steel twin screw steamers Middleton and Hartford of the Hartford, New York and Providence transportation Company, alternate in the daily service, leaving New York at 5 P. M., for points on the Connecticut River as far as Hartford. This line also operates a splendid service between New York and Providence, the Georgia and the Tennessee, very fast and popular vessels, leaving at 5.30 P. M. As the staterooms on all the boats mentioned are comfortable and airy, the dining room appointments and service excellent, the traveller is assured of a very pleasant sail.

#### MOONLIGHT ON THE HUDSON.

There is an inviting suggestiveness in the words "Moonlight on the Hudson," which sounds refreshing to even the most blase traveller, especially when inquiry reveals the fact that on the magnificent steamers of the Hudson River Night Line, music and picturesque searchlight revelations are novel and delightful accompaniments. There is an additional glamour of romance about the points of historical interest for which the Hudson is famous, when revealed under the soft hazy rays of the searchlight, with which the night line steamers are equipped.

Music also hath its charms, and does much to put one in a receptive mood for the complete enjoyment of refreshing breezes, moonlit dancing waters, and unexcelled steamboat service. After a delightful evening thus spent on any of the splendid vessels of the Hudson Navigation Co. followed by a restful night's slumber in a comfortable state room, the traveller upon arrival at Albany or Troy in the morning is in a very pleasant frame of mind for continuance of his journey. Should he be proceeding to any of the Northern Summer resorts excellent railway service at the points mentioned facilitates prompt connections for historic Fort Ticonderoga, Lakes George and Champlain. The city of Albany has over 350 passenger trains arriving and departing daily for the Summer resorts of New York State, Vermont, New Hampshire, the middle west, the Adirondacks, and the Canadian Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The capital of the Empire State is also of great interest in itself, having many important structures of rare beauty, particularly the new state educational building.

The inauguration of Sunday daylight trips by the Night Line between New York, Albany and Troy has been widely welcomed as an opportunity of rare pleasure travel and the privilege of leaving New York of a Saturday night—spending time in either of the cities mentioned and returning by the Sunday boat.

The shorter Sunday trips to Poughkeepsie and return are also very popular, enabling one to spend a very delightful day from nine in the morning till sunset on board one of the palatial steamers of the Hudson Navigation Co. where the traveller is assured of every possible comfort and courtesy.

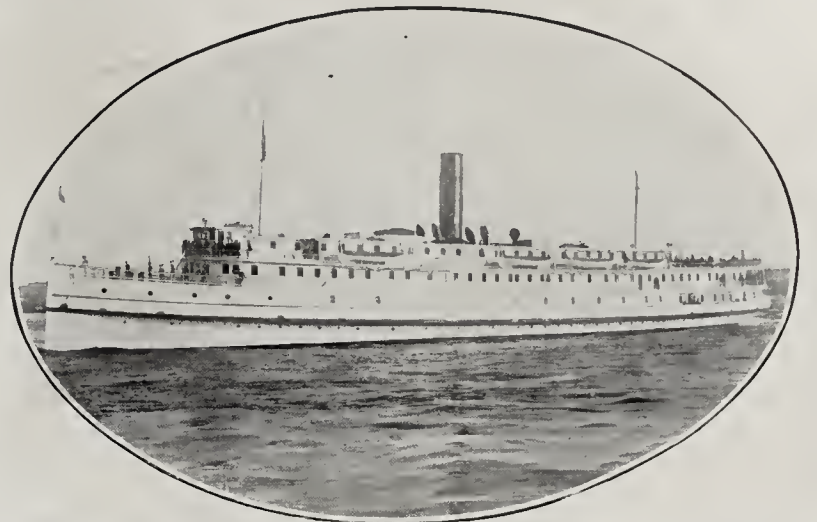
#### SHORES AND MOUNTAINS OF NEW ENGLAND

Very few busy Americans of to-day know, as they should be known, the historic and picturesque states of New England, whose early settlers so influenced the destiny of the civilized world.

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**2.00 P. M.** ..... **Poughkeepsie** ..... **1.30 P. M.**

**1.00 P. M.** ..... **Kingston Pt.** ..... **2.30 P. M.**

**9.00 A. M.** ..... **Albany** ..... **6.30 P. M.**

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fascinating states in the union with its smiling farms, busy cities, lovely lakes and surf swept shores. It is the land of Winthrop, Miles Standish, Hancock, Adams, Paul Revere, Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow and Whittier.

The "Berkshires" made famous by the pens of William Cullen Bryant, and Nathaniel Hawthorne are interesting the public of to-day more and more, as the delightful advantages of mountain country are realized. In the White Mountains of New Hampshire, rightly named the Alps of New England, owing to the altitude and rugged grandeur, one may indulge in all those outdoor pastimes and joys, that are so instrumental in strengthening and upbuilding the human constitution.

The hot, seething plain is left below, and the vacationist revels in a breezy germ free sky communing land of summer delight, where echoing valleys ring with the laughter of the strong lunged. Life fairly effervesces here on the golf course and tennis court, and scintillates in gorgeously illumined lobbies and ball rooms.

Bar Harbor and Old Orchard in the State of Maine are two of the most fashionable resorts of the New England coast, where there is never a lack of entertainment, the hotel guests arranging many good times in which all join agreeably in the enjoyment of balls, less formal dances and amateur theatricals.

And the most wonderful part of it all is that twenty-five millions of Americans, may reach any of the delightful spots mentioned within twenty-four hours' journey from their homes, if they will communicate with the New England Navigation Co. before planning their vacation trip.

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Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, one of the oldest and most reliable banking houses, who have offices in New York and Leipzig, Germany, will upon application, furnish a traveller with a letter of credit for the amount desired, together with a list of paying agencies and a letter of introduction.

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To secure the firm mentioned for these advantages a deposit of collateral or a satisfactory bond of indemnity is required as a guarantee against loss.



Inter-Collegiate Races at Poughkeepsie

OFFICIAL BULLETIN  
Intercollegiate Aeronautical  
AssociationEDITED BY  
FRANK SHORT - President I. A. A. of A.

## Aeronautics.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Now that the Army aviators are back at College Park for their summer work, the George Washington Aero Club is again showing interest in their work. The students who belong to this club, have been granted special privileges, in that they can get permission to inspect thoroughly the shops, etc., of the mechanics at the aviation field and also to ride with the experienced pilots. The advantages of this are incalculable, and the club should prosper and make great headway in their study of the problems.

## VIRGINIA

The Aero Club of the University of Virginia was founded in 1909 with the following officers: Dr. R. M. Bird and J. Dibert, Sec. and Treas. respectively. The object of the Club is to stimulate interest among all the students and especially engineering students in that new phase of science called aeronautics. During the two years of its existence the club has increased to a large student enrollment. Its members have done considerable individual study and several distinguished lecturers on aviation have been brought to the University. As one result of the club activities the University of Virginia is entered in the balloon race to be held in Kansas City this summer between Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Pennsylvania. Last month Beckwith Havens of the Curtiss Exhibition Company made two flights at the University under the auspices of the Club. The meet was a success from every standpoint and the proceeds will be employed by the organization in securing more lecturers to address the students on different phases of aviation.

The University of Virginia has contracted with the Curtiss Exhibition Co. for flights at Lambeth Field the latter part of this month. The club was founded in 1910 and has many enthusiastic members. Its first President, Jas. R. McConnell, and its present President, Dr. Bird, were both among the founder members of the Intercollegiate Association, Dr. Bird being elected Second Vice-President.

## PENNSYLVANIA

H. D. W. Reichert, a former member of the U. of P. Aero Club will be in charge of the Moissant Aviation School, which will shortly re-open at Hempstead, Long Island.

## MICHIGAN

The Detroit Aeroplane Company has presented the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, with one of its two-cylinder opposed motors, which will be tried out in the mechanical engineering laboratory.

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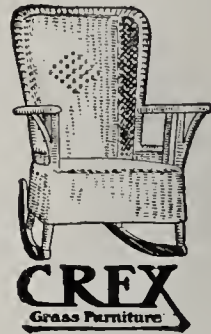
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## From-Prairie To Parlor



Devoid of the trammels of conventionality and seeming to reflect the very vigor and wholesomeness of outdoor life, Crex Prairie Grass Furniture, has more than ever recently been commanding the admiration of the most cultivated critics of style, and at the same time exciting interest in the general public, regarding the history of its production.

The latter is unique and interesting from more than a commercial viewpoint, dealing as it does, with the vast plains of Minnesota and Wisconsin, which for countless seasons produced a growth of wonderful wire grass before the attention of man was attracted. Not till comparatively recent years did the far reaching hand of commerce lift from obscurity this luxuriant harvest, which has been made the basic material in the manufacture of the beautiful prairie grass furniture.

In the two states mentioned, there is an abundant growth of this beautifully colored long round grass, of almost incredible toughness and durability. Its fibres are the longest and strongest imaginable, while its natural excellence is augmented by the strictest care in the reaping, selection and subsequent treatment during manufacture.

After being inspected, the grass is carried from the fields in huge bales and stored in sheds, where curing is concluded by nature under conditions, which not only retain the indescribable delicate color of the fibre, but increase its already great strength and wiriness.

While practically indestructible by wear, the grass is so pliant and workable that it readily lends itself to the most artistic forms.

The excellence of the framework upon which the grass is wound is another secret of the great structural strength and dependability of Crex furniture. It is made entirely of second growth ash, thoroughly seasoned and solidly joined and reinforced.

The twine, which not only forms of itself a beautiful finish to the furniture, but finally receives the sizing and varnish which preserves the rich shade of the grass, is wound on by experts who are taught the process as an art. As a result it hugs closely to the framework with the regularity and neatness of the threads in a piece of beautiful tapestry, totally free from the unsightly knots and joinings that blemish even the finest rattan and willow work.

There is almost no end to the variety of designs producible from Prairie Grass, over four hundred original and novel styles and designs being manufactured in the great factory at Glendale, Long Island.

The peculiar adaptability of this picturesque furniture to any surrounding or environment is so pronounced that no single scheme of furnishing can lay special claim to it over others, on the ground of being most appropriate.

In the formal atmosphere of the parlor, the Bohemian arrangement of the Den, the cosiness of the living room or reception hall it reflects an unmistakable air of refinement and artistic utility.

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**THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH**





## Town and Country

JUNE, and theatrical production wanes. Must the playlover rest from indulgence? Fortunately that is no longer necessary. If he is in town, there remain for his delectation good light musical production and farces, and those of the more serious winter variety that still possess enough energy to counteract the deterrent influences of heat. And if he is in the country, beyond reach of the theatre, there is now sufficient book production of plays to feed his interest. More than ever, during this season, is review of drama "between the boards" of importance.

On the stage, still holding over from winter, are such pieces as "Bunt Pulls the Strings," "Bought and Paid For," and "A Butterfly on the Wheel." And among the musical productions there is pre-eminently "The Pirates of Penzance."

### *The Pirates of Penzance.*

What a delight it is that such a wonderfully complementary couple of composer and librettist, as Sir Arthur Sullivan and Sir William Gilbert, should have collaborated! And what a blessing that we are being treated to their works again on the stage!

Many claim that as between the immediate predecessor of this production, "Patience," and "The Pirates," the former is by much the superior. In any event, the latter is certainly by much the more popular. And there seems to be good ground for believing that this is one case, at least, where popularity is justified. "Patience" is keener satire than "The Pirates," but it is satire on a subject that no longer calls loudly for it. The very effectiveness of its treatment has served to "date" its theme, and historical knowledge is now necessary for thoro enjoyment of it. This serves to limit its value now, for, in a work of art, while outside knowledge may enhance the consumer's pleasure, it ought never to be necessary to it. "The Pirates," on the other hand, attempts to satirize that eternal "sense of duty," and incidentally, perhaps, operative procedure and patriotism. And what its satire may lack comparatively in thoroughness, is amply compensated for by its deliciously merry absurdity, absurdity which is based—as all great absurdity must be—on a departure from the grounds of real intelligence, not merely on fanciful grotesquerie. Moreover the spirit of the piece is electrically alive and unified throughout all its factors—action, conversation lyrics and song. Doubtless it is this exceptional unity in spirit between the writing and the music that has made the Gilbert and Sullivan pieces not only unexcelled but peerless.

All this, however, would be useless without co-operation with the spirit in production. And it is here that "The Pirates" excels all its revived forerunners. With the exception of Josephine Jacoby and Arthur

Aldridge, both of whom contributed in voice what they lacked in humorous characterization, the acting was at one with the composition. All the light-hearted, intelligent verve of the burlesque was in the acting, the singing—and in the conducting too. The women have never been so good. Miss Viola Gillette gave a performance the humor of which was in exactly the appropriate unshowy key. And Miss Alice Brady bubbled with energy in an artistic way that ought to put many who know only how to fizzle in similar parts, to shame. The chorus was not only spirited—which, as usually applied, means nervously over-energetic—but intelligently artistic and interpretative as well. And, while Mr. De Wolf Hopper for once kept within the Gilbertian domain and still as characteristically comic as ever, Mr. George J. MacFarlane, as the Major-General, surpassed all his previous efforts and his associates' present ones, by an inspiringly comic portrayal.

The production is of the sort that tempts the reviewer to go on from mention of one particular delight in it to another—a temptation which only the most insistent consideration for the reader can overcome. It makes the New Yorker, too, envy the country at large, where this company is soon to travel with a repertory of "The Mikado," "Pinafore," "Patience," and this—for he feels that "The Pirates," he wants to see and hear again and again. Travel or hurry seem to be the only solutions to the problem.

### *Officer 666.*

However, there is "Officer 666," a melodramatic farce. Mr. Augustin MacHugh, its author, has contrived a new situation, rich in quick, amusing, and sometimes exciting complications, that make excellently diverting entertainment. And he has moreover realized that this type of play demands conversation in keeping, with the result that the talk is bright, funny and crisp. There is material in the plot of this piece—which to tell would be to rob future audiences of too much of the delight of surprise—that another new playwright might have succumbed to turning into a banal tragedy "or a mushy comedy-drama." Mr. MacHugh's keen mind avoided both errors and turned out, instead, a distinctively American product of intelligent and flash-rapid plot, with equally rapid and intelligent succession of laughs and nervous thrills—laughter predominant. Moreover he steered safely a very difficult course, for in the rush of surprises and sudden twists in his situations, his bark might easily have split on the rock of confusion. But the procedure is always clear. The audience never knows too much, to rob it of surprise; nor too little, to perplex it. It is really quite a technical feat, and one worth having performed for the recreation it produces.

And it is acted as deftly as it is written. The melodrama supplied by George Nash and the farce by Wallace Eddinger fit well together, and are well supplemented by the work of an adequate support. "Officer 666" fulfills its function.

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## Review of Collegiate Base Ball

### MISSOURI

THE Univ. of Missouri has just closed an unusually and unexpectedly successful season of spring athletics, being champions in baseball and track of the Miss Valley Conference and taking second place in the Western Intercollegiate "Big Eight" Conference Track Championships. In this meet, Missouri scored twenty-nine points and ran the winning University of California team a hard fight for the honors.

In baseball, the season opened with poor prospects. Only two old men reported and Coach Field was forced to pick the remainder of his squad from last year's freshmen team. The first game, with Wisconsin, March 30, resulted in a 4 to 4 tie, being called on account of darkness. A long southern trip began the next week and, in the six games played, Missouri lost five. But the latter part of the season was one victory after another, Kansas, Ames, Central, Rolla and Westminster being downed. Twelve of the Eighteen scheduled games were won, and by defeating Kansas in the final series, Missouri took the conference championships. The team was captained by 'Gene Hall, veteran football and baseball player. Three left-handed pitchers, Helmreich, Angerer and Helm, divided the twirling honors in good style. Left-fielder Jerry Taylor was elected captain for next year.

The track team was even more successful. Dual meets were held with the Universities of Kansas (one indoor and one outdoor), Illinois. Kansas proved easy for Capt. Bermond's men but Illinois was too strong, winning by a margin of twenty-eight points. The Missouri Valley Conference meet was overwhelmingly Missouri, no school scoring within thirty-five points of her. In the "Big Eight" meet, Missouri piled up more scores than any of the conference schools, even defeating Illinois.

One Missourian runner, John Nicholson, has been chosen to represent the United States in the Olympic games this summer. He will run the 120 yard high hurdles, in which he has twice officially tied the world's record of 15.1-5 seconds. He high jumps over six feet and broad jumps close to twenty-three. He is captain elect for next year. Thatcher, a sophomore, hung up a new record of 132 ft. 10 1-2 inches in the discus; Kirksey equalled his old time of 25 flat in the low hurdles, and Capt. Bermond traveled the quarter and half mile in 50 flat and 1.56 1-5 respectively.

On June 8th Lehigh defeated Lafayette for the third time this season. The game was played on Lehigh Field before several thousand of Lehigh's enthusiastic alumni and it was a rare treat to the old men who were back to class reunions. The times when Lehigh wipes up her rival down the river three straight are few and far between. This year the brown and white team got a bad start but Coach Keady, formerly of Dartmouth, whipped the team into crack form. If Lehigh had met Princeton and the Army later in the season the results would not have been so farcical. Lehigh's weak point has been her pitching staff. 'P'getter has pitched some wonderful ball during the past season, but there have been no men who could relieve him. The ever increasing ability of the team to hit when hits counted pulled them thru the season to a crack finish.

### BROWN

Brown University was fortunate in having engaged as baseball coach, Pattee, who succeeded Woodcock, and to the former's splendid coaching is largely due the most successful results of the season's games. Brown opened her schedule by defeating the Providence "Greys," and the omens seemed good for an excellent season. During the entire season the team has played a consistently good game throughout, and the defeats of Harvard and Yale are two of the bright spots. With but five defeats and only two more college games to play, Captain Nash and his men are to be congratulated on their splendid season's work. The games played and to play are as follows:

April 6—Providence International League—Brown ..... 2—1.  
April 10—Bowdoin—Brown, 5—4.  
April 13—Wesleyan—Brown, 5—2.  
April 17—Mass Agricultural College—Brown, 10—1.  
April 20—Princeton—Brown, 1—2.  
April 24—Bates—Brown, 3—2.  
April 27—Pennsylvania—Brown, 9—3.  
May 1—Vermont—Brown, 5—2.  
May 4—Colgate—Brown, 11—9.  
May 7—Cornell—Brown, 1—3.  
May 8—Princeton—Brown. No game. Rain.  
May 10—R. I. College—Brown, 3—0.  
May 11—Lafayette—Brown, 11—2.  
May 15—Yale—Brown, 3—1.  
May 18—Notre Dame—Brown, 13—0.  
May 22—Harvard—Brown, 5—4.  
May 25—Holy Cross—Brown 2—3.  
May 30—Yale—Brown, Rain.  
June 1—Amherst—Brown, 0—3.  
June 5—Tufts—Brown, 4—5.  
June 8—Harvard—Brown, 2—1.  
June 12—Amherst—Brown, 7—0.  
June 14—Cornell—Brown, 4—1.  
June 15—Holy Cross—Brown  
June 19—Alumni—Brown  
June 20—Yale—Brown

### WESLEYAN

The showing of the 'Varsity baseball team this year, while it has not been all that might be desired, has been a very decided improvement over the records of the past few years. The lack of pitchers has been the paramount need all season. However, the effective coaching of Mr. Noonan, formerly of the St. Louis Nationals, has made the improvement over the past two seasons. Three victories over Trinity College by top heavy scores were the most pleasing feats to the undergraduate body as Trinity and Wesleyan are most desperate rivals.

The schedule as played this season is as follows:

March 13—Brown 5, Wesleyan 2.  
March 17—Yale, Rain.  
March 20—Springfield Training School 6, Wesleyan 10.  
March 24—Uni. of Maine 2, Wesleyan 2. (called—fifth—rain).  
April 27—Amherst 7, Wesleyan 0.  
May 1—Williams 6, Wesleyan 1.  
May 4—Fordham 4, Wesleyan 6.  
May 9—Norwich. Rain.  
May 11—Trinity 1, Wesleyan 11.  
May 15—N. Y. U. 2, Wesleyan 1.  
May 17—Colgate 10, Wesleyan 5.  
May 18—Mass. Aggies 7, Wesleyan 1.  
May 22—Holy Cross College 8, Wesleyan 4.  
May 25—Trinity 1, Wesleyan 9.

June 1—Fordham 5, Wesleyan 3.

June 15—Williams 3, Wesleyan 2.

The 'Varsity Tennis team has been as successful as usual this year losing no matches whatever. The playing of Richards, a freshman, has been brilliant all year. His most noteworthy feat was his victory over Capt. Johnson, of Amherst, the New England Intercollegiate Champion in straight sets, 6—3 and 6—4.

The schedule was as follows:

April 30—Union—Wesleyan. Rain.  
May 8—Brown—Wesleyan, Rain.  
May 11—Stevens Inst. 1, Wesleyan 5.  
May 17—Dartmouth 1, Wesleyan 5.  
May 18—Amherst 3, Wesleyan 3.  
May 30—Williams 3, Wesleyan 3.  
May 31—Vermont—Wesleyan, Rain.  
June 8th—Trinity 1, Wesleyan 5.

### PRINCETON

By defeating Yale for the second time on June 13, by the overwhelming score of 19—6, Princeton again won the 1911 championship. Of the 29 games played, Princeton has won 21, tied 1, and lost 6, two of these defeats being administered by professional teams.

Many of the 1911 championship team were lost by graduation and it was necessary to build up a comparatively new team. Bad spring weather interfered with outdoor practice and delayed development, but after a few games the team found its stride and with a few relapses played fine ball throughout the season.

Sam White during the entire season played his usual steady brilliant game. His timely hit with 3 on bases in the second Yale game was responsible for that victory.

Lear did most of the pitching. At times he loosened up but usually his pitching was good.

From being a poor hitting team they developed into a hard hitting aggregate.

Below are the scores :

Princeton—Rutgers, 12—5  
Princeton—N. Y. University, 6—6  
Princeton—Villa Nova, 6—1.  
Princeton—Dickinson, 4—1.  
Princeton—Baltimore E. L., 2—10.  
Princeton—Johns Hopkins, 6—0.  
Princeton—Virginia, 6—3.  
Princeton—Georgetown, 5—1.  
Princeton—Georgetown, 5—4.  
Princeton—Boston Nationals, 2—8.  
Princeton—Lehigh, 23—6.  
Princeton—Fordham, 12—2.  
Princeton—Brown, 2—1.  
Princeton—North Carolina, 5—4.  
Princeton—Penn. State, 1—4.  
Princeton—Cornell, 2—0.  
Princeton—Holy Cross, 6—8.  
Princeton—Pennsylvania, 8—0.  
Princeton—Cornell, 2—3.  
Princeton—Williams, 0—2.  
Princeton—Penn., 3—2.  
Princeton—Lawrenceville, 9—2.  
Princeton—Michigan, 6—3.  
Princeton—Harvard, 5—1.  
Princeton—Lafayette, 3—2.  
Princeton—Yale, 2—6.  
Princeton—Amherst, 11—1.  
Princeton—Yale, 4—2.  
Princeton—Yale, 19—6.

### CORNELL

There is still a fighting chance for Cornell's nine. Victories over Williams, Penn.,



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Yale and Brown will make them champions. There has been rapid development since the southern trip, and now the remaining games will be decisive. Seven home games started the season with a splendid showing. Then came the unfortunate reverses which have put the championship almost out of reach. Yale, Columbia and Penn. proved too strong and got away with victories. Keller was forced to quit third base, thus depriving the varsity of one of its heaviest hitters. But there is still a chance and advantage will be taken of it.

## HOME GAMES AND INTERCOLLEGIATE GAMES.

April 13—Lehigh at Ithaca, 9—2.  
April 17—Niagara at Ithaca, 8—1.  
April 20—Rochester at Ithaca, 4—0.  
April 27—Princeton at Ithaca, 0—2.  
May 1—Colgate at Ithaca, 3—1.  
May 4—Dartmouth at Ithaca, 3—2.  
May 7—Brown at Ithaca, 3—1.  
May 11—Princeton at Princeton, 3—2.  
May 14—Penn. State at Ithaca, 2—0.  
May 16—Dartmouth at Hanover, Rain.  
May 17—Vermont at Burlington, 1—2.  
May 18—Columbia at New York, 13—3.  
May 23—Lafayette at Ithaca, 7—2.  
May 25—Yale at Ithaca, 1—2.  
May 30—Columbia at Ithaca, 3—1.  
June 1—Pennsylvania at Ithaca, 2—6.  
June 11—Alumni at Ithaca, 6—9.

## BOWDOIN

Because of a cold spring, bad grounds and lack of a cage, the Bowdoin squad developed very slowly and played rather an unsuccessful season which was only made up for in part by a strong rally at the close when Bates, acknowledged to be the strongest team in the state, was defeated 5—4 in an eighteen inning game.

The new gymnasium now going up on the Campus will contain a diamond in the largest field in any college gymnasium in the country, so future teams should not be hampered in developing earlier in the season.

The following schedule was played:

April 10—Brown at Providence, 4—5.  
April 11—Rhode Island State at Kingston, 5—1.  
April 20—Exeter at Exeter, 5—9.  
April 23—St. Anselms at Manchester, 8—26.  
April 24—Dartmouth at Hanover, 2—12.  
April 25—Dartmouth at Hanover, 2—22.  
April 26—Middlebury at Middlebury, 9—9.  
April 27—University of Vermont at Burlington, 1—3.  
May 1—Tufts at Medford, 2—6.  
May 2—Harvard at Cambridge, 0—4.  
May 4—Colby at Brunswick, 3—6.  
May 15—Maine at Orino, 4—5.  
May 22—Colby at Waterville, 0—6.  
May 25—Tufts at Portland, 2—5.  
May 27—Maine at Brunswick, 5—6.  
May 30—Bates at Lewiston, 2—1.  
June 7—Bates at Brunswick, 5—4 (18 in.)

## UNION

Union has played twelve out of thirteen games this year, winning seven of them. The second was not played on account of rain, and the eighth, with Army, was called at the end of the second inning because of bad weather. Following is a complete schedule of games:

April 20—At Schenectady—Tufts 7; U. C. 9.  
April 27—At New York—Fordham, Rain.  
May 3—At Schenectady—Middlebury, 6; U. C. 4.  
May 10—At Clinton—Hamilton 8; U. C. 1.  
May 11—At Hamilton—Colgate, 20; U. C. 7.  
May 18—At Schenectady—N. Y. U. 8; U. C. 15.  
May 25—At New Brunswick—Rutgers, 10; U. C. 2.  
May 29—At West Point—Army, 0; U. C. 2. Called at end of second inning. (Rain).  
May 30—At Schenectady—Hamilton, 4; U. C. 14.



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June 1—At Schenectady—Rutgers, 3; U. C. 4.  
June 8—At Schenectady—Colgate, 8; U. C. 5.  
June 11—At Schenectady—Stevens, 4; U. C., 7.  
June 12—At Schenectady—Alumni, 10; Varsity, 12.

The season has not been so successful this year as last, and at the end of the fifth game the fellows became a little discouraged. They did not, however, abandon hope but turned out well for the N. Y. U. game on the campus. The college band was there with a wallop, handing out a good variety of noise. The result of 8—15 in Union's favor was all that could be desired. With that as a running start we only lost two games out of all the rest.

The prospect for next year is very good, even tho some of the best men will be lost by graduation, there being some good material in the 1915 delegation, notably a freshman battery, and several prospective men to enter in the fall.

TEXAS

Stacy, '14, won the State Intercollegiate Singles Championship, while he and Boggs, '13, also added the doubles championship to their laurels. Stacy was runner up in the State Championship held on the Varsity courts the first part of June.

The Faculty-Senior game, an annual affair, ended in a score of 8—7 in favor of the seniors. This is the first victory for the seniors in history.

At a recent meeting of the student body, amendments providing for a competitive system for "The Texon," the varsity semi-weekly, for a students' assembly which is an enlargement of the students' council and for the abolition of the final ball, were passed without a dissenting voice.

Hoover, captain of the 1911-1912 South-western Champions, will compete in the Olympic tryouts at Chicago in the 100, 200 and 400 metres. Ross Lawtner, member of the same team, is entered for

the high, standing and running broad jumps.

The commencement program is as follows:

Morning German, Sat. June 8, at 7 A. M.  
Senior Burlesque, Sat. June 8, at 8 P. M.  
Baccalaureate serm., Sun. June 9, at 11 A. M. by Dr. E. B. Chappel, trustee of Vanderbilt University.

Class Day Exercises, Mon. June 10, 10 A.M.  
Alumni Address, Mon. June 10, 12 A. M.  
Varsity-Alumni ball game, at 4.30 P. M.  
Student-Alumni parade, at 7.30 P. M.  
Stunts by the Globraskers, Senior Vaudeville etc., at 9. P. M.

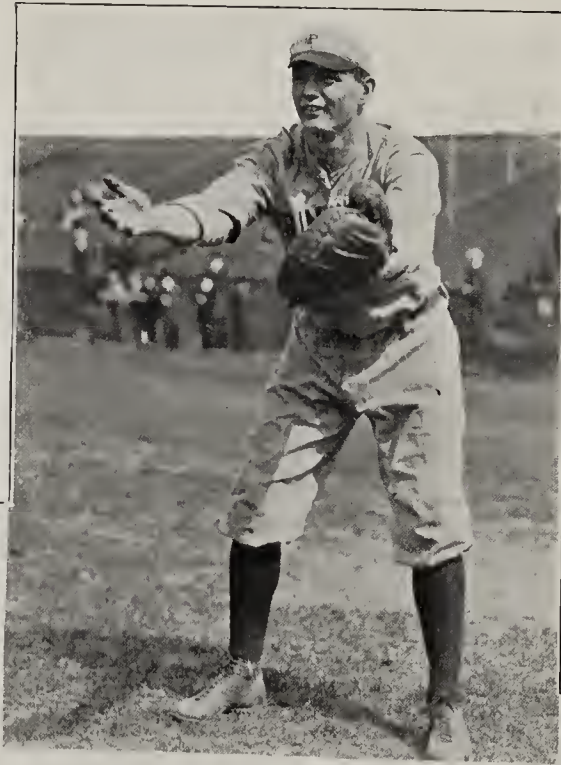
Final German, at 10 P. M.  
Tuesday—Twenty-ninth Annual Commencement with award of degrees and address by Pres. Craighead, of Tulane University at 10 A. M.

Final Ball at 10 P. M.  
The Alumni Re-union this year is in the especial honor of the classes of the decade, 1894—1903.

March 26—Texas—Ft. Worth Poly. U., 5—4.  
March 27—Texas—Ft. Worth Poly U., 7—4.  
March 29—Texas—Southwestern U., 2—3.  
April 2—Texas—Southwestern U., 10—3.  
April 5—Texas—Austin College, 5—2.  
April 8—Texas—Mississippi, 6—1.  
April 9—Texas—Mississippi, 15—2.  
April 12—Texas—Baylor U., 3—5.  
April 13—Texas—Baylor U., 8—16.  
April 17—Texas—Trinity U., 13—0.  
April 18—Texas—Trinity U., 5—4.

SOUTHERN TRIP.

April 22—Texas—Auburn, 3—4.  
April 24, Texas vs. Georgia U. (at Athens, 3—10.  
April 26, Texas vs. Tulane U. (at New Orleans) 12—2.  
May 2, Texas vs. Southwestern U., 5—4.  
May 6, Texas vs. Southwestern U., 2—0.  
May 8, Texas vs. Oklahoma U., 10—2.  
May 9, Texas vs. Oklahoma U., 5—0.  
May 17, Texas vs. Texas Christian U., 3—2.  
May 18, Texas vs. Texas Christian U., 21—2.  
May 20, Texas vs. Southwestern U., 4—3.



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## PUTTING POLITICS IN THE COLLEGE CURRICULUM

When New York University announced a series of lectures on "Practical Politics" a press paragrapher jokingly remarked that a Tammany Chieftain must have been added to the faculty of that institution.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the awakening of the American college to a sense of duty that it ought to train its students practically for citizenship. Statistics show that the hardest vote to get out on election day is often that of the college-bred men. A few good 'varsity fullbacks and end men would be of considerable help to the side of political reform, especially in the games scheduled to be played in the red light districts of American cities. Any movement to get college men into politics should be encouraged.

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## MAN'S DRESS



Mr. Matthews, of Matthews' Clothes Shop, one of the most up to date of the Broadway Clothing Stores, has set forth for "The Intercollegiate" this month, some very interesting information regarding the manufacture of first class garments. The fame of Matthews clothes being well known in college circles, our readers will no doubt be interested to learn some of the important and not generally known trade secrets, which are responsible for the popularity of such an exceptional brand of ready made garments.—*Editor's Note.*

**A**MONG many young men of to-day there is a vague prejudice against ready made garments—a feeling that for an assurance of a correct style and fit a suit must be made to order. Those of this frame of mind who do not have to consider price as a factor in the selection of their clothes, can of course, seek a tailor to whom they pay from \$60.00 to \$80.00 for a suit and are assured of good results.

The young fellow however who has only from \$20.00 to \$35.00 to spend on a suit may secure from a tailor a temporary good fit but he does not get material which will hold its shape permanently, as the shrinking process employed by the ordinary tailor is not by any means complete.

The superiority of Matthews' clothes is due to the fact that the London Cold Water method of shrinking is done in the identical style used by the highest class tailors in London, which is the secret of the manner in which they retain their shape.

The reason it is not employed in the ordinary ready to wear or made to order clothing is because of its cost in time and material.

The operation in this old fashioned way takes from five to seven days, and the loss of material in a fifty yard piece of cloth is from five to seven yards. The result is that the tailor when working on canvas and cloth thus shrunk, can shape and press into a style that will not sag or lose any detail of its shape.

When it is considered, that the ordinary method of shrinking used by most tailors, takes about two hours in time and that the loss of material amounts to not more than one and a half yards to a piece of fifty yards, it is not surprising that the clothes made from such, cannot compare favorably with those made by the manufacturer who appreciates the fact that proper shrinking is

the basic consideration.

The next important detail is the cutting—it being obvious of course that to obtain a stylish garment a first class cutter has to be employed. The ordinary cutter employed by the average tailor, receives a salary of from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars a week, whereas the Matthews organization makes it possible to employ a designer at a salary of \$12,000 a year. The advantage of having the services and ideas of a man who is a thorough artist in his work, can well be imagined, but better appreciated by an examination of the results of his work. With one pattern he cuts, a thousand suits can be made.

As coats conform more to the lines of the human figure this year, and natural shoulders devoid of excessive padding are one of the most distinctive features, the details mentioned regarding shrinking and cutting are more essential than ever. It was not so difficult for the ordinary tailor to turn out the stiff front and exaggerated shoulders, now being avoided, but the gracefully hanging garments with soft long-roll lapels, which this season are in vogue, require skilled workmanship, and excellent material.

Another important factor that has made ready-made clothes a success is that the best designers have developed different models to fit men not only of different breast measure but also height. This is why Matthews clothes can be sold at prices ranging from fifteen to thirty-five dollars, having splendid style and wearing qualities, at the same time fitting as perfectly as those produced by the most exclusive tailors.

Thus the office or college boy who desires the better class of clothes without the extravagance of patronizing exclusive establishments is assured that, in ready made garments where such special attention is given the details of manufacture he is practically receiving the

individual attention of a first class tailor.

Unlined coats are not as a rule popular owing to the fact that they do not set properly. This is again the fault of the shrinking of the material and a subsequent improper pressing.

In garments however, where the London Cold Water method of shrinking is employed, it is possible to tailor a half or one quarter lined coat, so that it sets and retains its shape as well as a lined coat.

White serge and flannel suits where such details are important considerations are very attractive in appearance, and proving very popular for week end outings.

The White serge trousers with silk stripe are also very natty when worn, with the fashionable light or dark colored Norfolk coats. The soft long roll effect is very decided in the latter, also in the sac coats with patch pockets. To choose from, this season, there is a splendid variety of shades, in blues, greys and tans.

In Raincoats the raglan shoulder is still popular, and the new ruberized serge material used, finds great favor with the wearer who requires a coat that is waterproof and at the same time serves as an attractive light weight coat for spring or fall.

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## Co-Ed Commencement Topics

BY MAE O'CONNOR

SIXTY-THREE learned Goucher maidens succeeded in passing the final exams this year and received their sheepskins in the presence of hundreds of relatives, the trustees of Goucher college, the members of the faculties of Goucher and Hopkins, Goucher alumnae and undergraduates.

The President of Shorter college has decided that Sororities must go as many girls persuade their parents to send them to college simply to taste of the mysteries of the secret organization.

One of the main arguments which the male students of Wesleyan advanced against co-education, which becomes extinct there this year, was that young women had taken scholarship honors which otherwise would go to the men. It was an unpleasant surprise to the men therefore to learn that every women member of the graduating class had been elected for high scholarship to the Phi Beta Kappa.

Mount Holyoke this month celebrated its seventy-fifth commencement. Monday, June 10th was Ivy Day, when at Chapel exercises winners of honors were announced; Tuesday was Alumnae day, and on Wednesday morning commencement exercises were held.

A fine question of Constitutional law was raised at the recent election of members for the Columbia Student board of Representatives, by the insistence of a band of students from Barnard and Teachers college on their right to vote. When the feminine students presented themselves at the polls in the registrar's office, their votes were challenged but they pointed to the board provision in the constitution which permits all students to vote. They were allowed to cast their ballots, but then followed a protest from

the Student board which ended in the female votes not being counted. The president contended that the inclusion of the young women would violate the intention and spirit of the constitution.

Sage college girls are considering themselves properly snubbed by the Cornell students owing to the fact that they have heard there would be no Sage college news printed in the Cornell Daily Sun next year. As a result the girls have decided not to support the paper and have canceled all their subscriptions.

At the commencement exercises of Vassar College 243 members of the Senior Class were graduated and gifts amounting to more than \$200,000 were announced. Mrs. Russell Sage gave \$75,000 to complete the Olivia Josselyn Hall dormitory in memory of her mother for which she gave \$100,000 last year. An unknown donor believed to be Miss

Helen Gould gave \$100,000 for a students Hall.

The Seniors at Smith College had their traditional hoop rolling stunt this month in the presence of guests and underclass girls, after which exciting event they ascended the steps of the students building passing their hoops along to underclass girls. After singing all their class, topical faculty and farewell songs, they slowly and reluctantly walked away from the steps singing their step song to 1913. The juniors advanced from the rear, taking the place of the seniors and singing their song of greeting.

Of twenty-nine students of the senior class of Northwestern University elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, an honor awarded for high standing, twenty-four are women.



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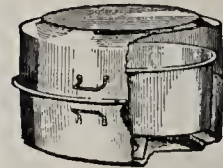
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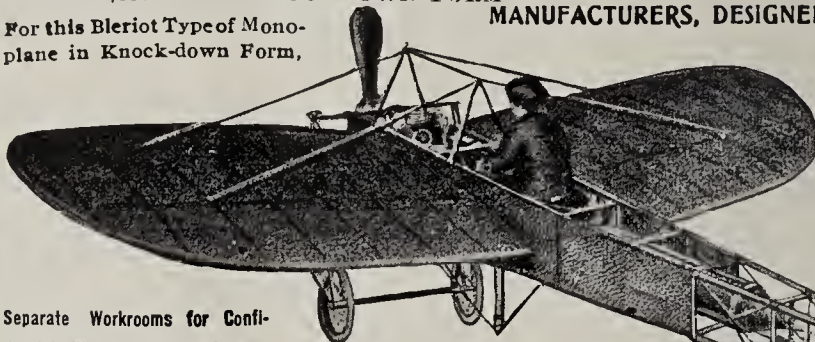
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## The Intercollegiate

still remains the official organ of the Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association of America.

The Official Bulletin will start in the issue of November 18th. This department will be edited by the President, Frank Short of Cornell University.

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NO. 1

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NOVEMBER 4th, 1912

## CONTRIBUTORS

We have decided not to offer any more "prizes" for the best contributions received each month as there were times it appeared to us, at least half the country wished to write for *The Intercollegiate*! So we will pay hereafter only our regular rates. And only the best in fiction or articles will be considered.

Please do not bother us with "blood and thunder" stories. Or editorials embodying your "ideas" for reform or the like. Our office boy can do that! Send us in an interesting sketch of a present or past college man; jokes with a point or poetry with a meaning; stirring fiction of the kind an average college man takes to bed with him to finish; or a strong article about your own particular college or life at that college—but no athletics, our Contributing Editors do that!

Whatever you contribute, especially if you contribute fiction; bear in mind that we are catering to college men. That means that we want good ideas well expressed. The college reader is intelligent and demands real stuff. The only things that we can consider for publication are those which meet these demands.

All these points will be taken into consideration before we publish the contribution. Style and general handling of subject will prove a strong factor in your favor especially if they show originality. Also, illustrating with good photographs will make it more interesting. Remember to enclose a stamped return envelope in case the manuscript is not acceptable. Contributions should be in before the 20th of each month to be submitted for the next issue.

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# The Intercollegiate

TOWNSEND BUILDING :: 1123 BROADWAY :: NEW YORK

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine Pulsating with

College Life and Athletics

Vol. XIII

NOVEMBER 4th, 1912

No. 1

## Football Prospects For 1912

By Richard C. Floyd

THE football season of 1912 has already clearly shown just what "fitness" both the large and small college teams have attained in their training. Although many changes and shifts are bound to take place in the various line-ups between now and the more important games the latter part of November, yet it is possible even at this early date to get somewhat of an idea as to the likely candidates for the championship.

### *Princeton.*

Under the leadership of Captain Tal Pendleton, Princeton has started the season with the same determination as characterized their team a year ago when they swept everything before them. The work of the squad so far has shown a steady advance due partly to the return of several of last year's men. W. DeWitt, who staved off defeat constantly in the game with Yale last year is back in college, although the coaches have not made much use of him so far. E. E. Waller promises to come up to expectations in his kicking, judging from the work he has been doing in practice; but it is entirely conjecture to say what he possesses in the way of carrying the ball because he has been kept out of the game almost entirely. Baker, Captain Pendleton and Trenkman have been doing all of the backfield work in scrimmage for the varsity so far. Dalton and Streit, both members of the 1911 team have shown ability in both offensive and defensive work. The line has been the source of more worry to the coaches than any other part of the team. Bluethenthal, last year's centre, has his berth safe, and Phillips will have but little difficulty in holding his tackle position. But the rest of the places are still open. Dunlap, a regular end, has been moved into a tackle position; Schenk and Logan have been at guard; and Andrews and Waller have worked out at the ends. Thus it is shown that in spite of the fact that the orange and black have several members of their 1911 championship team back in college, the make-up of the eleven is by no means settled.

### *Harvard.*

The Harvard team will this year be led by Percy Wendell, for the past two years an All-America half-back and P. D. Houghton will begin his fifth year as head coach. Six regulars from last year's team have been lost by graduation yet the large squad which has reported for practice with the regular men is a fitting example of faith in their team. They, how-

ever, will need a great amount of coaching in order to bring it up to Varsity calibre. The most serious task the coaches have this year is the development of two new guards, as both Fisher and Leslie are no longer in college. Just now the most promising candidates seem to be McGuire and Pennock. The former weighs 210 pounds and is the heaviest man on the squad. Pennock weighs 200. Hitchcock and Storer, the 1911 tackles are candidates again and are reasonably sure of their places unless one of them is tried at guard. Gardner who was first choice for tackle last year until his arm was broken in the Princeton game, will not be able to play this fall. He was generally said to be the best tackle in the country and the Harvard eleven would be much stronger if he were on it, but his arm will not stand the strain. Parmenter will undoubtedly play centre again while Feltor and O'Brien are the most promising candidates for end. Felton is especially valuable as he is an exceptionally fine punter. It will be a close race for quarter-back between Gardner, a varsity sub last year, and Logan of the 1911 team. The three backs now appear to be Captain Wendell, Brickley and Hardwick and they should make a most formidable trio. All in all the crimson appears to have good material and with the fine corps of coaches who will be available this year a very fair eleven should result.

### *Yale.*

The prospects at Yale have not been so bright for several seasons and with a fellow like Arthur Howe for head coach the Eli's are very optimistic. There are five Y men on the squad as end candidates—Bomeisler, Sheldon, Avery, Gallauer and Howe and four massive guards in Cooney, York, Randall and Green. Arnold, a valuable man, will be missing from the squad for a few weeks, due to an attack of appendicitis. Yale is fortunate in having again the services of Ketcham, an All-American centre, and who is an extremely fast man for his size. Also, Flynn, who has developed into a second Ted Coy. Cornish, Cornell and Dyer are in the lead as quarterbacks. Captain Spalding and Philbin, brother of the illustrious Steve Philbin, are easily the best pair carrying the ball. According to the new rules Spalding because of his build will be somewhat handicapped. He is 6 feet 4 inches tall, which makes it difficult for him to plug the line and easy to tackle. Castles, Warren, Madden, Markle and Beckert are the best of the substitute backs together with Welter Camp, Jr. The latter is a fine kicker but is not at present in the best



of health. Dave Dunn is probably last to the team because of faculty interference. If things continue as well in the Yale camp as they have started the Blue will have at least an equal chance with any of the other teams for the championship.

*Pennsylvania.*

The prospects for a strong eleven at "Old Penn" have been steadily waning, but the coaches will not be disheartened with results until the season is well advanced and the men have shown what they really can do against a powerful opponent. The great weakness still remains in the line, where a great many shifts have been made. The most likely centre trio at present is McCall, Green and McNaughton but these men are by no means sure of their positions and will be hard pushed by Bolger, Kelliher and others. At tackles Dillar and Crane are in the lead. On the ends and back-field the coaches are entirely satisfied with the situation. Jourdet and Young are again playing the extremities and are showing better form than they did a year ago. Captain Roy Mercer is of course the star of the back-field and if his work in practice is a fair criterion he should stand a fine chance for a position on the All-America team. He is indeed fortunate in having such speedy running mates as Munds, Marshall and Harrington, all of whom are well versed in the fine points of the game.

*Dartmouth.*

The Dartmouth team is under the direct supervision of Coach Cavanaugh and Captain Bennett. At present the prospects are rather bright. It has been several seasons since Dartmouth has won one of her big games but it is needless to say that every effort was not made this year to bring the team up to its top-form for the Princeton game which it lost, and the coming Harvard game. Captain Bennett, Snow, Hogsett, Morey, Estep, Englehorn, Llewellyn and Whitmore are all back in college and barring injuries, the green should improve the showing which it has made in recent years.

*Brown.*

At Brown Earl Sprackling, the phenomenal quarter back of the past two years has graduated and his place will indeed be hard to fill. Coach Rolnson will again be in charge and will be assisted by Doc Pryor a former Brown star. Russell Ashbaugh, who last fall made a name for himself as a whirlwind at receiving forward passes from Sprackling, is captain. There will be no danger of over confidence such as hurt the team's chances in 1911 and it is a safe bet that the "Big Brown team" will force her big rivals just as hard to win as she has during the last half dozen years.

*Cornell.*

At Ithaca the prospects at the middle of the season are none too bright but Cornell may consider herself extremely fortunate in having obtained the services of Al Sharpe of Yale as head coach. Sharpe while in college was one of the best and if anyone can put Cornell's football teams on a par with her wonderful track teams and crews he should be able to do it. The big game of the season for the Ithacans is that with Pennsylvania, and all efforts will be directed toward returning the past defeats received at the hands of the Red and Blue.

*Amherst and Williams.*

It is interesting to note that the long-standing rivals Amherst and Williams are coached by two men who have been team-mates both through college and preparatory school. Henry Hobbs is to direct football affairs at Amherst and Fred Daly at Williams. These two fellows have played together for several years, first at Andover Academy and later at Yale. Their respective teams will be captained by Bart Connelly, a fast half-back, and Michaels, a veteran guard. Each is confronted with the same problem, lack of heavy men which however they will endeavor to make up for in speed. But the new rules will favor them in this respect.

## The Scrub

By W. H. Porter

**B** RUISED and battered, weary and worn,  
Arrayed in a nondescript suit that is torn,  
He drags himself wearily in from the field  
And dreams of some glory the future may yield.

Jostling by him, the 'Varsity run  
Into the field house, where plenty of fun  
Ensues in the scramble to be the first dressed,  
Then first at the table and after that—rest.

The Scrub climbs the hill to the dingy old gym,  
For the field house was not meant for mortals like him,  
And trainers and rubbers are undreamed of pleasures  
While suits that are whole (and not "holey") are treasures.

That afternoon's scrimmage for some unknown reason  
Was longer, by far, than any that season;  
And all that the tired scrub got for his sorrow  
Was a pat on the back and "Be out here tomorrow."

The rooters were out there to cheer up the team;  
From the yells that they gave, to a stranger 'twould seem  
That the 'Varsity players deserved all the praise  
For the touchdowns and tackles, end runs and trick plays.

But once in a while someone got a notion  
That the second team needed some sort of lotion,  
To rub on the bruises and places that hurt,  
And brighten up faces all covered with dirt.

So the cheer leader called to the men on the stands  
And, leading the cheering with uplifted hands,  
Gave a cheer for the Scrub team (a short one) and then,—  
Went back to his cheering for Varsity men.

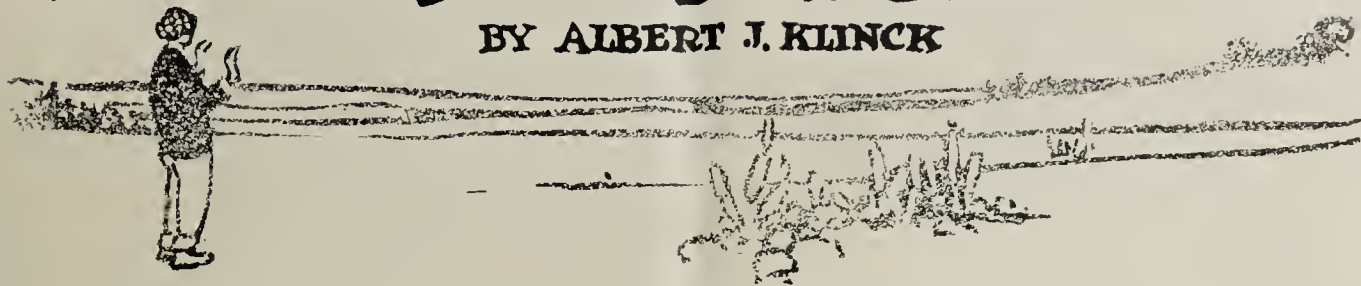
'Tis true that the 'Varsity are worthy of praise  
In a certain proportion for some of their plays;  
But the Scrub is deserving of what is his share,  
For where would the team be if he weren't there?

So let's do him honor, men, hail to the Scrub!  
The man who gets out there and stands all the rub;  
Develops the 'Varsity, shows he is game,  
And to old Alma Mater helps bring more fame.



# THE DESERT'S TOLL

BY ALBERT J. KLINCK



WHEN a man like Gregory gets a thing into his head it is useless to intertere. One might just as well try to work against a coming storm. He told them that his days were numbered. He told them that he was going to "live." So there you have it all in a nutshell.

Now the dawn of the end was coming. A hundred pairs of eyes were watching. A hundred pairs of lips were eager to break forth in pity. But Gregory wanted no pity. He wanted no advice. He wanted just to be let alone.

He had no kith or kin. The Club was his home when he chose to make it so. And when he came in that evening we all felt that Gregory was not the Gregory he had been even the day before. But he smiled. And his smile was always one to be remembered. He talked. And his voice was always one to cheer.

"Well, boys, 'm going away," he said, when the hour for bed arrived.

This was good news, for to get Gregory away was the theme so often discussed in his behalf.

"I'm going West—where I came from," he added.

This was so much the better. The West was the place of all places for Gregory. There, if anywhere, he could at least try to regain the health he had lost. True, there was small hope now. But this was not talked about. Everybody voiced sentiments of good cheer and recovery.

The very next day he left. But not alone. He took Bronson with him. All along Bronson had had the least advice to give Gregory. Bronson was as much moved as the rest of us. But he said so little. He seemed just to look on. And now they had started out together, and we of the Club settled back in our seats in comfort. For hope was strongly buoyed up in us and we looked forward to the return of both, or at least Bronson, with news of Gregory's renewed grasp upon life.

Now that Gregory was gone we talked Gregory more than ever. There was no longer any danger of being caught by him in the midst of a dissertation upon what he should or should not do. Never an evening passed without its tribute to Gregory.

That day finally arrived upon which we expected Bronson's first letter from the destination of the two. But there was no letter. Instead, to our very great surprise, we saw Bronson himself.

It was very late when he came into the Club—long past the hour for anyone to drop in. So when he crossed the threshold and the door banged to loudly after him, every eye was raised and every mouth shaped the word: "Bronson!"

Bronson had never been easy to "read." His face never told anything. Once in a while his voice told of emotion under which he was suffering. This proved to be the case now as he uttered his first words to us.

Of course everybody at once asked about Gregory. Where was he? How was he? How did he stand the trip? Where had Bronson left him? But I asked how it was that Bronson had returned so soon.

Bronson threw aside his hat and coat. He ran his fingers nervously through his hair. His lips were tightly compressed. And somehow his eyes had lost their brilliance.

"What I've been through!" he began, throwing himself into a chair.

"And," he went on, "when I think of Gregory now—at this very minute—But no, not at this very minute. Why—why—I don't know where Gregory is," he ended, looking from one to the other of us.

Bronson not to know where Gregory was? Bronson, the faithful who had gone out with him! Bronson to make a statement like this! Why—

"Well, to begin at the beginning," he interrupted our thoughts. "Gregory and I had a rattling good time going out. He knows his West, as he grew to know his East. It all seemed to him like getting back into the place you like best of all, like coming home again after you have been gone years and years. This place of interest and that, he pointed out to me. Here he had roamed in his early twenties, beginning at the Middle West and working back in reminiscence, year before year, scene before scene, all through the period of his life which was so free from care and worry, until at last he came to the place where he had been born. Here he shook his head and laughed. No, it was no longer the same. Why the little town had grown out of bounds! It was wearing long trousers, he said. This was not the West to which he wanted to come. It was something more primeval—more desolate upon which he desired to rest his eyes. So we went on. But now a change seemed to come over Gregory. He sat quiet for the most part, his eyes out upon the grim desert through which we were passing. I could not get him to talk. Once, he told me he had nothing to live for. And another time he said he was of no earthly use. That was all he said about himself."

Bronson stopped in his talk. He looked off into a corner of the room and for a moment seemed to have forgotten our very presence.

"Oh, God," he then broke out, "I can see him yet—I can see him yet—it was evening and the train had halted. But there was no habitation in sight. Gregory took me by the hand and led me out into the dusk. He drew me down the steps. We stood upon the soft sand. We were facing each other. In the afterglow Gregory looked like a figure in a painting. He stood rigid. His eyes were large and sunken. His lips were as if cut from stone. It was his hands only that moved, and one he extended to me, shakingly. 'Good bye, old man,' he said. 'We part here. Good bye.'

"I looked aghast. What was he saying? Had disease at last turned his mind? Insane, I thought, and took him tenderly by the arm. 'Come,' I said, and started to lead him back to the train. 'No,' he declared, 'we part here. Remember you promised to go only as far as I wanted you to. This is the end of your journey. So now again good bye.'

"I remonstrated. I clung to him. It was incredible. But it was no use. He was the old Gregory. His mind had been made up. There was no turning it.

"'It's no use, old man,' he said. 'I'm at the end of the game and I've a right to finish it in my own way. My life's my own. There was—there was—a dear girl. But when the plague took me—well, you can see—I had to leave her. So there's nothing left. I came out of the desert. And now, I'm going back.'

"And then I saw. The girl cleared things up for me. He was not insane—not yet. Still, I tried to urge him. And then

(Continued on page 13)





**S**WEEPING changes in the football rules have made the early part of this season largely experimental, and the first big—small games will naturally furnish criteria for predicting which elevens will conquer when the deciding contests are pulled off. The aim of the committee, which last February agreed upon the changes, was to bring about a better balance between the offense and defence, to “open” the game so that the innovations which were made when mass play was abandoned in 1905 will be given a fairer tryout, and finally to provide a simpler code, this last purpose appealing alike to the players and spectators. The Princeton-Dartmouth game last year, when a field goal was counted by the ball bounding over the bar, showed the necessity of simpler English in the rules, and a clearness which will admit of no dual interpretation. This the Committee has also endeavored to bring about.

Theoretically, the new rules seem to foreshadow a style of play more satisfying to player and spectator—a faster, better and more open game. The changes, briefly, are as follows:

The forward pass can now cross the goal line for a distance of ten yards; the length of the gridiron is shortened from 110 to 100 yards; a team is allowed four trials to gain ten yards; the onside kick is eliminated; the 20-yard zone which now restricts the forward pass is abolished, and the ball may be thrown for any distance; the kick-off at the beginning of the halves will be from the offensive side's 40 yard line, instead of the middle of the field; the loser of the toss of the coin is entitled to the same privileges at the beginning of the second half as the winner is entitled to at the beginning of the first half; after a touchback, the ball will be put into play on the 20-yard line instead of the 25-yard line as at present; the position of field judge is eliminated and there will be only three officials for each game,—referee, umpire and head-linesman, who will also keep time; a touchdown is to count 6 points instead of 5; only one representative is allowed on the side-lines instead of three; and, finally, a drop kick which first touches the ground and then bounds over the bar does not count.

Probably the most important modification and the one which will cause the most radical change in the play, is that which relates to the forward pass. Under the old rules, when the offensive team neared the goal line, there was no more open play. Since a forward pass over the line was illegal, the injustice to the attack was two-fold: it was made to rely on mass play, except for a possible end run, and the defense was strengthened since it could crowd its back-field players up on the scrimmage line and concentrate its resistance. In many cases near the goal line, the weaker eleven has been able to hold the stronger for downs and then punt to safety. Now, the secondary defense will have to stay back and scatter, as the ball may be thrown over the line. This rule caused the shortening of the field, since a ten-yard zone behind the line has become necessary, and many college gridirons run so close to the stands, that a reconstruction might have to be made.

The increase from three to four of the number of tries for ten yards and first down will make the game less mono-

tonous and less a punting duel. With four downs, a running, open game will be greatly encouraged. Last year, it was one, or perhaps two tries for the distance, and then a punt. This method of attack depended largely on the prowess of the kicker's toes, and too often there were fumbles and scores made, largely through luck.

The forward pass is also encouraged by the elimination of the 20-yard zone. Under the old rules, the ball couldn't be thrown over 20 yards and so all the secondary offense had to do was to string out along the line and wait. Now, the ball may be thrown any distance and so the defensive is considerably weakened, especially as some college backs are experts and can throw the pigskin for long distances accurately. The same restrictions that applied to the 20-yard zone, however, are retained and now apply to all parts of the gridiron. The on-side kick, that uncertain, unpopular and tricky play is also abolished, and no one wants it back. When it was tried, luck figured too largely, and in all the big games last season, it wasn't called for over a half dozen times.

Another very important change is that which increases the value of the touchdown to six points, with a goal from touchdown still counting one point. The increase was to take away some of the relative importance of the drop-kick, for now one touchdown, six points, will equal two goals from the field, and the team which makes the touchdown will have the added advantage of being able to win by kicking the goal after the touchdown.

It was with the idea also of equalizing the attack and defense that the kick-off will now be from the attacking eleven's 40-yard line, 60 yards from the goal line, when formerly it was only 55 yards away on a field ten yards longer. The first scrimmage will now be closer to the middle of the field and consequently the possible advantage or disadvantage at the beginning of play will be lessened. Another change concerning the kick-off says that the loser of the toss of the coin at the beginning of the game now has at the beginning of the second half the same privileges which his opponent won,—namely of saying whether he wishes to kick-off or receive the ball. Matters will be made fairer also by bringing the ball out after a touchback and putting it into play on the 20-yard line instead of the 25-yard line. Twenty-five yards penalized the attacking team too much.

These are the most important changes, and their effect, as I have pointed out, will be to make a better game. There will be less kicking; with four chances to make the required ten yards, there will be more attempts to rush the ball, with an increase in plunging by backs off the tackles and split interference plays; and the already sensational forward pass will doubtless be perfected in such a manner that spectacular gains will result.

At all events, everyone hopes that the rules juggling is about over and that after this season it will not be so much of an effort for the football fan and player to keep up with the new regulations. Whether any ambiguous points still remain in the recodification, is a matter which can only be determined when games have exhausted all possible complications, and anyway, mid-season discussion is purely theoretical. The play's the thing.



# The Millersville Marathon

## By A. E. Swoyer

IT isn't necessary for me to say that times must have been pretty dull in the marathon game for me, Tom Higgins, to be even considering a run at a jay town like this Millersville. From all the dope, the town had been dead for so long that only a Board of Health permit kept it from being buried; it wasn't even a flag station on the Erie. If you can think of anything worse, you won't be going too far in applying it to Millersville.

Still there is coin in some of those jumping-off places, I suppose because there is no place to spend it; also, about once in a hundred years some red-hot sport jumps in and brings the place to life for a few days, like you do when you hitch an electric battery to a dead frog. In such cases it is apt to act like the frog does, too—sort o' sudden and irresponsible.

The letter I had sure looked as if Millersville was having a revival of that sort, and that I'd connected with the "Live wire" in charge of the ceremony. "Have entered you in Millersville Marathon next week," the fellow says. "Five hundred and expenses in it for you, and a slice of the gate if you beat the local man. Am enclosing my check for one hundred dollars as guarantee of good faith." It was signed "Major Ponsonby Powers." I didn't know any such person, but I liked the way he introduced himself, and after making sure that the check was good, "You're on, Maje!" says I.

A couple o' days before the race I ran up to look things over. The Major wasn't no Millersville product, you could see that in a minute. It didn't take me much longer than that to size up the whole situation. As soon as the Major saw I was wise, he came right down to cases.

"Higgins," he says, "this town's got the Marathon bug; it's got a yap it thinks can beat all creation, and it's got lots of money. By a little engineering and combining, I figure that the two former can be made to separate the natives from the latter. Hence my little note to you. Am I clear?" says he.

"You are," says I. "We run; I win; you collect. A, B, C!"

"Right!" says he. "They'll go down into their socks to back this gink, and after the race I expect to have a lot of money that hasn't seen daylight since the war. I'll bet I get a few iron men that were minted around 1776!" he chuckled. And so we parted.

Before daylight on the morning of the race, the wagons began to come in, and by noon you could hardly move around. The rubes were everywhere, thousands of 'em. This marathon was evidently going to be the event of the century, and I sure felt sorry for the gink who was going to lose. Just as I was getting into my togs, the Major busted in; some agitated he was, too!

"Look here, Higgins," he whispered, looking over his shoulder as if he thought some one was after him. "The whole town's wise that you're a ringer; the betting switched last night, and there ain't a cent o' money on this other guy. The odds are five to one on you, and no takers. Luckily, I was saving my big play for to-day, and I haven't bet much so far; so I'm goin' to follow this new move and switch,

myself! I'm putting my roll on the local man; got half a dozen fellows out covering all bets at any odds. *You've got to lose, see!* If you can't do it any other way, lie down in the track and play dead! Just to make sure you do it, here's the rest of your five hundred. So long!" And out he hustled.

Now, a professional runner is just as straight as anybody else but, likewise, he's got to eat. So, being's the Major said "Lose!", why, lose it was, even if I was running against a hearse. I could see where I wasn't going to be very popular with the losers, though, so just to make sure, I pinned all my money inside my running shirt—if I had to get back to the city without waiting to dress, I wanted to be sure that I was paid for it.

We lined up at the start, just the village chap and myself—our "Reps" had apparently frightened every one else out—and we hadn't run more than half a mile when I could see that losing was going to be no slouch of a proposition. In a real race I could have beaten the other fellow just about seventeen hundred and fifty nine yards to the mile, and repeated every mile for the twenty-five; at the rate we started, I could see where this marathon was going to be a two day affair. Nothing for it but for me to fake a sprained ankle and drop out.

Luckily, the race was to start and end in the village square, and as a result that was where everybody stayed, leaving the balance of the course pretty well deserted. I figured that about five miles from home on the back stretch I'd pull off my great ankle spraining stunt and let Mr. Farmer breeze in a winner. I'd caught a good look at the crowd before the start, and it struck me that that bunch of big rubes was a bad gang to try any faking on, at close range. Five miles seemed a good and sensible margin of safety.

Well, we came to the place I'd set, allright, with the yap leadin' me a few yards. I fell, heaved a groan, limped off the road and threw myself on the grass. The other guy stopped dead.

"What's the matter?" he asked.

"Sprained ankle, I guess," I groaned. "Caught my foot in a rut. 'You win, hands down!'" I went on grimly. "I couldn't step on this foot if I was to get a million dollars for it. Go on in and win—and have a wagon sent out for me as soon as you can." I didn't expect to be there when the wagon came, but it sounded good to ask for it.

To my surprise, Mr. Yap walked back and took a seat on a rock opposite me. "Naw," he said calmly, "I ain't a goin' t' win this race. You come all th' way from th' city t' win it, an' you're a goin' to!"

I managed to squeeze out a laugh, but it sounded pretty sick, even to me. "You're crazy man!" I yelled. "I tell you I've got a sprained ankle and can't run a step. It pains like the devil, too, and unless you hustle and get a rig, I'll have to lie here all night."

"You're talkin' foolish," he grinned. "Bein' as it's too late for you t' do any harm, I may as well tell you there's been some fixin' done 'sides what you an' th' Major was up to. The Major's been bettin' his pile on me, an' that's enough t' make

(Continued on page 11)







## SATURDAY'S FOOT-BALL

### "THE BIG FOUR" HOW THEY COMPARE FOR FOUR WEEKS.

YALE		
16	Lafayette	0
6	West Point	0
13	Wash. & Jeff.	3
No game to-day.		
HARVARD		
26	Williams	3
46	Amherst	0
30	Brown	10
16	Princeton	6
PENNSYLVANIA		
3	Swathmore	6
7	Brown	30
3	Lafayette	7
0	State College	14
PRINCETON		
31	Virginia P. I.	0
62	Syracuse	0
22	Dartmouth	7
6	Harvard	16

#### YALE.

The Yale game was called off owing to death of player, Theodore York.

#### WESLEYAN, 28; UNION, 3.

Middleton, Conn., Nov. 2.—Wesleyan found Union an easy proposition this afternoon on Andrus Field rolling up 28 points, the York State team being saved from a whitewash by Fullback Dewey's field goal in the opening quarter. Union started strong and taking the ball on the kickoff, rushed Wesleyan off her feet for the first few plays a 25-yard run by Gilbert finally planting the ball on the Red and Black's thirty-yard line, Dewey sending it over the cross bars from this point.

Wesleyan braced after that, and coming back strong scored two touchdowns in the second period. A third touchdown was added in the next period by Kennan, while Laggren carried the ball over for the fourth time in the closing quarter. Bacon kicked all four goals.

Wesleyan played nothing but straight football, fearing to divulge her trick plays to the scouts from Williams and Trinity in the stands. Union tried several forward passes, none of them succeeding. Capt. Bacon starred with Laggren and Kennan for Wesleyan, while Dewey and Gilbert played best for Union.

#### HARVARD, 16; PRINCETON, 6.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 2.—The boot of Charley Brickly, a native son of old Massachusetts, spanned a dreary chasm of a quarter of a century in Harvard football history this afternoon and brought the first victory to the Crimson that it has been able to score over Princeton in all that length of time. The score was 16 to 6. Of Harvard's 16 points, nine were due to the kicking of the Everett boy. Harvard finally managed to cross the tiger goal line for a touchdown, but Brickly had won the game for Cambridge before that came about, driving enough field goals across the Jersey bars to offset the Harvard touchdown.

It appears that the youthful Mr. Brickly's right toe had been carefully groomed for this occasion. The stories of his kicking prowess were not exaggerated. He commenced kicking early to-day and he kicked late, or until he was led away with a bloody nose, sustained in the Crimson's final charge to a touchdown.

So to-night Harvard is doing snake dances along the public rights of way, and noisily making up for twenty-five long, cheerless years, while the tiger is correspondingly disconsolate.

Brickly is a member of the class of 1915 and comes from Everett, Mass., and this makes it a sort of native grown victory. His booting to-day establishes him in the hall of football fame, for without Brickly it would have been a mighty tight squeeze for the crimson.

Harvard .. .. Position .. .. Princeton  
Felton .. .. L E .. .. Andrews  
Storer .. .. L T .. .. Phillips  
Pennock (Bradlee) .. L. G. .. .. Shenk  
Parmenter (Wigglesworth) C Bleetmenthal  
Trumbull (Driscoll) R G .. .. Logan  
Hitchcock .. .. R T Penfield (Ballon)  
Coolidge .. .. R E .. Dunlap (Wight,  
Pendleton)

Gardner .. .. Q B .. .. J. S. Baker  
H. Hardwick .. .. L H B (Pendleton H.  
Baker, Trent)

Brickly (Lingard) .. R H B .. .. E. Waller  
Wendell .. .. F B .. .. Dewist  
Referee—Langford, Trinity.

Umpire—Carl Williams, Penna.

Linesman—Lieut. Nelly, West Point.

Touchdown—Waller, Hardwick; goal from touchdown, Hardwick; goals from drop-kick, Brickley (3); goal from placement, Brickley. Time of periods, 15 mins.

#### BROWN, 12; U. OF VERMONT, 7.

Providence, Nov. 2.—Brown won 12 to 7, but got a scare in her game against the plucky University of Vermont eleven on Andrews Field this afternoon, being outplayed in the first two periods and succeeding only by the hardest kind of football in rolling up enough points to win in the

**Record of Harvard-Princeton Games**  
1877—Harvard, 1 goal, 2 touchdowns; Princeton, 1 touchdown.  
1878—Princeton, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Harvard, 2 touchdowns.  
1879—Princeton, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.  
1880—Princeton, 2 goals, 2 touchdowns; Harvard, 1 goal, 1 touchdown.  
1881—Princeton, 1 safety; Harvard, 1 safety.  
1882—Harvard, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Princeton, 1 goal, 1 touchdown.  
1883—Princeton, 26; Harvard, 7.  
1884—Princeton, 34; Harvard, 6.  
1886—Princeton, 12; Harvard, 0.  
1887—Harvard, 12; Princeton, 0.  
1888—Princeton, 18; Harvard, 6.  
1889—Princeton, 41; Harvard, 15.  
1895—Princeton, 12; Harvard, 4.  
1896—Princeton, 12; Harvard, 0.  
1911—Princeton, 8; Harvard, 6.

second half. The victory was won chiefly through the brilliant work of Crowther, who starred in the Harvard game and Bartlett, who was put in at a critical period. Bartlett, who weighs nearly 200 pounds, crashed through the lighter backs for a touchdown and victory.

Sefton, the visitors' right end, played a pretty game. Brown's work was poor and the players showed the effect of their battering by Harvard last Saturday. Vermont's score in the first half came after a fumble on Brown's one-yard line. Crowther's running back of punts was the chief feature of the game.

#### SYRACUSE, 28; U. OF ROCHESTER, 0.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 2.—With a cold wind blowing across the Syracuse stadium, Syracuse sent the University of Rochester eleven down to defeat this afternoon, 28 to 0. The gridiron warriors from the Flower City were dangerous on three occasions, having the ball in their possession inside the Orange 25-yard line, but were unable to send the ball over the goal line.

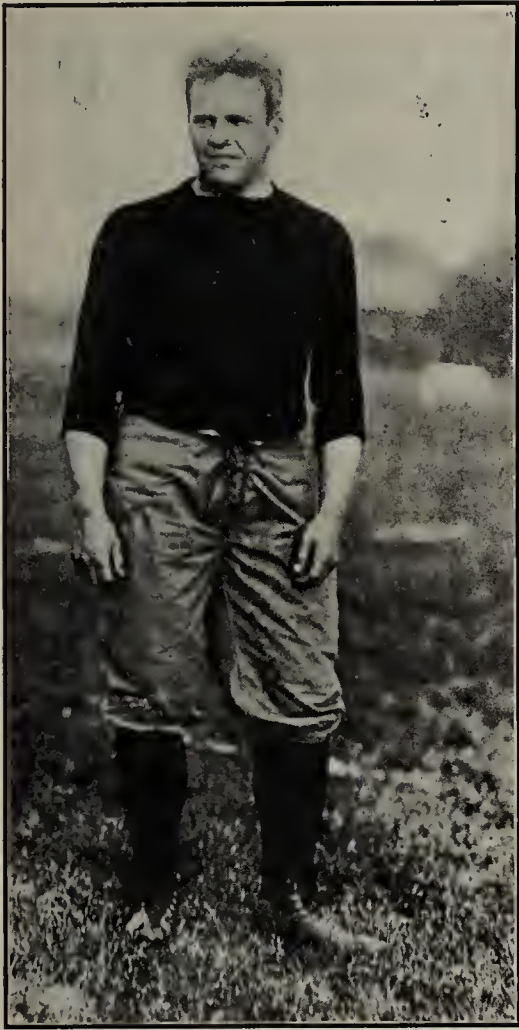
Lew Castle, the half back, again proved himself a star, ten times galloping through the opposing line for gains longer than ten yards. Three of his runs were longer than 30 yards. Castle was aided by perfect interference by Smith, the husky full back and Parber and Seymour, the Orange ends.

The Rochester team played an open game, using the forward pass many times. Quarterback Neary Capt. Forsyth, and Little, end of Rochester, handled the forward pass and made many gains.





Smith made the first touchdown in the second period, when he was sent over the line after the ball had been carried from midfield by short gains. Farber recovered a fumbled punt in the same period and raced ten yards for a touchdown. A few moments later, Castle broke free on an end run and ran 45 yards for a score. Syracuse got its fourth touchdown in the final period, when Castle plunged ten yards through the line after the ball had been rushed down the field by short gains. Castle kicked all four goals.



Captain Wendell, Harvard  
STATE COLLEGE 14; PENNSYLVANIA 0.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2—Two unfortunate mistakes enabled State College to win the annual game with the University of Pennsylvania this afternoon, by the score of 14 to 0. Penna. played by far the best game of the season, but made mistakes at critical moments. State College scored one touchdown in the second period and another in the fourth period. The visitors also scored a touchdown on a sixty-yard run from a forward pass, but it was disallowed.

State got the first opportunity to score when Minds' kick was blocked and recovered by Hensen of State on Pennsylvania 15-yard line. State tried hard to rush the ball over on line plunges, but Pennsy's defense was too strong. Foiled here, Miller took the ball and sprinted diagonally across the field for a fifteen-yard run, putting the ball on Pennsy's one-yard line. In spite of the fact that State fumbled badly, losing four yards this way Berryman finally went over for the touchdown. In the fourth quarter Captain Mercer was indirectly responsible for another touchdown for State. Mauthe made a long punt which Mercer tried to take on a bound. He fumbled it and Eileen recovered it on Pennsy's thirteen-yard line. Once more Pennsylvania braced and State, unable to score by rushing, tried a forward pass over

the goal line. Miller made the pass, Very received it, scoring the touchdown.

Penn State	Position	U. of Penn.
Wilson (Barron)....	L E .....	Young
Engle .....	L T .....	Wilson
Bebout (Vogel, Whitney)	L G MacNaughton	(Kelleher)

Clark .....	C....	Simpson
Hansen .....	R G .....	Green
Lamb (Wellings)...	R T..	Dillon (Journeay)
Very .....	R E ..	Jourdel (Peden)
Miller .....	Q B .....	Craig
Welty .....	L H B .....	Minds
Berryman .....	R H B.....	Harrington
Mauthe (Weston)...	F B..	Mercer (Marshall, Heilman)

Referee—Okeson, Lehigh. Umpire—McCarthy, Germantown. Head Linesman—Weymouth, Yale. Time of periods—12 minutes. Touchdowns—Mauthe, Very. Goals from touchdowns, Mauthe (2).

#### CARLISLE, 34; LEHIGH, 14.

South Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 2—Lehigh fought a good fight against the fleet-footed Carlisle Indians here to-day, but went down to defeat, 34 to 14. It was Thorpe, the world renowned athlete who virtually defeated Lehigh, for he made 28 of the visitors' points. The Indians had an all-powerful offense, which Lehigh could not fathom with any degree of success. On the other hand, Lehigh's offense worked with consistency only at times. But her forward passing was brilliant, Pazzetti, who was on the forwarding end, completely bewildering the Redskins with his accurate throws. By these forward passes Lehigh scored her touchdowns, Heban each time being the receiver. He also made good both goals. After receiving the kick-off in the first half, Lehigh went right down the field. The Indians finally seemed to have stopped Lehigh, when Pazetti essayed a forward pass. The alert Thorpe gathered the ball into his arms and dodged 85 yards through the entire surprised Lehigh team for a touchdown. Again in the third period, Lehigh got the jump on the Indians and line plays coupled with forward passes brought the ball to Carlisle's 5-yard line. Here a Lehigh man fumbled and the ball went to the Indians.

In the third quarter the Brown and White held the Indians for downs on her one-yard line.

Capt. Pazzotti was Lehigh's star. His generalship was fine and his forwarding passes brilliant. In all Lehigh made eight successful forward passes out of a dozen attempts. The Indians tried this style of play too, but made only one good, a long heave from Thorpe to Arcasa which brought the ball to Lehigh's half-yard line. In first downs Lehigh had an even dozen to 15 by Carlisle. There was a dearth of punting, Pazzotti booting the ball twice and Thorpe once.

#### WILLIAMS, 24; CORNELL, 10.

Ithaca, Nov. 2—Williams defeated Cornell in the second half of to-day's game, the final score of which was 24 to 10. Cornell put it all over the New Englanders in the first half, O'Connor making a touchdown and Captain Butler kicking a field goal from the 30-yard line. Butler retired at the end of the first half and the team promptly went to pieces. Lewis of Williams made two touchdowns on sensational runs, one on a forward pass from his 45-yard line and the second by a dash through centre from his 30-yard line. A weak secondary defence by Cornell was entirely responsible. After Michael had kicked a field goal from the

(Continued on page 16.)



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## Thirteen Years Makes Us Quicker

WITHOUT any malice aforethought we have decided to publish THE INTERCOLLEGIATE weekly instead of monthly as heretofore! Last June we received an interesting suggestion from a Business Manager of one of the leading collegiate dailies that we furnish a supplement each week for distribution with the larger newspapers published at the various colleges. His letter is printed elsewhere in this number. *We have done it* and furthermore have arranged it so that *all* the colleges in America can distribute it!

The magazine will be out each Monday hereafter, except the next issue which we shall skip in order to conclude certain arrangements in editorial directions. So this copy is only a "sample" in every sense of the word. But it does not indicate what we expect to give you.

Most publishers are optimistic or hopeful as regards the demand they expect to create for their respective publication. We are satisfying a demand *already* created. There were orders for over twenty thousand copies of this first issue before it was printed; eighteen or twenty of the collegiate newspapers will distribute it as a sort of magazine supplement in connection with the regular Monday issue of their paper. It is at least a circulation success!

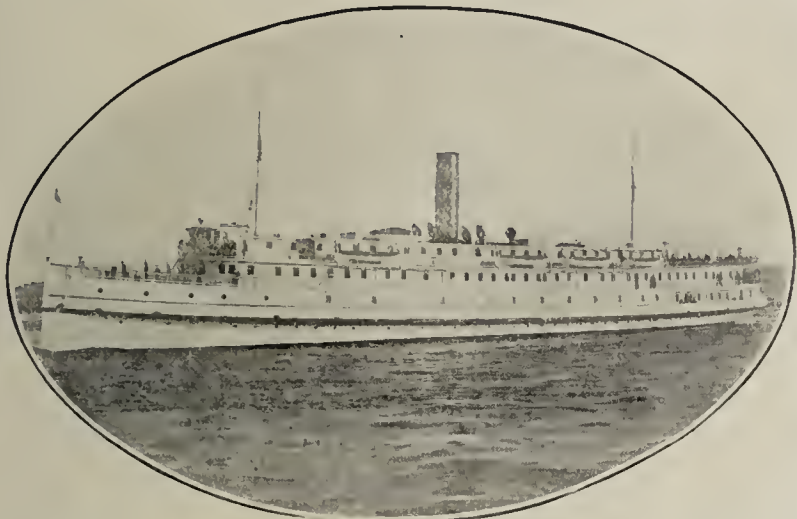
"Just in time for election," but our opinion on the outcome is varied. Politics were left out because we don't know just whom you do want for the next President. But every college man should throw himself into the fray to-morrow and vote if he has arrived at that distinguished age. No matter who is elected—and even if the cost of living should go still higher—THE SUPPLEMENT will be delivered to you free each week if you will step around to the newspaper for which you subscribe and order them to send it to you without any extra charge.

We have arranged with the International News Service to supply us with several pages reviewing the various college games played each week; especially those occurring on Saturday afternoons. "When you figure that either Sunday afternoon or early Monday morning you can get a complete story of all the games played Saturday, and printed in magazine form and not newspaper, it is 'going some' even in the celerity of the present journalistic times!"—so says one of our friendly reviewers who furthermore predicts an immediate success for our venture.

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## The Millersville Marathon

(Continued from page 7)

honest men suspicious. My frens is a backin' you t' win, an', by golly, your a goin' to, if I have t' carry you th' rest of th' way, a' then throw you acrost th' line!"

I was flabbergasted, but I had brains enough to try to bluff by asking him why, if he thought the Major and I were in cahoots, the Major hadn't kept me posted?

He grinned in a specially nasty way. "Th' Major," says he, "was allowed t' bet his last cent on me. Then a committee of reliable citizens took him in charge, an' kep' him from becomin' too confidential with any one. Mebbe that's th' reason y' didn't see him!"

Well, wouldn't that jar you? Here was me and the Major fixin' a frameup t' do the natives out o' their coin, an' then gettin' double crossed like this! They must a been wise all along; we might a known the "honest farmer" ain't sold many gold-bricks nowadays, outside o' the funny papers.

My amiable friend got up, stretched, and strolled over my way. "Get up!" he snarled.

I took a slant at his size—the whole six feet four of it—and got!

"Now, Mister," he went on. "You ain't got no more sprained ankle than I have. Get up an' run! If you don't run, an' 'f you don't win, your a goin' t' get th' darndest lickin' y' ever had!"

Well, to make a long story short and not to prolong the agony, I ran. I figured to set a pace that'd leave th' rube tied to th' post, and after I'd lost him, I'd make my getaway across lots for the railroad. But nothin' doing; no matter how I sprinted, that old daddy long-legs was never more than a yard back of me: I might as well have tried to lose my wife's relations. Gee, he could run, allright, when he wanted to! He must have been laying off in the early stages.

From that time on there was something like a race; between me trying to lose the other fellow and him doing his best to keep from getting lost, we came down the stretch like a pair of trotters, me about a yard in front. When we got pretty close to the finish, I faked a stumble—see? Then as the yap sailed past, I gave him a shove, and he fell over the line, a winner!

Nice work, eh? But as I got up, I took a look around, and right away I wished I hadn't been so smart. Right in the middle of a bunch of husky farmers stood the Major; about six of them held him, while two more were trying to slip a noose over his head.

I also noticed another rope that didn't seem to be occupied, and the fellows carrying it were edging my way. It looked like those farmers were liable to have murder on their consciences if I waited too long, so I gave a yell and began my second marathon of the day—this time toward the railroad station.

Some fellow tok a shot at me with a revolver, and you can bet it speeded me up; I heard the bullet whiz twice—once when it passed me and the second time when I passed it! Two or three more took a chance, but I was only hitting the high spots, and there didn't seem to be any wing shots in the crowd. The train was just leaving the station, so I ran down the track a mile or so and waited for it to catch up. Some running, what?

Sure, I got away—I'm here telling you this story, ain't I? But you can believe me, I'm never going back. I wouldn't go through Millersville in an aeroplane at midnight for a thousand dollars. No, sir!





(Enlarged Illustration)

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## Politics in The College and Out

Harvey Partridge Smith

WE have all read or heard more or less of the "graft" in the politics of this country, especially during the recent Republican and Democratic Presidential nominations. We have listened with shame and humiliation to foreigners ridiculing our senators, representatives, aldermen and ward bosses. We have read the denunciations in newspapers and magazines of statesmen who worked in the interests of corporations instead of for the people they were supposed to represent, and we have denounced these men ourselves and wondered why the honest voters did not rise up to a man and cleanse this country of such "rotten" politics.

But we never stop to think of *our own* relation to politics. We, who are the great body of American college students, have become so narrow in our college life that we do not give much thought to the great world outside except to criticize it. We do not stop to think that *we* are to be the future voters of our country and that right here *in the college* and now we should be laying the foundation for the *clean* politics we so desire the present voters to strive for. Instead of doing this we do exactly the things which, on a smaller scale, are identical with those we so ardently criticize in the politics of the "outer" world.

Take for example any American college as a unit. The fraternities, sororities, literary societies, clubs and other organizations of this college represent "the interests," the four classes represent the states, and the college as a whole represents the nation. At the head of this little nation is the president; his cabinet is the faculty. The congress, in this "miniature nation" we are comparing, takes the form of a student counsel and the politicians and ward bosses are certain students who try, by forcing themselves into important positions, to gain control of the whole student body which represents the mass of the people—more especially, the voters.

Are we becoming so thoroughly imbued with this ideal that when we do enter into the affairs of the "outer" world we will do our share toward the elimination of the corrupt practices which now exist? Or are we forgetting this side of it and working for personal ambition and in the interests of our particular fraternity or organization to the detriment of the college as a whole?

Let us think of these things carefully, for they are important—far more important than we may now realize, for if we graft, work merely for personal ambition, or in the interests of a part of the college, now, on a small scale, it will be so much harder to resist these temptations when we take our part in the affairs of the nation. We are laying the foundations of our lives here at college, let us lay them *right*. When we vote for a student to fill a particular office, let us vote for the one whom we believe is the very best for that position, regardless of what organization he belongs to. Let us not fall in line and vote a straight ticket which has been "cooked up" by students representing an "interest" or a group of "interests." Neither should we be unduly impressed by the oratory of certain students electioneering for themselves, or for their friends. Let us look at the situation with an unbiased mind.

We should not act like a sheep in a flock and follow suit simply because our friends or frat brothers have voted for a certain person. Let us show some individuality, decide for ourselves and not be afraid to stand out in opposition to the majority if we feel we are right. We must have the interests of the *whole* college at heart, if we would be loyal, broad-minded and sincere. Let us look ahead on the track of life and not become narrow or opinionated, but develop ourselves broadly and strive to live each day of our college life as well as our future years so that when the time comes for us to die we may feel that the world is better in some respect for our having lived.



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## The Desert's Toll

(Continued from page 5)

he levelled a revolver at me.

"You have your life in front of you," he said. "Don't waste it. Get back on that train. It's going to start. Good-bye."

"Those were the last words I had from Gregory. I couldn't think. I had to back up the steps. And the train started to pull off. From the platform I stood and looked. Gregory turned, and started to trudge on through sand and stubble, on, on, across the grim, dead stretch of country, on, on, into the desert. Then I tried to tell the conductor, to have the train stopped. But I must have been too excited. He wouldn't believe me. And then it was too late. Gregory was well on into the desert, alone, without food, without drink, to starve, to die of thirst, to—Oh, I can see him yet—I can see him yet, going, going, going!"

Bronson covered his face with his hands. We sat there like figures of stone. And each of us seemed to see what Bronson was seeing: Gregory marching into certain death.

## "The First Step"

Intercollegiate Magazine,  
1123 Broadway,  
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Some time ago you wrote us with reference to forming an Intercollegiate Press Association. We have a Press Club here which was formed and fostered by the "News" and the scheme seems to me admirable. Will you kindly send us once more your plans for organization and other data?

It seems to me that "The Intercollegiate" has a very useful field before it. I was talking with the business manager of one of the other college dailies some time ago and between us we formulated the plan of having four or five college dailies such as the "Cornell Sun," "Princetonian," "Harvard Crimson," and the "News" get together and each get out a Sunday edition. The way it seemed feasible to us to work it was to have the college papers get out during the Spring term especially, a 4 page edition covering all the news of the Saturday events, and insert inside this colored supplement containing illustrations of the college, and general news of college life all over the country.

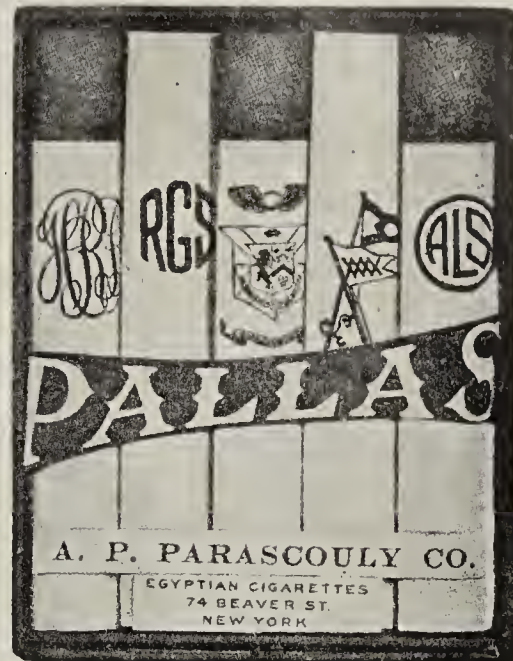
Our idea was to have the papers send in the news to some firm in New York City and have it printed there, and on Saturday this firm send out a couple thousand of the supplements to each of the college dailies to be inserted in the Sunday edition. Does this plan strike you as favorable, and would "The Intercollegiate" be willing to lend a hand in printing it and of running the whole supplement scheme?

The advantages of "The Intercollegiate" doing this are obvious—it would keep it in close touch with the colleges and give them a great deal of real college news at first hand, and cover the big colleges at least in a much better manner than it would do by mere correspondents, many of whom are not in close touch with University life.

The 1913 Board of the "News" feels that "The Intercollegiate" can do considerable for the "News" and consequently we would be glad to help you out in any way possible.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD W. ROBBINS,  
Business Manager, Yale News.



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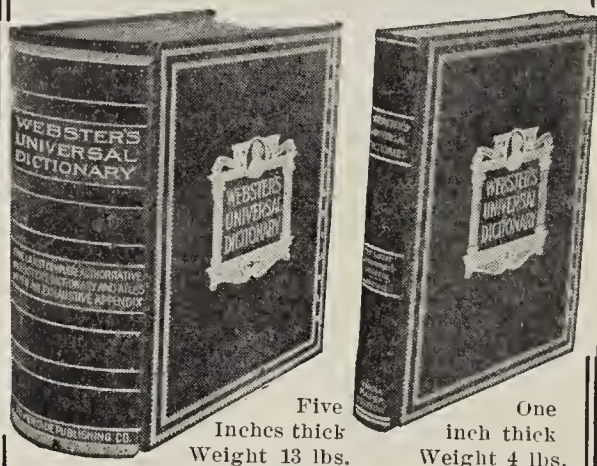
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## The Southern College Press Ass'n

WE have long had intercollegiate athletic associations. About as long have we had oratorical associations of neighboring colleges. But within recent years we see springing up intercollegiate associations of every variety, with our colleges reflecting in a growth of a multiplicity of activities the national increase in wealth and power and the consequent complexity of life.

Our fathers when they went to college would have smiled an incredulous superior smile had some audacious class prophet possessed the imagination to tell them that in the next generation there would be an Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association with an intercollegiate official organ.

An event of far-reaching influence for Southern college journalism, and perhaps—by the example set—for American college journalism, was the launching of the Southern College Press Association at Columbia, South Carolina, April 24, 25, of the year Nineteen Twelve.

The constitution states: "The object of this Association shall be to promote the standard and welfare of journalism in the colleges of the South, to stimulate especially those college men who have a tendency to make letters their life work, to encourage the establishment of more publications, especially newspapers, to set a premium upon academic authorship and editorship, and to draw together in conventions for personal contact and acquaintance the men that will soon supply material for Southern journalism, so far as the profession is to be recruited from home collegiate training."

The two founders of the Association, the men who conceived the idea and then welded the vague idea into a tangible reality, are Messrs. Broadus Mitchell and Sam Latimer, Jr. Both were students at the University of South Carolina, the former a junior and the latter a senior. Mr. Mitchell, whose father is president of that university, was president of the junior class and a leader in student journalism. Mr. Latimer was already so much of a newspaper man that he found time to be chief editor of the college newspaper and sporting editor of the "Columbia State" at the same time. It should be mentioned that South Carolina has her university in Columbia, the State capital.

These two constituted themselves a Committee on Formation, and only they know of the long and nerve-racking preliminary work, of the scores of letters interchanged and the sharp debates carried on by mail. They decided, for expediency in organizing, to restrict charter membership to the South Atlantic States. They made a list of institutions within the allotted territory that boasted as much as a weekly and a monthly publication. This weeding out process resulted in letters being addressed to student editors in the following colleges: University of Virginia, Washington and Lee, William and Mary, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, University of North Carolina, North Carolina A. and M., University of Georgia, Clemson College, and Stetson University of Florida. More or less sympathetic replies were received from all except Stetson. The effort was next made to have delegates sent to a convention. Just here was encountered the greatest obstacle: the matter had to be laid before the governing bodies of the various publications for endorsement, and delegates had to be appointed.

The upshot of all this was that delegates with proper credentials from six of these ten colleges—including South Carolina—

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assembled in Columbia. The list of delegates was as follows: George P. Waller, Jr., University of Virginia; R. B. Jackson, William and Mary; Brevard D. Stephenson, University of North Carolina; T. J. Woofter, University of Georgia; Broadus Mitchell and Sam Latimer, Jr., University of South Carolina; James M. Workman and C. J. Hearsay, Clemson College. All of these men were leaders on their respective college publications.

The opening session was held in the Green Room of Flinn Hall with C. T. Graydon, a former editor of the South Carolina "Gamecock," presiding. F. W. Cappelmann delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the students of the South Carolina University, and Mr. J. S. Reynolds, news editor of the "Columbia State" bade the delegates welcome on behalf of the city newspaper men. Sam Latimer, Jr., then made a few brief remarks about the formation of the Association. Talks were made by Mr. W. R. Starr, managing editor of the "Columbia Record," and by Dr. Edward S. Joynes, professor emeritus in the university. George P. Wauer, Jr., was then elected temporary chairman and Sam Latimer, Jr., temporary secretary, this being the first real business transacted by the convention. The young men now got down to work in earnest and adopted a constitution. The tentative constitution drawn up by the Committee on Formation was discussed article by article, and at times some sharp debating was called forth.

At the afternoon session in the Clariosophic Society Hall, an address was delivered by Dr. Henry A. White of the Columbia Theological Seminary and a number of papers were read by delegates.

In the evening the main address of the convention was delivered in the auditorium of the College for Women by Dr. Charles W. Kent, head of the English department at the University of Virginia, upon the subject, "College Spirit and the College Press." Mayor W. H. Gibbes of Columbia presided over the meeting, and Dr. Kent was introduced by Dr. George A. Wauchope, head of the English department of the University of South Carolina.

Next day, addresses by Mr. McDavid Horton of the editorial staff of the "Columbia State" and by Dr. George A. Wauchope, as well as more papers by delegates, marked the literary features of the morning and afternoon sessions.

Permanent officers were elected as follows: President, Broadus Mitchell of South Carolina; first vice president, Sam Latimer, Jr., of South Carolina; second vice president, George P. Waller, Jr., of Virginia; recording secretary, R. B. Jackson of Wil-

liam and Mary; corresponding secretary, Brevard D. Stephenson of North Carolina; treasurer, James M. Workman of Clemson. The President appointed on the executive committee—besides Sam Latimer, Jr., ex officio chairman—T. J. Woofter of Georgia, John H. Kangeter and C. J. Hearsay, of Clemson, and M. A. Wright of South Carolina.

An important feature of the organization is the provision made for the annual awarding of medals for the best newspaper story, the best essay, the best short story, and the best poem submitted by colleges which are members of the Association, the only provision being that the material submitted

must be the work of a student and must have appeared in a college publication.

Mr. Waller tendered a most cordial invitation from the University of Virginia to hold the next convention in Charlottesville, which was accepted.

A vote of thanks was extended to the students and professors who had so royally entertained the delegates at Columbia. The farewell address was delivered by Thomas S. McMillan for the students of the university.

During their stay the delegates were entertained in the homes of students and professors. Many were the social diversions arranged for them, including a reception at

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the College for Women, a luncheon, a dinner, a baseball game, an automobile ride, and—the crowning culmination of all—the First Annual Southern College Press Association Ban given by the German Club of the university.

Before the next convention invitation to membership will be extended to all institutions in the entire South that have so much as a weekly and a monthly publication, including universities of the standing of Vanderbilt, Tulane, and Texas.

Meanwhile, the Columbia delegates treasure their recollection of the initial convention as one of the most delightful experiences of their lives, and all declare their determination to be at the gathering in Charlottesville.

This organization is not a mere rather daring experiment. After all, why should not the college writer share in the advantages of organization enjoyed by the athlete and the orator? College writing has come to hold a higher and higher rank in those collegiate affairs often designated as "student activities" to distinguish them from studious activities. The art of writing is being transferred bodily out of the latter class into the former. The old type of college writer, ponderous, artificial, and insipid, is giving way to the newer type of college newspaper man, alert, inventive, interesting. The English department is finding itself forced to take a back seat and watch enthusiastic young men actually get out publications—literary, humorous, and newsy—all by themselves on their own responsibility; and run them as they wish them run without asking anybody's advice. The English departments see and approve, realizing that the spontaneous independent efforts of their students do far more good than could the mere slavish drudgery of writing themes for the sake of "unity, coherence, and emphasis."

The Southern College Press Association is an inevitable result of the tendencies of college journalism, and the men who organized it were aware that they were only keeping up with the times in seeking to foster and promote this expansion by organization.

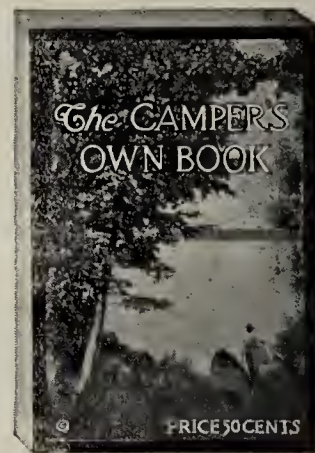
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SATURDAY FOOT-BALL, cntd. from page 9  
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Cornell	Position	Williams
Eyrichs.....	L E .....	Vinal
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Collyer.....	L G .....	Young
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Champaign .....	R G .....	Michael (Capt)
Williamson .....	R T .....	Walker
O'Hearns .....	R E .....	Rice
Butler (Capt).....	Q B.....	Lewis
O'Connor .....	L H B.....	Toolan
Fritz .....	R H .....	Crawford
Hill .....	F B .....	Turner

Summary: Touchdowns, O'Connor, Lewis, 2; Walker; Goals from touchdowns, Butler, Michael, 3; Goals from field, Butler, Michael; Referee, Thompson of Georgetown; Umpire, Hinkey of Yale; Linesman, Risley of Colgate. Time of periods 12 minutes. Substitutions, Cornell. R. B. Whyte for Fritz; Rees for Eyrich, Tabor for Butler; Lahr for Williamson, Bennett for R. B. Whyte, Larrowe for Collyer, Trainer for Tabor, Tabor for Trainer; Williams, Driscoll for Crawford, Hodge for Driscoll, Driscoll for Hodge, Eyre for Hewlett, Clark for Turner, Turner for Clark, Vervys for Rice, Crawford for Turner.



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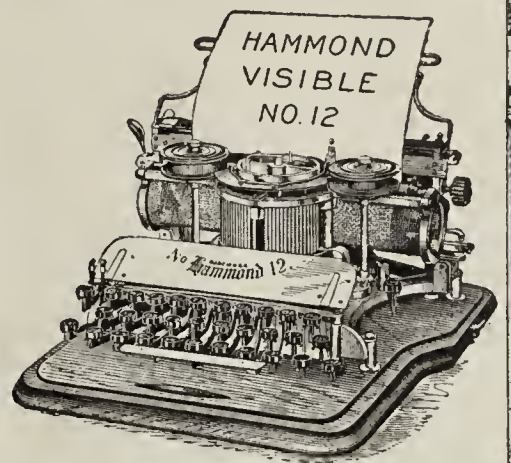
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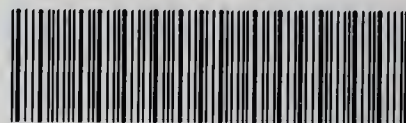
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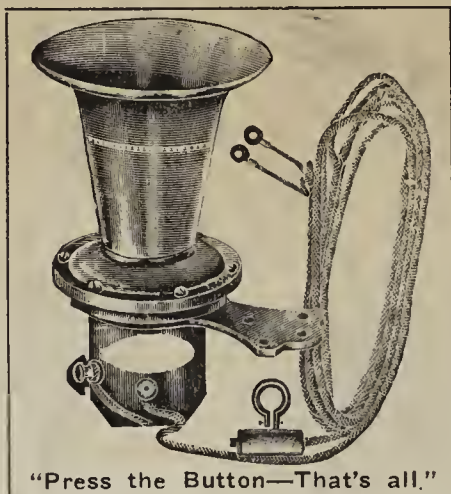
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BY special arrangements with several large publishers we can offer some of the latest books at remarkably low prices. Our agreement forbids our advertising them but we shall be pleased to send you a list of the books in stock, together with the publishers regular price and the "C.S.B." cost.

STAMPS MUST BE ENCLOSED  
WITH ALL INQUIRIES

A FEW STANDARD SETS FOR  
SALE VERY REASONABLE

## NOTICE.

Ever since its inception last year, the "C. S. B." service has continued to grow and at present hundreds of college men consult it before buying anything on which there likely would be a chance to save money.

A great number of men are securing excellent financial results from distributing "C. B. S." circulars and handing all orders for their respective colleges.

The "C. B. S." continues its Position Service without charge.

## TRIAL OFFER

TO

### COLLEGE MEN

One hundred hand made Cigarettes to order Two Dollars

Special College Size

Your Name or Initial on each Cigarette.

If not an exquisite smoke just suited to your taste, return and get money back.

SAMPLE BOX OF TEN CIGARETTES  
TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

INVESTIGATE OUR PROPOSITION—it will save you money if you intend to purchase anything in the above line

If you are willing to solicit orders from your friends we can allow you a very good commission on any cigarette manufactured and aid you besides. Remember, we handle nothing but what is recognized as first class.

## Do You Travel Much?

WE CAN MAKE IT  
CHEAPER FOR YOU

Apply to Collegiate Supply Bureau for particulars on how to go **further** and stop at **better** hotels than you might if you had to pay the regular rates.

**DON'T MOVE** until you first see how we can help you!

NOT A TRAVEL BUREAU  
BUT A BUREAU

FOR TRAVELING CHEAPER

AIR — WATER — LAND  
STEAMSHIP RAILROAD  
HOTEL

**COLLEGIATE SUPPLY BUREAU—GREENWICH, CONN.**

**College Advertising Placed**

TRADE RECEIVED IN PAYMENT — CONVERTED MONEY TO CASH